Documents of the European Broadcasting Conference (CER)

(Copenhagen, 1948)

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European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No.101-E
July 20, 1948
Submitted in: French

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of Documents Nos. 1 to 100 of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference

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1		Heads of Delegations Meeting (24/5/48)
2	Denmark	Draft of Formation of Committees
3	"	Program, Opening Meeting (June 25)
4	"	Draft Rules of Procedure
5	-	Joint Meeting of Committees I
6	-	Draft of Working Methods
7	Denmark	Report of the Danish Administration
8	-	Heads of Delegations Mtg. (replaces RD 1)
9	-	Program, Opening Meeting (June 25)
10	-	Minutes, 1st Mtg., Heads of Delegations
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12	-	Corrections to Draft Rules of Procedure
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14	-	Formal Inauguration of the Conferences.
15	-	Minutes, 2nd Mtg., Heads of Delegations.
16	Egypt	Protest Against the State of Israel
17	Syria	" " " " " "
18	-	Minutes, 3rd Mtg., Heads of Delegations
19	Working Group on Voting Rights	Report on the Admission of New Members
20	Chairman of Conf.	Telegram, Government of Latvia (S.S.R.)
21	" " "	Telegram, Government of Moldavia (S.S.R.)
22	" " "	" " " Esthonia "
23	" " "	" " " Lithuania "
24	" " "	" " " Karelo-Finnish "
25	-	Correction to heading of RD Doc. No. 18.
26	-	Minutes, Plenary Ass'y., 1st Mtg. (28-6-48)
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28	United Kingdom	" " " " " " "
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49	Committee 4	Proposal on technical expert opinion
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55	United Kingdom	Draft Convention.
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57	Committee 2	Report of the 2nd Meeting
58	Committee 3	Report of the 3rd Meeting (7-7-48)
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66	Iceland	Amendment to Document RD 59 (not concerning English text)
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100	Belgium, Morocco, Tunisia, and Switzerland	Draft Resolution to be adopted by Committee 4.

(Tr.42/R.4/D)

(D-35)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 102-E
July 15, 1948

Submitted in: French

Corrigendum.

Document No. RD 86 (submitted in Russian) is cancelled.

It concerns the MAR Conference.

(This document RD 86 had not been distributed in English).

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 103-E
15 July 1948

Submitted in: English

UNITED KINGDOM

Analysis of the Long Wave Allocations provided in the 9 kc/s and 10 kc/s Plans.

(Documents No. 279 and 281)

In RD Document No. 94 an analysis is presented of the medium wave allocations provided in the two plans submitted by the Committee of Eight Countries. The present document present an analysis, made on exactly the same basis, of the long wave allocations provided in those plans. The results of this further analysis are given in Table III, attached, which is, in effect, a supplement to Table II in RD Document No. 94 the two tables, taken together, representing a complete analysis of the two plans for both the long and medium wave bands.

As regards the proposals for shared long-wave allocations, it is estimated that in no case would there be interference having a field strength greater than + 30 db relative to one mV/m per metre. All the shared long-wave allocations are therefore in Category 1 ø and it is for that reason that no columns for Categories II-VII ø have been provided in Table III.

ø For the definitions of these categories see RD Document No. 94.

TABLE III.

ANALYSIS OF THE LONG WAVE ALLOCATIONS PROVIDED FOR EACH COUNTRY IN THE 9 KC/S AND 10 KC/S PLANS.

Country	Number of Allocations provided in the 9 kc/s Plan (Doc.279)		Number of Allocations Provided in the 10 kc/s Plan (Doc. 281)	
	Exclusive	Shared Category I	Exclusive	Shared Category I
Albania				
Algeria				
Andorra				
Austria				
Belgium				
Bulgaria				
Cyprus				
Cyrenaica and Tripolitania				
Czechoslovakia	1		1	
Denmark	1		1	
Egypt				
Faroes				
Finland	1		1	
France	1		1	
Germany - U.S.S.R. Zone				
- - U.S. Zone				
- - British Zone				
- - French Zone				
Gibraltar				
Greece				
Hungary				
Iceland		1		1
Ireland				
Italy				
Lebanon				
Luxembourg				
Madeira				
Malta				

Country	Number of Allocations provided in the 9 kc/s Plan (Doc.279)		Number of Allocations provided in the 10 kc/s Plan (Doc. 281)	
	Exclusive	Shared Category I	Exclusive	Shared Category I
Monaco				
Morocco				
Netherlands				
Norway	1	2	1	
Palestine				
Poland	1		1	
Portugal				
Roumania		1	1	
Spain				
Sweden	1		1	
Switzerland				
Syria				
Tangier				
Trieste				
Tunisia				
Turkey		1		1
United Kingdom	1		1	
U.S.S.R. - Russia	3		3	
Ukraine		1	1	
Bielo Russia	1		1	
Finno Carelia				
Estonia				
Latvia				
Lithuania				
Moldavia				
Vatican City				
Yugoslavia				
Totals	12	6	14	2

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 104

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 109 - Amendments to Document No. 104

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 104 - E
15 July 1948

Original: French

MINUTES

of the Plenary Assembly

Second Meeting

Meeting of Friday 9 July 1948

The meeting opened at 10.10 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Holmblad.

The Assembly adopted without discussion the Agenda contained in Document RD No. 47.

Item 1 of the Agenda:

Approval of the Minutes of meetings of Heads of Delegations (Documents RD 10, 11, 15, 18), of the official inauguration of the Conferences (Document RD 14), and of the meetings of the First Plenary Assembly (Documents RD 26, 29, 30 and 31).

The Assembly confined itself to the examination of Documents RD 10, 11, 15, 18, 14 and 29, as Document RD 26 had only just recently been distributed in Russian, and Documents RD 30 and 31 had not yet appeared in Russian.

The corrections to be made to the six Minutes examined and approved were contained in Document RD 109: the Minutes not examined that day to be the subject of a later meeting.

Upon the examination of Document RD 18, the Observer of the United States proposed to omit the words on page 2 of the French text; "il est accrédité des deux côtés." They could only be due to a misunderstanding or a mistranslation of his words.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought the phrase should be kept in the text, for he remembered having put to the Observer of the United States two distinct questions, to which the latter had answered quite distinctly in the terms figuring in the Minutes.

The Observer of the United States stated that he was better qualified than anyone else to know what he had said on June 26. He reaffirmed that he represented his Government as a whole, and that he was accredited by his Government as a whole, but that he did not hold any authority from the American military authorities in Germany. Moreover, the question of whether he held any authority from the American Military authorities in Germany had never been put to him.

The Chairman proposed that the word "accrédité" should be replaced by the word "représentant", if there was a clear distinction between the two words in the Russian language.

After discussion, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed to accept the elimination of the phrase, "il est accrédité des deux côtés", subject to the inclusion in the Minutes of the views expressed.

Item 2 of the Agenda:

Working Methods (Document RD No.6).

The Chairman thought that the experience acquired since the beginning of the Conference showed that the proposed working methods were acceptable, although they had not yet been discussed, and the discussion concerning them should therefore be brief.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. submitted two observations: one relating to §a, and the other to § h of the Document in question.

1. § a - Rules of Procedure.

The wording proposed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to replace the original text was adopted without discussion. It read:

> "The Committees are guided in their work by the Rules of Procedure of the Conference."

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) having suggested that more detailed working methods should be forumlated for the use of Committees, similar to those which the Committee of Eight had adopted, the Chairman noted that it was for the Chairman of the various Committees to establish more detailed working methods for their Committees, if they deemed it necessary and desirable. As a consequence of his observation, the Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Delegate of Italy, to add the following phrase at the end of Document RD No. 6:

> "The Chairmen of the various Committees may complete the stipulations of the present Document in accordance with the special needs of their Committees."

2. § h Opinions and Views.

The Soviet proposal consisted in replacing the last sentence of § h by the following text:

> "All the decisions of the Committees on fundamental questions shall be approved by the Plenary Assembly."

Following an exchange of opinion between the Chairman and the Delegates of Italy and the Netherlands, the Delegate of France said that they would be running the risk of introducing a complication where none existed, if they tried to classify questions according to their importance. The Plenary Assembly was free to discuss a subject or not as it wished. It was impossible to force it to discuss this or that decision - let alone all the decisions - of a Committee.

On the other hand, it was obvious that the Assembly must discuss anything that committed the Conference. Consequently, although the affirmation of such an obvious truth did not seem necessary to him, he was prepared to agree to the following phrase:

"The decisions involving the Conference are obligatorily taken by the Plenary Assembly".

The Delegate of Italy remarked that that was in conformity with the Rules of Procedure; and, no objection having been raised, the French proposal was adopted.

3. The Chairman indicated that § d of Document RD 6 should read "the Secretariat of the Conference", and not " the General Secretariat of the Conference".

He reminded the Assembly that Delegates who wished the floor should raise their hand to enable the operator to switch their microphone onto the simultaneous interpretation installations, and also that they should speak slowly to enable the interpreters to follow them.

Item 3 of the Agenda: Voting Procedure (Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure).

The Chairman gave the floor to Mr. Freese-Pennefather of the United Kingdom Delegation. Mr. Freese-Pennefather said that the Working Group over which he presided had held six meetings, and the results of its work were recorded in Document RD 19. That Document was composed of 4 parts, of which the last part had appeared that same morning as the result of a meritorious effort, for which he wished to thank the Secretariat. Each of the 4 parts was divided into 2 columns, each of which contained a summary of the opinions of the members of the group in favour respectively of a simple majority and of a two-thirds' majority. The Assembly could gather that the Group had not been able to reach an agreement on most of the questions studied.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Freese-Pennefather, as well as the members of the Group, for the work they had accomplished. He thought that since an agreement had not been reached, the Working Group having in fact produced two "Plans", the Assembly should decide in favour of one of the two proposed solutions by means of a vote, which could be taken in a few moments. Delegates had before them Document RD 19, which was remarkably clear and would not require lengthy discussion. He proposed that the vote should take place according to the procedure described in Document RD 27 (vote by a 2/3 majority followed, if necessary, by a second vote of 2/3 in the opposite sense, and by a simple majority vote that afternoon).

The Delegate of the Vatican City supported the proposal put forward by the Delegate of France in Document RD 27. The Delegate of France remarked that it would be a petitio principii to decide by a 2/3 majority vote the question of whether or not certain questions could only be decided by a 2/3 majority vote. The question should be resolved by a simple majority vote, which was the only incontestable procedure under the circumstances. If,

furthermore, procedure under the circumstances, this vote eliminated all future possibility of 2/3 majority votes, the French proposal contained in Document RD 27 would lose its raison d'être.

In the course of the discussion following on the French Delegate's remarks, the Delegate of Yugoslavia said that the decision which was about to be taken was full of consequences. He urged the Assembly not to vote before they had had a full discussion of the different items studied by the Working Group, in particular the question of the voting procedure applicable in the case of the admittance of new members, the adoption of the basic principles of the Plan, and the preparation of the Convention.

After interventions by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and Egypt, who both emphasised the seeming impossibility of unanimous agreement, the Delegate of the Vatican City put the arguments for and against (a) a simple majority and (b) a greater majority in a number of different cases. He argued that the adoption of a rigid system of a 2/3 majority might paralyse the work, whereas, in the various stages in the elaboration of the Plan were marked by as large majorities as possible, the possibilities of final agreement would be increased. The final Plan itself should not be put to the vote, but should show unanimity or quasi-unanimity in the signatures.

The Delegate of Hungary (P.R.) in like manner urged the necessity of a flexible procedure adopted to the question in hand.

There should be a distinction between fundamental questions such as those of the Plan and the Convention, and what he considered less important questions, such as that of the admittance of new members.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) agreed with the Delegate of the Vatican City as to the necessity of as large a majority as possible for the adoption of the basic principles of the Plan and the Convention. He believed that everyone would agree as to that when the question had been decided by the Assembly, he proposed to return to the question of the vote for the Admittance of new members.

The Delegate of France observed that unanimity, of which they had heard so much that morning, had at least been attained on one point- namely on the conviction that there were certain questions which must be decided by a 2/3 majority vote. As to which those questions were there were divergences of opinion; but on the fundamental necessity of the introduction of the 2/3 majority at one point or another there were none.

The Chairman shared the French Delegate's views. He took the opinion of the Assembly. On the question of proceeding rapidly to the vote a majority raised their hands in favour.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that a vote would be premature. He hoped, moreover, that it would be useless. He agreed with the Delegate of Yugoslavia that the questions arising in connection with the application of the vote ought to be successively reviewed. He doubted whether a vote could be valid, until Committee 2 had completed its examination of credentials.

The Chairman replied that it had already been decided on June 29 that the 33 countries of the European broadcasting area could vote. He thought that the Delegates who still needed explanations on the Report of the Working Group were few in number, judging by the show of hands which had just taken place. He advised them during the lunch interval to contact the members of the group, and he invited Delegates who had definite proposals to make to submit the text to him after the interval.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia pressed for the continuance of the discussion in the afternoon.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m. and resumed at 2.30 p.m.

The Chairman summarised the morning's discussion. The majority having been favourable to the termination of the discussion, the Chairman stated that he would prefer to take a vote at once on the question; but he did not wish to prevent other opinions being expressed. The list of Delegates who had requested the floor, was as follows: the U.S.S.R, Poland (P.R.), Czechoslovakia (P.R.), and Roumania (P.R.).

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that, before voting, the proposal of the Delegate of Yugoslavia should be considered.

The Chairman had thought that the Yugoslav Delegate did not wish to pursue his proposal, since the Chair had not received any specific proposal on the subject, as had been requested before the interval. The Yugoslav proposal had anyway not been very clear to him; he begged the Delegate of Yugoslavia to repeat it.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) believed that a discussion on the four points of his proposal might effectively contribute to a better understanding of the substance of the question, and to a clarification of the divergencies of opinion on the voting methods. He proposed, therefore, that such a useful discussion should take place on the four following questions:

1. Plan and Convention To command unanimity or quasi-unanimity.

2. Basic principles for the formulation of the Plan. To command a 2/3 majority.

3. Admittance of new members. A simple majority to suffice.

4. Questions of a general nature. A vote not necessary, for there would surely be agreement on these questions.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was also of the opinion that the Plan and the Convention should require unanimity or quasi-unanimity. That opinion was in agreement with the views of the Working Group as indicated in the preamble to the proposals of the Group on the question of the vote (Document RD 19 of 8 July, Item 2 - Plan and Item 4 Convention). In answer to a question of the Chairman, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that he would have other observations to make on the other points raised by the Delegate of Yugo-

slavia (F.P.R.), when the first question had been settled.

The Chairman agreed that the proposal of the Yugoslav Delegate should be discussed point by point; but, as it was not certain that there would be unanimous agreement on it, he would have preferred that a discussion should take place on Document 19 as a whole and that it should then be the subject of a vote. Nevertheless, he did not wish to by-pass the proposal of the Delegate of Yugoslavia, supported as it was by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Vatican City suggested that the discussion might take place in the order followed in the Report of the Working Group, i.e. in the chronological order of the proposals submitted, except in the case of question 3, (Procedure necessary to introduce the 2/3 majority rule), which logically should be taken first. On the subject of this procedure, he was of the opinion that, unless the general consensus of opinion was to introduce the 2/3 majority rule by a 2/3 majority vote, the question could only be settled by a simple majority vote. Finally, he suggested reading Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure.

The Chairman said that it was Document RD 19, which was being discussed at the moment, and the question was whether to take the points one after the other, or to discuss the Document as a whole.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), urged that each of the points should be examined very closely in order to make possible a discussion with full knowledge of the matter.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not understand why the Chairman did not agree with the Delegates of Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. It was necessary to take the question point by point according to their degree of importance, in the excellent order suggested by the Delegate of Yugoslavia. For the Plan and the Convention there must be unanimous agreement. If, on these essential points there was agreement only by a simple majority, that would constitute a menace of failure to the work of the Conference, and the disagreement would be complete at the end of the Conference. On the basic principles for the formulation of the Plan, there should be a majority of at least two thirds.

The Delegate of France agreed that the question of the basic principles should be discussed. After the discussion, a vote would have to be taken. How was it going to be taken ? By a 2/3 majority, or by a simple majority ? It was necessary to know how they were going to vote before commencing the study of this or that question.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recognised the importance of the legal arguments of the Delegate of France; but the solution was simple. It was perfectly possible to formulate a Rule of Procedure without making provision for the adoption of a procedure on procedure. If the Plan and the Convention were adopted by a simple majority vote, the U.S.S.R. would never accept it, for such a Plan would not work. It was necessary to try and agree on an everyday working method, for otherwise how could the work lead to a happy

end?. It was point by point that the Assembly should consider the four point proposal of the Delegate of Yugoslavia.

The Chairman noted that there was considerable divergence of opinion on the subject. In such a case it was the Chairman's duty to find the solution he thought best. There were various opinions concerning the preliminary discussions. He agreed to a point by point discussion of the question, but by which point should it begin? Certain Delegates wished to start with point 2 of Document 19 (Plan), others with point 3 of Document 19 (Rules of Procedure). The Chairman inclined to the latter solution.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), in answer to the Delegate of France, reaffirmed that the purpose of the discussion for which he was asking was to clarify each of the four points cited; the method of voting on Rule 17 could be determined thereafter.

The Delegate of France said that he took the point; but he wondered nevertheless what else there was to say over and above what had already been said in the impartial statement of Document RD 19 of the Working Group. It was first necessary to decide how the question was going to be settled.

The Chairman considered that none of the arguments presented had clarified the question. He felt that the majority of the Assembly wished to terminate the discussion. He requested the three other Delegates who had put down their names to express their opinions on the subject.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) said that the Plan and the Convention must command unanimity. If, in the event of a simple majority vote, there should be a certain number of abstentions or absences, the simple majority would be a minority in relation to the aggregate of the countries of the European broadcasting area. That would not be normal. Moreover, there should be a clear majority for the adoption of the basic principles. He agreed with the Delegate of Yugoslavia that the question of the Plan and the Convention should be dealt with first.

The Delegate of Roumania (P.R) also supported the Yugoslav Delegate's proposal of four clearly defined points. The formulation of the Plan was a difficult task; but the Plan had to be made and adopted by a very large majority. The other points of the Yugoslav proposal were of lesser importance.

The Delegate of Poland (P.R) said that the arguments he had wished to submit had already been set forth by his colleagues of Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R., and Czechoslovakia. He merely wished to support the Yugoslav proposal. He reserved the right to return to a detailed discussion of the other questions.

The Chairman considered that the question had been sufficiently discussed, and that it should be put to a vote.

At this, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that the question as put to the Assembly should be worded as follows: "Are there any objections to adopting the Plan and the Convention by a unanimous agreement?" That point once adopted, they could pass to the other questions."

The Delegate of the Vatican City did not see why that question should be put, since the Report of the Working Group (Doc. RD No.19 of 8 July 1948: 2 Plan) stated explicitly that it was understood that the Plan as finally formulated would be subject neither to a simple majority nor to a 2/3 majority vote. The present discussion was concerned with matters which were subject to vote.

The Chairman was still of the opinion that the question should be taken point by point on the basis of Document RD 19. The points should be taken in logical sequence, that is to say beginning with point 3 (Rules of Procedure). If anyone wished to contest that ruling, he would put the question to a vote.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that there had been no opposition to the question as he had put it. Accordingly, in his opinion, what they had now to do was to discuss the other points raised by the Delegate of Yugoslavia.

The Chairman had also understood that there were no objections to the general observations made by the Working Group on points 2 and 4 of Document 19 (Convention and Plan).

As to the variants proposed for the preliminary decisions relating to the formulation of the Plan, and to the voting procedure on the preparation of the Convention, a decision would be taken later. It was a question now of voting on point 3 of Document 19 (Rules of Procedure).

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed that the first point of the Yugoslav proposal had been accepted. Now point 2 should be studied viz. the question of the basic principles of the Plan, which, if unanimity was not possible, would require to be approved by a 2/3 majority.

The Chairman thought that point 2 should be taken later in consideration of the fact that the opinions on the subject had been divergent within the Working Group, which meant that a vote of the Plenary Assembly would be necessary.

With a view to proceeding in a logical order, he urged the Assembly to pass to the vote before discussing any other question.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that his Delegation was dissatisfied with the way in which the Chairman had not thought it necessary to take into account the opinions of a number of Delegates. The opinions of these Delegates were treated as though they were obstacles to the smooth running of the work of the Conference. The U.S.S.R. Delegation protested against the Chairman's attitude in the matter. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had the right to make a proposal, and to defend it in the meeting. In order to be impartial, the Chairman should take into consideration the opinions of all parts of the Assembly.

The Chairman said he had done everything he possibly could to give everyone the opportunity and the occasion to express his point of view. Where opinions were divergent, it was the Chairman's duty to further the discussion in the manner he thought in accordance with the will of the majority of the Assembly.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R) said that unanimity had been attained that day on two points - (1) the necessity of a two-thirds majority on certain questions and (2) the necessity for quasi-unanimity in the adoption of the Plan and the Convention. They should now proceed with the discussion of point 2 of his proposal, viz, the basic principles, on which a 2/3 majority was required. After that, he would be ready to vote on Rule 17.

The Chairman could not consider the intervention of the Delegate of Yugoslavia as a point of order. It was point 3 of Document 19 of 1 July which was before the meeting.

The Delegate of Albania (P.R) said that the Working Group was just like the Committee of Eight. They had not been able to agree upon a single proposal with the result that there were now two variants between which the Assembly was called upon to make a decision. He for his part supported the proposal of the Delegate of Yugoslavia.

The Chairman proposed that they should proceed to a vote on the variants of Doc. 19, point 3, in the following form:

Rules for the acceptance of decisions by a two-thirds majority cannot be submitted to a Plenary Assembly except by a decision taken in the same manner, that is, by a two-thirds majority.	Rules for the acceptance of a two-thirds majority cannot be submitted to the Plenary Assembly except by a simple majority.

Those in favour of the two-thirds majority to vote in the affirmative, and those in favour of the simple majority to vote in the negative.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that he was obliged to take part in the consideration of point 3 of Doc. 19 against his will. He wished the Minutes to record his protest against the fact that the Chairman had not thought it indispensable to be in agreement with a number of Delegates as to the running of the work of the Conference. The settlement of the question would not be fair. The right hand column of the text was self-contradicting inasmuch as it provided that a two-thirds majority could be passed only by a simple majority. That was a legal contradiction. They should be logical, and adopt the left hand column of the text.

The Chairman reminded the meeting that it had been agreed unanimously that certain questions should be adopted by a two-thirds majority. What they had to settle now was when that majority should come into play. He repeated his question to that effect.

The Delegate of the Ukraine pointed out that the meeting had not so far decided which questions should be settled by a two-thirds majority and which by a simple majority.

In reply to the Chairman's repeated question, the Delegate of France proposed that the voting should be on the text in the left hand column, the reply in the affirmative being for those approving it, and in the negative for those in favour of the right hand column.

The Chairman accepted that proposal, and thanked the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) wondered how the votes would be counted, as several Delegations had not arrived and the majority might be misleading.

The Chairman said that all the Delegations were present with the exception of Lebanon, which had declared its intention of not participating. He called upon the Secretariat to take the vote.

The Delegate of Albania (P.R) interrupted the vote to declare that in answering in the affirmative he had thought the Secretariat was calling the roll. As it was a vote, he also voted in the affirmative.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R) had also been under the impression that the roll was being called. He added that Yugoslavia was not in a position to vote according to Rule 5 § 3 of the Rules of Procedure to the effect that no Delegation was authorised to vote under the provisions of Rule 17, until its credentials had been declared in order by the Credentials Committee.

The Chairman took note of the decision of the Delegate of Yugoslavia, and requested the Secretariat to continue with the vote.

The following 10 Delegations accepted the text of the left hand column (Doc. 19, point 3 - Rules of Procedure) by an affirmative vote:
Albania, Bielorussia, Bulgaria (P.R), Finland (P.R.) Hungary (P.R.) Poland (P.R.), Ukraine (S.S.R.), Roumania (P.R.), Czechoslovakia (P.R.) and the U.S.S.R.

The following 21 Delegations rejected the text of the right hand column (Doc. 19, point 3 - Rules of Procedure) by a negative vote:
Austria, Belgium, Vatican City, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Turkey.

1 abstention: The Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

1 absent: Lebanon.

Accordingly, the following text was adopted:

"The rules for the acceptance of a two-thirds majority cannot be submitted to the Plenary Assembly save by a simple majority only."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that such voting procedure was not in conformity with either Rule 5, § 3 of the Rules of Procedure already adopted, or with the generally approved practice of International Conferences in regard to full powers. He wished his statement to be inserted in the Minutes.

The Chairman asked the Secretariat to see that this was done. In reply to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., he recalled that at the meeting on Tuesday June 29 of the First Session of the Plenary Assembly, the Minutes of which had been approved in the course of the present meeting, it had been decided that the 33 countries of the European Area should be able to vote even before the Credentials Committee had declared their credentials in order. No objection had then been made, and the Assembly had to regard such procedure as legal. He wished his statement to appear in the Minutes.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) wished his statement also to be included in the Minutes. He declared that the vote just taken was not in order. It was a contradiction of their voting methods, as the Plenary Assembly had adopted Rule 5 § 3.

The Chairman said that, although all the items on the Agenda had not been discussed, the meeting would have to be adjourned to allow the Executive Committee of the two Conferences to hold a combined meeting to draw up the programme for the following week. There would have to be another meeting of the Plenary Assembly. On the other hand he was aware that some Delegates were leaving for the C.C.I.R. meeting in Stockholm; but he hoped that the work of the Conferences would be able to proceed without too much difficulty. In fixing the date of the opening of the Copenhagen Conferences a few days earlier that that originally chosen, the intention of the Convening Government had been that the two present Conferences should establish working bases before the beginning of the C.C.I.R. meeting. In any case, in view of recent developments, the Plenary Assembly would have to meet the following week. There being no objections, this was agreed.

The meeting adjourned at 4.25 p.m.

V. Meyer,
H. Voutaz,
J. Revoy,

Secretaries.

W. F. Studer,
Secretary in Chief.

Seen:

N.E. Holmblad.
Chairman.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 105 - E
July 15, 1948

Submitted in: English

Hungary.

Comments on the second variants of the preliminary draft plans submitted by the Committee of Eight Countries.

The Hungarian Delegation makes the following comments on the second variants of these plans, emphasizing that the remarks and requests that have already been presented on May 14, 1948 at Bruxelles (Doc. No. 251) are still unvariably valid and also serve as a basis to the following.

First of all, the Hungarian Delegation should like to state again, that according to her opinion, the separation of 10 kc/s is much more advantageous for Hungary than the 9 kc/s separation. Being situated in the central part of the European zone, this latter separation does not provide sufficient protection for Hungary against interference from adjacent channels and therefore does not assure a good reception of the Hungarian stations in the country itself.

The Hungarian Delegation should further like to draw the attention to the fact, that it considers the number of exclusive frequencies in both variants of the draft plan (Doc. 279 and 281) as unsufficient. In the central part of the European zone - to which also Hungary belongs - shared frequencies are not adequate for covering a large area, and can only be used for relay stations intended to improve in remote areas, the reception of programmes transmitted by stations operating on exclusive frequencies. Therefore the Hungarian Delegation is of the opinion that a substantial increase of the exclusive frequencies is absolutely necessary.

Having examined in detail the frequencies allocated to Hungary our Delegation makes the following comments:

1) Budapest I (Lakihegy) 135 kW.

Variant in Doc. 279.	Variant in Doc. No. 281.
A frequency of 529 kc/s has been allocated to this transmitter. A frequency between 540 and 550 was requested by Hungary in her requirements because of the transmitter's tower-aerial constructed for 546 kc/s and because of the type of receivers now in use. This request has not been satisfied.	The frequency of 540 kc/s allocated to this station is adequate and therefore acceptable.

According to the plan Beromünster is adjacent to Budapest I. Taking into account a desirable protection, the distance of an interference-free reception is:

80 - 200 km

i.c. adequate reception is possible on about 50 % of the country's territory.

Here it must be added that the Hungarian Delegation does not think that a station operating on 529 kc/s with a power of 135 kW would be desirable for coastal stations working around 525 kc/s. This circumstance supports the request to allocate to this station a frequency between 540 and 550 kc/s.

According to the plan, M. Ceneri is adjacent to Budapest I. Taking into account a desirable protection, the distance of an interference-free reception is:

120 - 230 km

i.c. adequate reception is possible on about 75 % of the country's territory.

This comparison again supports the view that a separation of 10 kc/s is preferable.

2) Budapest II (Szolnok) 135 kW.

Variant Doc. No. 279.

The position of this station has been partly improved as it has received an exclusive frequency, but it has not been allocated the lower frequency under 900 kc/s that has been requested. On the contrary - though the difference is not essential - the frequency has been raised from 1200 kc/s to 1213 kc/s.

In connection with the interference of the station Lille reg. separated from it by 9 kc/s the area of adequate reception is small, which is caused not only by the 9 kc/s separation but also by the high frequency.

It is indespensible that Hungary receive an exclusive frequency under 900 kc/s for

Variant Doc. No. 281.

Though the position of this station has to some extent been improved in comparison to the former variant, this station has not received an exclusive frequency. The 1200 kc/s frequency assigned to it is furthermore not a sufficiently low frequency.

The area protected against stations operating on the same frequency is very small, which besides the fact of it being a shared wavelength is due to the high frequency.

It is indespensible that Budapest II (Szolnok) receive an exclusive frequency under 900

Budapest II (Szolnok), so that daytime reception and a necessary interference and fading free area be guaranteed for that station at night-time.

kc/s, so that daytime reception and a necessary interference and fading free area be guaranteed for that station at night-time.

3) Relay stations.

(Pécs, Miskolc, Magyaróvár, Nyiregyháza and Budapest: 5-5 kw)

Variant Doc.No.279.

Two synchronised wavelength under 1500 kc/s have been required for the relay stations. The justification for this request was explained to the Committee of Eight and appears in Doc.No.251. In this respect the variant No.279 does not satisfy the Hungarian requirements.

Two frequencies are absolutely necessary for the relay stations.

Attention is drawn here to the fact that in the French translation of this variant it is not possible to ascertain whether there are a number of relay stations mentioned under "relais hongrois" or not, as in the "observations" - probably through an inadvertance - the word "chacun" is missing.

Variant Doc.No.281.

The position of the relays is almost adequate. It would however be desirable to allocate the group on 1580 kc/s a frequency lower than 1500 kc/s with a power limit around 5 kW. It is further necessary to include in the group on 1390 kc/s in place of Zalaegerszeg a Budapest relay station.

4) Zalaegerszeg.

In connection with both variants it is necessary to require a fifth frequency for Zalaegerszeg in addition to the two exclusive (Budapest I - Lakihegy and Budapest II - Szolusk) and two shared (two relay networks) frequencies so that the second programme transmitted by Budapest II (Szolusk) may be heard in the western part of the country.

The Hungarian Delegation reserves the right to determine the energy of Zalaegerszeg according to what extent her requirements expressed under point 2) will be satisfied.

It will likewise depend on the frequency allocated to Budapest II whether the power and perhaps the number of relay stations could be revised or not.

5) Relays of small power (0,25 kW) on International Common Frequencies.

Depending to the fact as to what extent the frequency needs of Hungary will be satisfied, relays with a small power will be constructed in 4 to 10 industrial towns which will operate on such common international frequencies that will for this purpose be allocated by the plan.

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 106

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 114 - Amendments to Document No. 106

European Regional Broadcasting Conference

København, 1948

RD Document No 106 - E

July 15, 1948

Submitted in: French

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Referring to the Executive Committee's decision, the Czechoslovak Delegation wishes to submit to the European Broadcasting Conference its observations on the work of the Committee of Eight at Brussels (Documents Nos. 279, 281.)..

We have already intimated our reasons for supporting the 10 kc/s separation in our commentary in Brussels Document No. 203. It is above all interference between adjacent channels which, - with a 9 kc/s separation - throws doubt upon the quality of exclusive waves, especially with the use of simple receivers of low selectivity, as it is this type of receiver which is most widely used over a great part of the European area.

Since in the other regions of the world a 10 kc/s separation has already been adopted, it would be preferable to adopt the same separation for the European area, in order to avoid interference along the boundaries of neighbouring regions. A much larger total area can be served by transmissions of satisfactory quality with a separation of 10 kc/s, even if there are twelve channels less. In addition to a more satisfactory separation from the technical point of view, the 10 kc/s Plan offers a larger number of exclusive medium frequencies than the 9 kc/s Plan (58 instead of 46) and the total number of exclusive waves and of shared waves is, moreover, higher.

These are, in our opinion, some of the reasons for favouring a 10 kc/s separation.

As regards Czechoslovak broadcasting requirements, our Delegation regrets to have to say that the commentaries of the Czechoslovak Administration were not respected in the 9 kc/s preliminary draft, Document No 278. This preliminary draft was even more severe towards Czechoslovakia than its last variant, one of the exclusive frequencies having been replaced by a shared frequency. This draft, which would allocate three shared waves (of which one is practically useless for our services) to our services in the range of medium waves, cannot be considered as the basis of a solution appropriate to our requirements.

The preliminary draft in Document No. 281 went no further towards satisfying our requirements, as we shall show later.

Czechoslovak broadcasting wishes to draw attention to the following circumstances:

a) The unfavourable position of our country in the middle of Europe; this position gives it the right to ask for the the priority allocation of exclusive waves. Up to the present time this right has been recognized, having been endorsed by the Lucerne Conference, which allocated to us five exclusive waves out of a total of seven frequencies. Our disappointing experience with shared waves, placed geographically as we are, has only served to vindicate this point of view.

b) The unfavourable orographic conditions; our country having an elongated form in an East-West direction, and being crossed from North to South by very high chains of mountains intersected by very deep valleys;

c) two ethnical groups - each with a right to its own programme;

d) the low conductivity of the soil, which falls to less than 10^{-14} CGSEM in wooded mountain country;

e) the large number of licenses - exceeding at present two millions, which is more than 15% of the total population;

f) the industrialization and the high density of the population in the numerous urban areas along the frontier, and the proximity of very high-powered foreign transmitters whose field intensity is higher than that of our national transmitters.

Taking into account the very difficult situation prevailing in this medium wave band, the Czechoslovak Administration has submitted claims for the minimum requirements of the Czechoslovak broadcasting service in its memoranda (Documents Nos. 1 and 203) sent to the Committee of Eight Countries. In our requests we have not indicated the powers required and for that reason we have again set out our claims at the end of this document with more details and with the addition at the powers required.

We endeavour to present below a brief analysis showing how our requirements have been taken into account.

Long Wave

Both the preliminary Draft Frequency Allocation Plans assign to us one long wave. It should be noted that the 272 kc/s frequency, allocated to us in the preliminary draft Plan Document No. 279, is situated in a band in which the Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Radionavigation Services operate - which might lead to some interference if there is a sufficiently powerful transmitter. It is for this reason, and also from the point of view of length, that the 245 kc/s frequency, as in the preliminary draft in Document No. 281, is more acceptable.

Banska Bystrica

The first preliminary draft frequency plan of the Committee of Eight, based on a 9 kc/s separation, cited, in reference to the transmitter at Banska Bystrica, the Atlantic City Regulations paragraph 131, chapter III, Article 5 RR, with the following remark: "If this Conference (i.e. Copenhagen) does not accept them on frequencies in derogation, it should find other frequencies for these stations in the band allocated to broadcasting." The first preliminary draft frequency plan based on a 10 kc/s separation dealt with the matter in a like manner.

In the second preliminary 9 kc/s draft, Document No.279, no such observation appears and the draft plan of Document No.281 allocates to the station a frequency of 1530 kc/s, which is in no way suitable for this mountainous region. Moreover the range of our receivers does not go higher than 1500 kc/s. We should like to refer next to the Czechoslovak Delegation's declaration, made at the Lucerne Conference (Lucerne Plan, page 36) which reads as follows:

"The Czechoslovak Delegation declares that it accepts for Slovakia the allocation of the frequency 392 kc/s in derogation, in the band reserved for services not open to public correspondence, reserving the right to request for Slovakia, when the Lucerne Plan is revised, one of the lower frequencies of the 550 - 1500 kc/s band, in the event that the services not open to public correspondence assert their right to priority to the detriment of a reasonably satisfactory national service in Slovakia."

The transmitter of Banská-Bystrica, operating at present on a frequency of 392 kc/s, is used for broadcasting service in the central part of Slovakia. The geographical nature of the country is signally unfavourable for the service. This part of our country is covered with wooded mountains that reach a height of 2.500 m. with very deep valleys. For this reason the conductivity of the soil in the region falls below 10^{-14} CGSEM. Unless it were possible to obtain for this transmitter a frequency in the immediate neighbourhood of its present frequency, but without any limitations being put upon the power or the radiation diagram, it would be essential to allocate to the transmitter a frequency amongst the longest waves of the medium wave band.

Medium Waves.

Following the draft based on a 9 kc/s separation (Document No.279)

Transmitter Prague I - Liblice: at present operating on a frequency of 638 kc/s. The preliminary draft allocated to this station a frequency of 763 kc/s, which does not correspond with the Directives of the Atlantic City Conference concerning economic conditions i.e. that so far as possible the existing situation should be taken into consideration, so as to alter installations in service as little as possible - since the anti-fading aerial system of the transmitter allows of frequency changes only between 580 and 660 kc/s. Czechoslovakia could never accept such a high frequency for this transmitter, which is of the first importance; such a frequency would have a serious effect on the construction of the said anti-fading aerial, which has a tapered form.

Transmitter at Brno-Morava: operating at present on a frequency of 922 kc/s. The plan allocates to it a frequency of 979 kc/s, which is too high, the anti-fading system of the transmitter permitting changes only between 870 and 920 kc/s. The system is working practically at its limit with the present frequency.

Moreover, as Langenberg, the German station, on 979 kc/s 100 kW in the adjacent channel is only 700 km. away, it would cause considerable interference with a 9 kc/s separation, thus diminishing the radius of efficient reception, so that the transmitter of Brno-Morava could no longer accomplish the important task, assigned to it.

Transmitter of Bratislava: operating at present on a frequency of 1004 kc/s. The preliminary draft allocates to it a frequency of 1060 kc/s. This frequency is a little higher than is convenient, but it could be used.

Transmitter Prague II - Melnik: operating at present on a frequency of 1113 kc/s. The plan allocates to it a frequency of 1141 kc/s, which is too high for the present anti-fading system, which allowes of changes between 990 and 1100 kc/s. Moreover, the network of stations in Morocco, sharing the same frequency, as well as the station Ottringham (120 kW.) in the adjacent channel will cause interference that will appreciably reduce the radius of efficient reception of our transmitter.

Transmitter of Ostrava: operating at present on a frequency of 1158 kc/s. The Plan allocates to it a frequency of 1573 kc/s, shared with Finland, and having in the adjacent channel the station of Cetinja 1582 kc/s, 60 kW., which is geographically quite close. Even apart from these difficulties the frequency is too high and does not suit the region to be served, as this region is mountainous and the conductivity of its soil is as low as 10^{-14} CGSEM. Moreover, this high frequency cannot be intercepted by the majority of our receivers, particularly those in this mountainous and poor mining district, where there are, nevertheless, fairly large urban communities. It is no exaggeration to say that the region would be unable to hear its own station, and that is surely not the aim of a frequency allocation.

For the transmitter of Kosice, operating at present on a frequency of 1204 kc/s and a power of 100 kW and for the two synchronized networks the Plan does not provide for any frequency Type I common international wave, as we requested. The Plan only allocates us one, the least suitable, of 1429 kc/s, although one of our transmitters (Jihlava) is in fact operating at present on a frequency of 1348 kc/s, which represents the second frequency Type I commen international wave of this preliminary draft.

B. Following the draft based on a 10 kc/s separation. (Document No. 281)

Transmitter Prague I - Liblice. The Plan allocates a frequency of 580 kc/s to this transmitter. The allocation could be perfectly suitable, but, as the station of Sarajevo, 590 kc/s, 100 kW. is situated geographically fairly close, it would, even with a 10 kc/s separation, diminish to some extent the radius of efficient reception of our transmitter, especially in the case of receivers of low selectivity.

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Transmitter of Brno-Morava: at present 922 kc/s. The Plan allocates it the frequency of 940 kc/s, which is a little higher than is permitted by the anti-fading aerial system of the transmitter, as the system is at present working at its limit. However, a greater drawback to this frequency is the sharing with the station of North National Portugal 50 kW. This sharing would considerably reduce the zone of efficient reception, so that the transmitter - a very important one for Czechoslovak Broadcasting - could no longer accomplish its assigned task, which it has been able to fulfil since its installation working on its present frequency of 922 kc/s. The retention of an exclusive wave for this transmitter is indispensable.

Transmitter at Bratislava : Present frequency 1004 kc/s. As the difference in the frequency allocated by the Plan, (1040kc/s) is very slight, it could be accepted. The powerful transmitter of Kaunas, 1030 kc/s, 150 kW, in an adjacent channel which is relatively close, will cause a slight decrease in the zone of efficient reception of our transmitter.

Transmitter Prague II - Melnik : Present frequency 1113 kc/s. The Plan allocates it a frequency of 1230 kc/s which is too high for the present anti-fading aerial system. It would be better to exchange this frequency for another proposed by the Plan for the transmitter of Kosice (1100 kc/s); this would obviate the disadvantage cited above. However, the real disadvantage of the allocation is the sharing of the frequency with the transmitter of Lisbon 40 kW, which would result in a great reduction of the zone of efficient reception. Our present experience of sharing with the Oran transmitter is very disappointint. Experience shows that sharing waves with a State situated in the middle of Europe is a dubious procedure which affects both parties equally. In the case of higher powers, the allocation of an exclusive frequency would be indispensable. It must be added that, already in the Lucerne Plan, Czechoslovakia had an exclusive frequency of this order, i.e. the frequency of 1204 kc/s. All these facts point to a request for an exclusive wave.

Transmitter of Ostrava: Present frequency 1158 kc/s. The Plan provides for this transmitter a frequency of 1150 kc/s, which is very satisfactory, as is also the allocated power of 50 kW. However, the sharing of this frequency with the Spanish station of Valladolid, which is considerably powerful (50 kW), reduces the value of this allocation to such a degree that the zone of efficient reception will be greatly diminished. The same remark as that made concerning the sharing of frequencies with a central European State is relevant here. It must also be pointed out that, by the Lucerne Plan, this transmitter had an exclusive frequency, which should be retained.

Transmitter of Kosice: Present frequency 1204 kc/s. The Plan provides for a frequency of 1100 kc/s for this transmitter. The allocation might be suitable, but, as has already been said for the transmitter of Prague II-Mělník, it would be preferable to exchange this with the frequency allocated by the Plan to the transmitter of Prague II - Mělnik, i.e. a frequency of 1230 kc/s. The allocated frequency of 1100 kc/s is to be shared with the transmitter at Rabat, Morocco (120 kW). This sharing considerably diminishes the zone of

efficient reception on the frequency, and the above remark, concerning the allocation of an exclusive wave, is equally applicable here. For the two synchronized networks the Plan allocates us only one frequency of 1510 kc/s, with a power of 5 kW. Although we must recognize the desire to satisfy at least part of our demands, it must be noted that the power is too low and that the frequency is too high - to the extent that most of our receivers would be unable to receive it. Moreover, the sharing of this frequency with the station of Subotica - geographically very close - considerably lessens its value.

Regarding Germany, we have already tried to clarify this point of view in our Memorandum Document No. 203.

To sum up, our minimum claims, as in Document No. 1, include one exclusive long wave and nine medium waves, of which seven are exclusive:

Transmitter	Kc/s	Power kW.
Long Wave	160 - 255	300
Medium Waves		
1. B. Bystrica	525 - 600	100
2. Prague I - Liblice	580 - 660	150
3. Brno - Morava	870 - 920	150
4. Bratislava	950 -1000	150
5. Prague II - Melnik	990 -1110	100
6. Ostrava	1040 -1270	50
7. Kosice	1080 -1420	100
8. I. Synchronized Network	1130 -1400	50
9. II. Synchronized Network	1190 -1470	50

and two common international waves Type I. (2 kW).

Before finishing, we must thank the Members of the Committee of Eight. Although they were not able to reach general agreement, they did great work in clarifying many points, in order to make it possible for the Committees of the Copenhagen Conference to find a solution to which everyone might adhere.

July 15.

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 107

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 298 - Corrections to Document No. 107

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 107 - E
July 15, 1948

Submitted in: English.

S W E D E N

Remarks on the two revised variants of draft frequency allocation plan submitted by the Preparatory committee of Eight countries, Brussels, according to documents No. 279 and 281.

A. Proposals of the U.S.S.R. Delegation. Doc. 281.

1) Generally speaking, we cannot accept the fundamental principle of 10 kc/s separation, as we consider that the advantage of 9 kc/s separation - allowing of a greater number of stations - considerably outweighs the disadvantage of the some-what greater interference from stations on adjacent channels. In most cases, interference from stations on the same frequency is probably the decisive factor; and in reality, every frequency in the European zone can probably be regarded as more or less shared with stations within or outside that zone.

2) Far too little attention has been paid in the plan to the possibility of using directional aerials.

3) As far as Sweden is concerned, the present situation has been given far too little consideration, so that the adoption of the plan in its entirety would entail a very large outlay, since, among other things, our relay stations of 0,25 - 2 kW (25 existing and 30 either under construction or planned) would have to be augmented to the maximum permitted power for the respective frequencies, namely 30 kW, in order to obviate a considerable reduction of the areas served by those stations. Moreover, measures of this kind would take an excessively long time to complete.

4) Motala 218 kc/s exclusive 200 kW:

We have no objections to raise to the frequency of 218 kc/s. We consider, however, that the geographical distance to stations on adjacent channels (especially Warsaw) is too short, particularly in view of the low attenuation between Warsaw and the coast of Sweden. Since other possible alternatives can be presented for more equitable allocation in this respect, we cannot approve the proposal.

5) Östersund 520 kc/s 1 kW, shared with Hamar Norway 1 kW and Innsbruck 1 kW:

The vast area which is to be served by the Östersund station is generally very mountainous and woody, and thus a low frequency is absolutely necessary. The existing 10 kW station uses the frequency of 415.5 kc/s, which frequency has been at Swedens disposal since 1934. A higher frequency for this station will necessarily require a correspondingly higher aerial input power to be used

St.KK

in order to maintain the existing service area, which is absolutely indispensable. The distance to Hamar is only about 350 kilometres, at which distance the sky wave of Hamar will reach its maximum - some 0.5 mV/m - and this gives a protected field strength from Östersund of 50 mV/m. Whence the primary-service area of Östersund of about 30 sq kms, which should be compared to the 2,000 s_q kms or thereabouts obtained with the present station. The allocation suggested is therefore out of the question.

6) Stockholm 620 kc/s exclusive 150 kW:

Acceptable.

7) Sundsvall 670 kc/s 150 kW, shared with Athinai 70 kW, and Madrid I 120 kW:

A new station of 150 kW - to replace the existing station - is under construction and will be brought into service at the beginning of 1949. According to the Montreux Plan, Sundsvall was to share a frequency of 601 kc/s with Athinai alone, and was to be equipped with a directional aerial in order to protect Athinai. The new station, planned several years ago, has therefore been designed in accordance with the provisions of the Montreux Plan both with regard to location and aerial radiation diagram, and no alterations can now be carried out within a reasonable space of time and without a heavy outlay. For several reasons, a directional aerial protecting both Athinai and Madrid I is incompatible with the proposed sharing of frequency.

8) Göteborg 990 kc/s 100 kW, shared with La Coruna Spain 50 kW and Thessaloniki, Greece 20 kW:

The Göteborg station has been sharing the frequency of 941 kc/s with Alger since 1933 in accordance with the Lucerne Plan. The station is at present being built up to 150 kW and has been planned in accordance with the Montreux Plan, both in respect of location and directional aerial, for sharing with Alger. The triple share suggested cannot be accepted by Sweden and would probably not be appreciated by Spain and Greece.

9) Sweden 1330 kc/s 2 kW, shared with one Norwegion station 2 kW and Tampere, Finland 2 kW and other stations:

Sharing of frequency of any Swedish 2 kW station with Tampere Finland and a Norwegion station must be absolutely impossible to all parties.

10) Falun 1120 kc/s 100 kW, shared with Bordeaux 100 kW and Tiraspol Moldavia 20 kW:

This sharing, in our opinion, is disadvantageous for all parties concerned, since the respective stations, in view of mutual interference, would not be free of interference for field strength values of less than 8 - 10 mV/m. Since Falun must serve listeners down to field strength values of 1.5 - 2 mV/m, and is also of major importance within its secondary zone, this share cannot

be accepted.

11) Hörby 1350 kc/s exclusive 100 kW.

The frequency used at present is 1131 kc/s, according to the Lucerne plan, and the station is equipped with an anti-fading aerial. The proposed increase in frequency would necessitate reconstruction of the antenna mast and also cause a considerable decrease of the primary service area.

12) Synchronized network 1470 kc/s 30 kW, shared with Craiova Rumania 5 kW and Sevilla 50 kW.

We have intended to place on the requested frequency of 1402 kc/s, eight existing and seven projected stations with powers ranging between 0.5 and 2 kW. Since the mean distance from Craiova to the bulk of these stations is only 1500 km, Craiova will interfere with the Swedish stations even at field strength values as high as 7 mV/m. The protected field strength with regard to Sevilla will also be about 7 mV/m. Our stations are grouped in such a way that, taking into account mutual interference, they can generally be tuned in without interference even at distances where their field strength is as low as 1.5 mV/m. As pointed out above, it would scarcely be possible financially, and moreover would take an excessively long time, to build up the stations in question to the power required in serving the same areas as before and at the same time sharing with Craiova and Sevilla. Hence we are unable to accept the proposed sharing with Craiova and Sevilla.

13) Sweden 1550 kc/s 5 kW, shared with Austria 5 kW, Ukraina 5 kW, Greece 5 kW, Ireland 5 kW, Spain 5 kW, Tunisia 5 kW, and Norway 1 kW.

The frequency of 1550 kc/s cannot be tuned in on a great percentage of our receivers. Further, the sharing with Norway would be impossible.

14) Synchronised network 1570 kc/s 30 kW, shared with Sicily, Italy 25 kW.

The frequency of 1570 kc/s cannot be tuned in on a great percentage of our receivers. Further, it is not possible by reasonable means to increase the power of our many relay stations to permit the sharing suggested.

15) Sweden 1580 kc/s 2 kW.

The same remarks would apply as that made above to the frequency of 1550 kc/s.

The revised plan according to document No. 281 will not by a long way meet our requirements.

- - - - -

B. Proposals of the Netherlands Delegation, Doc. No. 279.

1) The fundamental principle of a frequency separation of 9 kc/s has our full support.

2) Motala 191 kc/s exclusive 200 kW:

We have no objection to raise to the frequency of 191 kc/s. We

consider, however, that the proposed placing in relation to the stations on adjacent frequency channels, Alouis 450 kW and Droitwich 300 kW, is disadvantageous in view of the high power of the last-named stations. We could nevertheless accept the suggested placing, provided the power of the Motala station were increased to 450 kW.

3) Sundsvall 601 kc/s 150 kW directional aerial, shared with Athinai 70 kW, directional aerial and Monte Carlo 100 kW, daytime only.

We have no objections to the proposed sharing with Athinai, provided Athinai reduces the apparent power directed towards Sundsvall to some 20 kW, i.e. to the same value as Sundsvall vis à vis Athinai. The daytime sharing with Monte Carlo could also be accepted, provided an agreement regarding transmission times for Monte Carlo can be reached between the parties concerned.

4) Stockholm 745 kc/s 150 kW directional aerial, shared with Cairo I 50 kW:

As it is indispensable for us to receive Stockholm also in its secondary-service area, we insist on having an exclusive frequency allotted for that station. However, sharing with Cairo I may be discussed if it would be possible to reduce the apparent power from Cairo I towards Stockholm and vice versa to some 15 kW by using a directional aerial also for Cairo I.

5) Göteborg 943 kc/s 150 kW directional aerial, shared with Alger I 150 kW directional aerial:

This sharing can be accepted because the station for Göteborg now under construction has been planned on the basis of such a sharing. Both stations should limit to a maximum of 20 kW the apparent power directed towards each other.

6) Falun 1105 kc/s 100 kW, shared with Barcelona 7.5 and Craiova 10 kW:

This station has to serve listeners down to field strength values of 1.5 - 2 mV/m in all directions from the station. The secondary zone too is utilized to a great extent, particularly within Hörby's fading area. The proposed sharing with Barcelona 7.5 kW can possibly be accepted, provided the apparent power of the latter station directed towards Falun does not exceed the aforementioned value of 7.5 kW. Sharing with Craiova cannot be accepted as it would cause too much interference in the above-mentioned secondary-service area.

7) Hörby 1168 kc/s 100 kW exclusive:

The proposed frequency of 1168 kc/s can be accepted.

8) Swedish Relay 1312 kc/s, shared with Spanish Relay 2 kW each and Greek Relay 2 kW each:

Acceptable.

9) Swedish Relay 1402 kc/s 1 kW each, shared with Swiss Relay 0.25 kW and Coimbra Portugal 1 kW.

The sharing with a Swiss network cannot be accepted, as such a

sharing will cause a considerable reduction of the service areas of our stations. The suggested sharing with Coimbra is acceptable. We would, however, require an upper power limit of 2 kW for each of our stations.

10) Swedish Relay 1501 kc/s 1 kW each, shared with Linz 10 kW and Salzburg 5 kW.

This sharing is not acceptable, as Linz and Salzburg will cause too great a reduction in the service areas of our stations. Moreover, we require an upper power limit of 2 kW for our stations.

11) Swedish Relay 1528 kc/s 1 kW each, shared with Portuguese Relay 5 kW, Winitza 5 kW, and Italy 0.25-5 kW.

This sharing could possibly be accepted, but we require a maximum power of 2 kW for each of our stations.

Copenhagen, July 13th, 1948.
(sign.) Erik Esping
Chief of Swedish Delegation.

St.KK.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 108-E

15 July 1948

Submitted in: French

Remarks of the Belgian Administration
concerning the two draft Plans submitted
by the Committee of Eight Countries.

Documents 279 and 281.

In pursuance of an announcement made by the Chairman of the Conference (RD Document No. 33), the Belgian Administration is concerned to offer the following observations concerning Documents 279 and 281, while at the same time reserving the right to return to certain points in the course of such discussions as may take place at the Conference on the subject.

1) In the matter of the position of the Belgian Administration on the question of the 9 or 10 kc/s separation, reference is made to the observations already made on 12 May 1948 (Document 229) concerning the first variant draft Plans.

2) In the matter of the factors taken into consideration for the allocation of frequencies, the Belgian Administration repeats that it attaches primary importance to the following factors:

-the number of official languages,
-reduced modifications in proportion to an existing situation.

3) As regards common international waves, the Belgian Administration believes that, with a view to the interest which they have for Belgian local services, a minimum number of 4 should be adopted.

To enable these waves to be fully utilized, at least three frequencies should be below 1500 kc/s.

4) As regards the quality of shared frequencies, the Belgian Administration points out that improvements were made at the time of the altering of the draft Plan of Professor Van der Pol.

It would seem in this connection that the new variant, based on a 9 kc/s separation, takes the factors of distance, latitude and relative powers more fully into account than does the 10 kc/s variant.

5) As regards the allocations envisaged in the 10 kc/s draft Plan, the Belgian Administration is not satisfied for the following reasons:

5.1 the 680 kc/s exclusive frequency authorized for the French programme does not allow of the whole territory being covered by a primary service. In the S.E. part in particular this frequency is insufficient.

5.2 the 1130 kc/s exclusive frequency is insufficient to cover the whole of the Flemish territory with a primary service, particularly in the East and West.

5.3 the 1240 kc/s frequency authorized for the French second programme is shared with the Smyrna 50 kW transmitter which has a non-directional aerial. Even with 20/s protection, its radius of action does not go beyond 33 km., which is entirely insufficient.

5.4 The Flemish second programme transmission lacks a frequency. The Belgian Administration cannot accept an assignment which does not take this into account.

5.5 The German programme transmission lacks a frequency. The Belgian Administration agrees in this case to the use of a Type I frequency.

The allocations envisaged in the 9 kc/s Plan (Doc. 279), the Belgian Administration feels that these are more satisfactory to the Belgian requirements than those envisaged in the 10 kc/s Plan (Doc.281). The following observations are made, however:

6.1 the 610 kc/s frequency authorized for the French national programme is not an exclusive one, as requested.

6.2 the 1051 kc/s frequency might perhaps be suitable for a French second programme; but it would hardly render satisfactory service, based as it is on a 20/1 protection only against the Viborg station. A large part of the Walloon country would not be served by this station; but the Belgian Administration would be prepared to complete this service with local stations.

6.3 the 1411 kc/s frequency would be suitable for the Flemish second programme, but could hardly be satisfactory.

6.4 the German programme transmission lacks a frequency. The Belgian Administration agrees in this case to the use of an international Type I frequency.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København. 1948

RD Document No. 109-E

July 19, 1948

Corrections and Amendments

adopted by the 2nd Meeting of the Plenary Assembly

(Meetings of 9 July, Doc. RD 104; and of 15 July 1948

Doc. RD 119)

to be inserted in Documents

RD 10-E, RD 15-E, RD 18-E, RD 26-E, RD 29-E, RD 30-E

and RD 31-E.

Doc. RD 10-E (1st Meeting of Heads of Delegations)
Pages 3 and 4, replace the text of the speech of the Delegate of Ireland by the following:

"The Delegate of Ireland asked what Article of the Convention or the Directives forbade the presence of Observers. He thought that even if there was an Article on the subject, which he doubted, the United States Observer should be admitted if only for reasons of courtesy".

Page 10, from the third to the last paragraph, read:

"At this point, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that agreement had not been reached on Items 2 and 3, and that he reserved the right to revert to these questions. He again proposed the suspension of the meeting.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) supported the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman did not see his way to accept ....."

Doc. RD 15-E (2nd Meeting of Heads of Delegations)

Page 1, replace the 2nd sentence of the speech of the Delegate of Ireland by the following:

"He understood that Mr. Burton had a prima facie case for admission and he recommended that he should be heard by the Meeting".

Page 5, lines 12 and 13: Amendment which does not affect the English text.

Page 9, 3rd line of the speech of the Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.)

instead of: "On the way to Brussels...."

read: "On his arrival at Copenhagen...."

Doc. RD 18-E, 3rd Meeting of Heads of Delegations:

Page 3, lines 17 and 18:

delete the words: "and he was accredited by both sides".

Page 3, last speech, read in the 4th and 5th lines:

"He himself represented the U.S.S.R. Government's Delegation and had no powers regarding the U.S.S.R. Occupation Zone in Germany. The Soviet Delegation ...."

Page 5, replace the text of the speech of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. by the following:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., anxious to elucidate that very important question, proposed that the question of observers be dealt with as a whole. The U.S.S.R. Delegation was of the opinion that observers of non-European Governments or other experts could be present at the Meetings in camera of Heads of Delegations only in case of necessity. He remarked that the United States Observer had declared the previous day that he represented the American Occupation Zone of Germany; that being so, the Soviet Delegation thought that they could not proceed to any other question before settling that of the participation of representatives of the occupation zones in the work of the Conference."

Page 9, last line of 3rd speech, read:

"As for the declaration of the Delegate of France, it lacked precision."

Page 10, after the speech of the Delegate of Roumania, read:

"The Delegate of Bielorussia recalled that the Representative of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union had explained that the Meeting of the Heads of Delegations was a meeting in camera and that the presence of the American Observer was therefore not legal. Adressing the Chairman, he asked whether his vote would not be illegal if he voted for the Chairman's proposal, i.e. for the admission of the American Observer to the Meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) also considered that, inasmuch as ...."

Page 12, 1st speech, 11th line, delete the inverted commas after "Germany".

13th line, insert inverted commas after "per se."

Lines 37, 38, 39, under § 1, 2nd line, read:

"... whenever the question of the European area arose in the Rules of Procedure, the words "European Broadcasting Area" be used."

Page 13, 1st speech of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.:

amendment not concerning the English text.

(RD Doc.109-E)

Page 14, 2nd speech

instead of: "The Delegate of Roumania proposed ...

read: "The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed ...

Doc. RD 26-E (1st Meeting of the Plenary Assembly. Meeting of Monday 28 June 1948) page 11, lines 26-27:

Correction concerning only the French text.

Doc. RD 29-E (1st Meeting of the Plenary Assembly, Meeting of Tuesday 29 June 1948), page 9, lines 19-20, to read:

"... if the same persons said and repeated the same things at both."

Doc. RD 30-E (1st Meeting of the Plenary Assembly, Meeting of Wednesday 30 June 1948) page 4, 3rd from last paragraph;

In place of the words: "The admission of the O.I.R. was ratified by the Meeting without discussion", read:
"The admission of the O.I.R. was ratified by the Meeting."

Doc. RD 31-E (1st Meeting of the Plenary Assembly, Meeting of Thursday 1 July 1948) page 10, lines 18-20, replace the words:

"The last named .... for the draft"

By the following passage:

"The last named said that the Netherlands representatives at the Committee of Eight acted as international experts and not as representatives of their country. The first version of the Plan, put forward by Prof. Van der Pol, was called the 'Dutch' Plan. However, the second Plan, attached to the Final Report should not be called the 'Netherlands Draft'. It is clear that the Netherlands Delegation to the Copenhagen Conference has not as such the responsibility for any Plan, but the Committee of Eight has this responsibility. The proper indication of both plans should therefore be: for the Plan of Prof. Van der Pol 'the 9 kc/s Brussels variant', and for the Plan of Prof. Kotelnikov 'the 10 kc/s Brussels variant'."

(Tr.42/R4/D30)

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 110

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 152 - Amendments to Document No. 110

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948.

RD Document No.110-E
16 July 1948

Submitted in English.

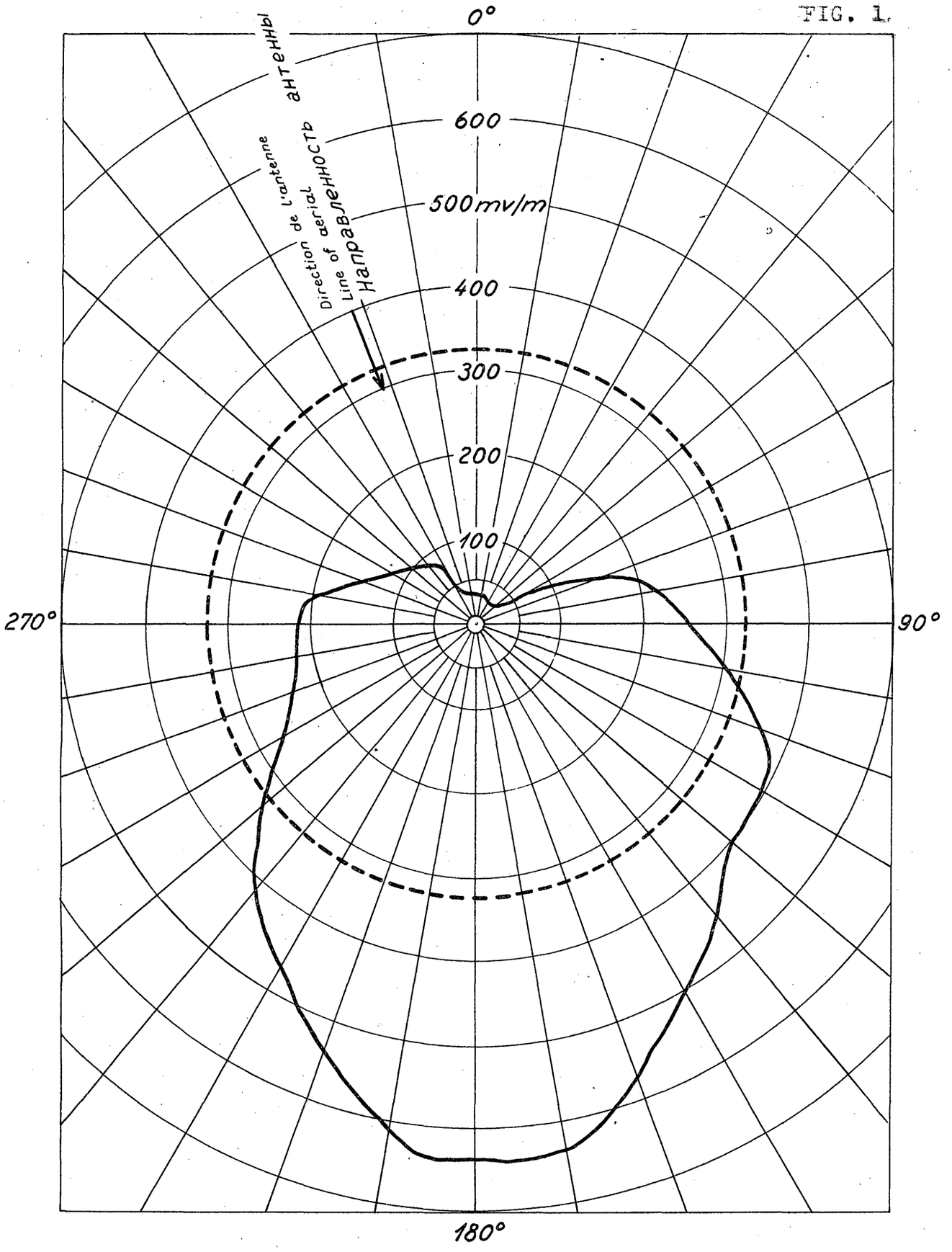
USE OF DIRECTIONAL AERIALS

Point 2 on the Agenda of Sub-Committee 4A deals with the use of directional aerials as a means of securing protection in shared channels. In the Annex to Document 38, the United Kingdom Delegation in making calculations of the protection given to stations using shared waves took a figure of 10 db as the additional protection which could be achieved by the use of a directional aerial.

In order to support this assumption, the United Kingdom Delegation now submits 4 measured polar diagrams of B.B.C. stations, these polar diagrams illustrating the amount of protection which can be achieved in practical working conditions.

The 4 diagrams have been chosen so as to show representative conditions; Figs. 1 and 2 to illustrate the use of a parasitic reflector, Fig. 3 the use of a driven reflector, and Fig.4 the use of a driven reflector designed to produce a figure-of- eight pattern giving protection in two directions. The actual amount by which the radiation can be supressed in one direction depends, of course, upon the angle over which the suppression is required. Fig. 1 (Brookmans Park 261 metres) shows that, over an angle of some 70°, radiation is reduced to one/ninth in aplitude compared with an omni-directional diagram of the same power. This is a reduction of 19 db, a very good condition and one which can be obtained and is maintained in practice. In the case of Fig.3 (the Frazerburgh transmitter 391 metres) the suppression is approximately one/quarter in aplitude (12 db) over an angle of about 60°. (It should be noted that the Frazerburgh diagram is incomplete due to the fact that no measurements have been made over the sea.) In the case of Fig.4 (Moorside Edge 261 metres) it will be seen that a suppression of 10 db or more is obtained over two angles of some 30°.

FIG. 1.



Brookmans Park
1149 kc/s 261 m

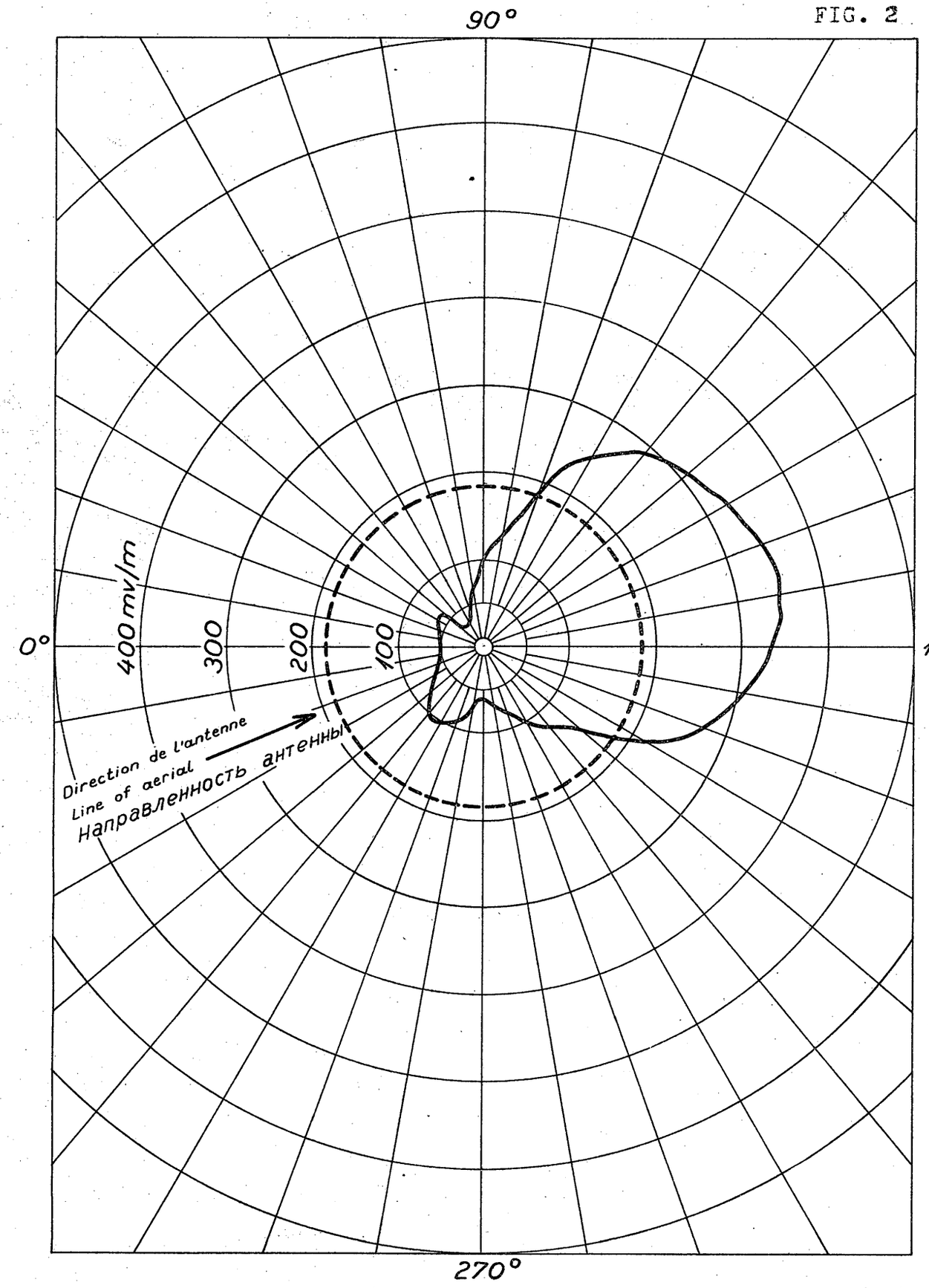
5 km Polar Diagram measured
25th June 1948
"T" Aerial
Parasitic Reflector
Power 50 kW

Brookmans Park
1149 kc/s 261 m

Diagramme polaire mesuré à 5 km
de distance le 25/6/1948
Antenne en T.
Réflecteur passif
Puissance 50 kW

Брукманс Парк
1149 кгц, 261 м
Диаграмма в полярных координатах измеренная в 5 км расстояния 25/6/1948
Антенна "Т"
Пассивный Рефлектор
Мощность 50 квт.

FIG. 2



Brookmans Park
1474 kc/s 203 m

5 km Polar Diagram measured
30th June 1948
"T" Aerial
Parasitic Reflector
20 kW

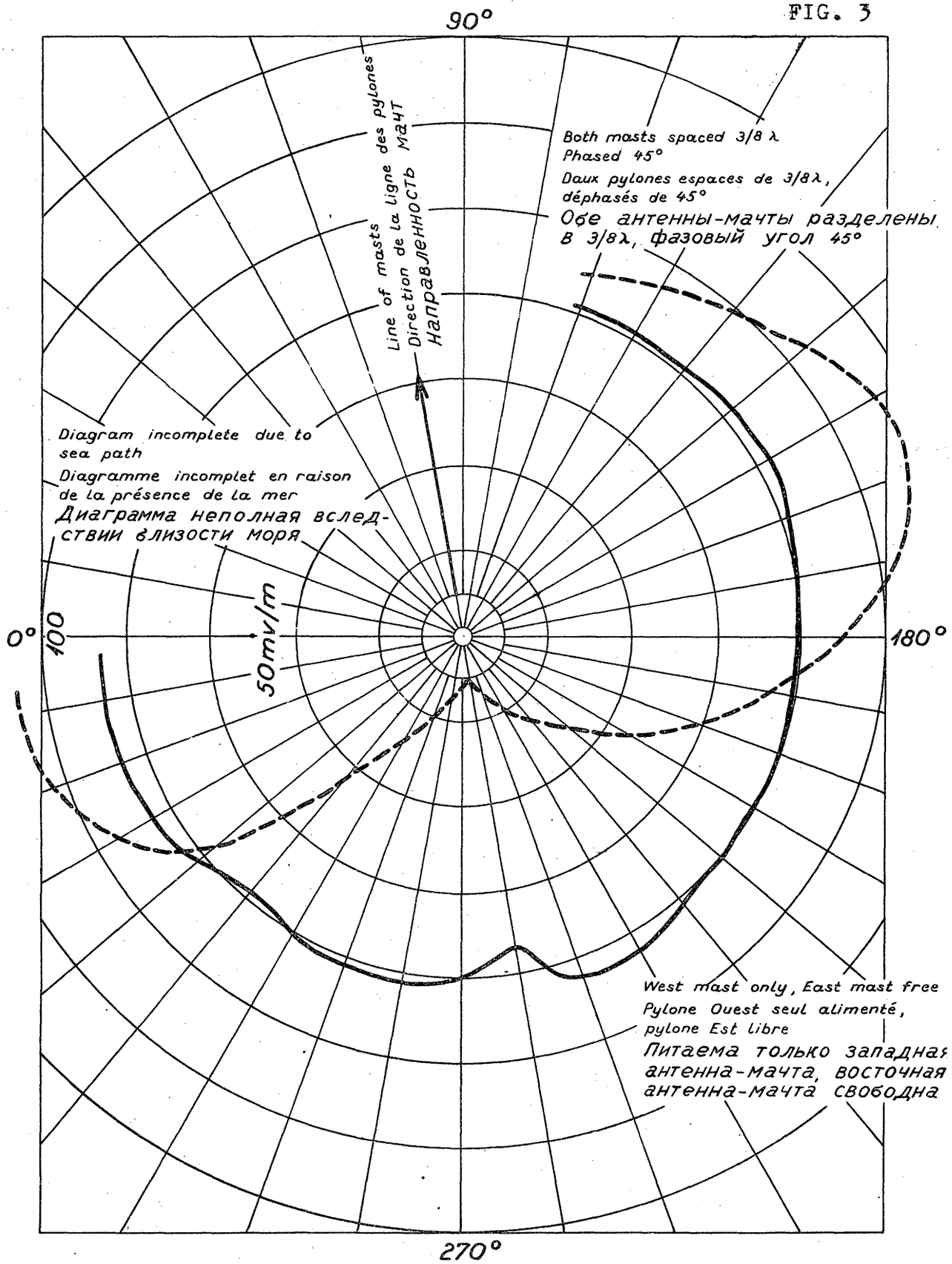
Brookmans Park
1474 kc/s 203 m

Diagramme polaire mesuré à 5 km
de distance le 30/6/1948
Antenne en T.
Réflecteur passif
Puissance 20 kW

Брукманс Парк
1474 кгц, 203 м

Диаграмма в полярных координатах измеренная в 5 км расстояния 25/6/1948
Антенна "Т"
Пассивный Рефлектор
Мощность 20 квт.

FIG. 3



raserburgh
67 kc/s 391 m

.5 km Polar Dia_gram
easured
ower 1 kW to feeders

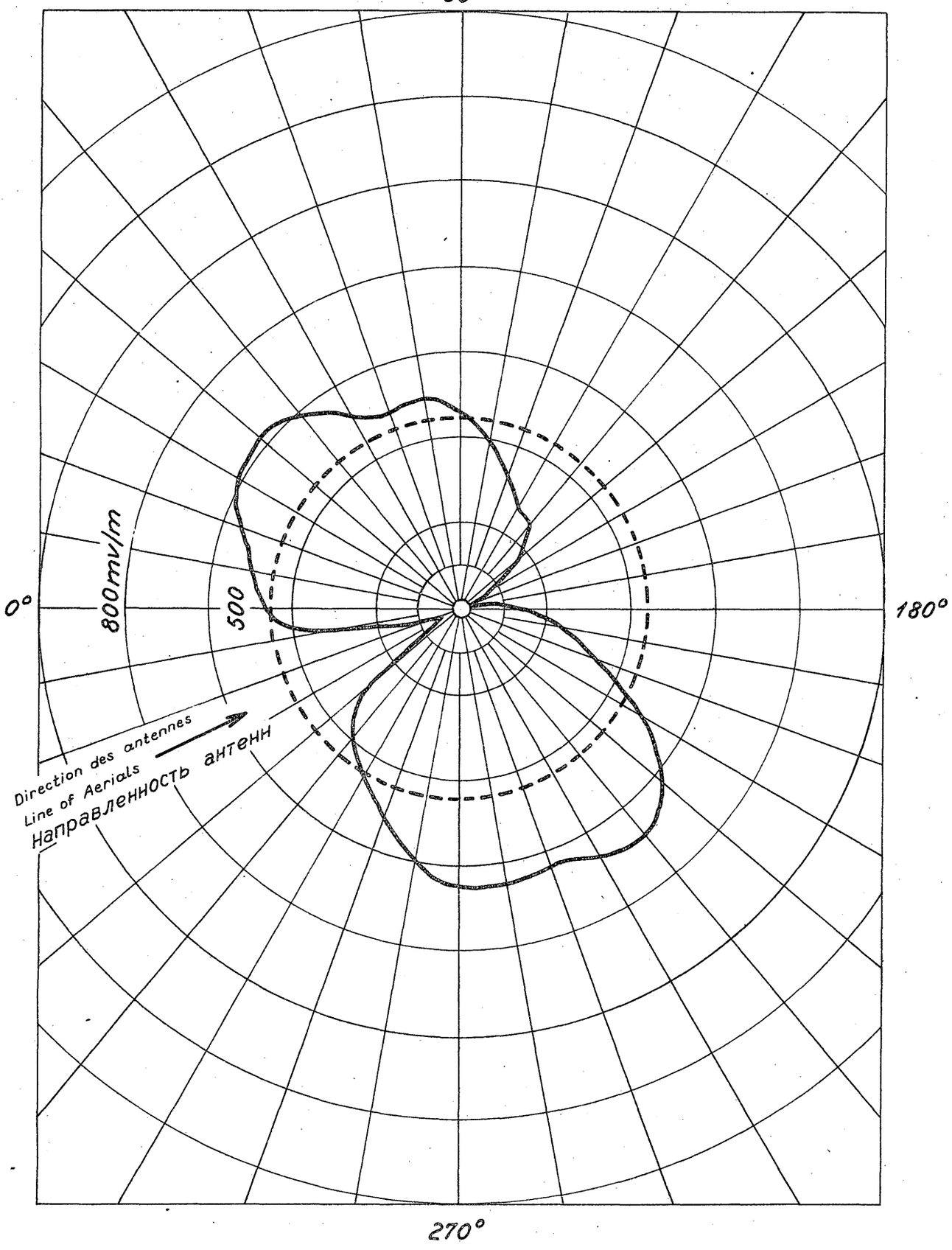
Fraserburgh
767 kc/s 391 m

Diagramme polaire mesuré à
2,5 km de distance
Puissance fournie au feeder: 1 kW

Фразенбург
767 кгц, 391 м

Диаграмма в полярных коор-
динатах измеренная в 2 1/2
км расстояния
Мощность доставляемая фиде-
ру: 1 квт.

FIG. 4



Moorside Edge
1149 kc/s 261 m

3 km Polar Diagram measured
Aerials spaced 0.3λ
Phased 180°
Line of Aerials 64°
Power 50 kW

Moorside Edge
1149 kc/s 261

Diagramme polaire mesuré à 3 km
Antennes espacees de 0,3λ et dephasees de 180°
Azimut des antennes: 64°
Puissance 50 kW

Мурсайд Эдж
1149 кгц, 261 м

Диаграмма в полярных координатах измеренная в 3 км
Антенны разделены в 0,3λ
Фазовый угол 180°
направленность антенн-мачт 64°
мощность 50 квт.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No.111 E
July 16, 1948

Submitted in: French

GREECE, MOROCCO & TUNISIA

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION
submitted to Committee 5

"Committee 5 recommends that the demands of countries that do not yet possess exclusive waves should be taken into consideration before the allocation of supplementary exclusive waves to other countries."

Explanatory

This Draft Recommendation is intended to show in a general manner the "state of mind" of the Conference towards certain countries, who may consider themselves to be up to the present, de jure or de facto, the least favoured.

Furthermore, it may serve as a guide to the Working Groups of Committee 4, without at the same time forcing upon them a premature application of an incomplete principle, whose consequences remain presumably to be studied scientifically or empirically.

Nothing prevents the Conference from regarding this recommendation as a provisional step in drawing up a "basic principle" which should probably be accompanied by a list of detailed methods of application, both of a technical and a practical nature.

It seems desirable, however, to bring some light to bear upon two special points:

1. The word "supplementary" in the above text should be taken in its general sense; it does not specially relate to the new bands of the spectrum allocated to broadcasting by the Atlantic City Conference.

2. The same word "supplementary" does not presuppose the manner in which the frequencies will be obtained. They will be made available by a general rearrangement of the Lucerne Plan in the light of present conditions, and by taking into account the bands newly allocated to broadcasting, and the new sharing of formerly exclusive waves without prejudice to the services they assure.

At Lucerne certain countries that could normally claim them did not receive exclusive frequencies. The same was the case in the Drafts submitted by the Committee of Eight. Without making any estimate of the total number of exclusive frequencies to be contained in the future Copenhagen Plan, a certain priority in the rearrangement may be envisaged now, which will modify the exclusive wave allocations to each country.

(Tr.40/R.11/D.19)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 112-E
17 July 1948

Original: French

Minutes of the Plenary Assembly

Second Meeting

Meeting of Monday 12 July 1948

The Meeting opened at 10.10 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Holmblad.

The Chairman said that a lamp visible from all parts of the room had been installed on his desk, when it lit up, it would mean that the speaker's delivery was too rapid for the interpreters to follow.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R) asked for the floor and made the following declarations:

"Mr. Chairman,

In the interests of the favourable accomplishment of the Conference's work, the Delegation of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia has the honour to make the following official declaration.

"At the plenary meeting of the European Broadcasting Conference on July 9th 1948, and more particularly during the discussion on voting procedure, the Deleg tion of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia had frequent opportunities for pointing out irregularities in the conduct of the meeting, and of drawing attention to the illegality of the actual vote taken.

"The Delegation of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia opposed the decision of the Chair of the Conference to have the vote taken. The Delegation's opposition was based on Rule 5, point 3 of the Rules of Procedure which had already been accepted by the Conference. This Rule provides that no Delegation shall have the right to vote before its credentials have been declared to be in order by the Credentials Committee. Having reached the well-founded conclusion that the decision of the Chair to have the vote taken on the question of procedure constituted a grave violation of the above-mentioned Rule of the Rules of Procedure, the Delegation of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia considered it impossible to take part in the voting. The irregularities which occured in the conduct of the meeting's activity, as well as the erroneous way in which the Chair of the Conference interpreted the Yugoslav Delegation's abstention from the voting, have provided some Danish newspapers and also some foreign agencies (United Press, Telepress) with the background for a deliberately untrue and biased representation of the Yugoslav Delegation's attitude towards the Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and countries of popular democracy.

"Thus, for instance, some newapapers and agencies have declared that by its vote at the meeting of the Conference on July 9th 1948, the Delegation of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia has made it impossible for the Conference to take a decision in favour of the admission of Soviet Republics which had asked to join the Conference.

"However, all Delegations know that at the meeting in question the Delegation of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia did not participate in the vote. Moreover, it is well-known that the question of admission of Soviet Republics has so far not been brought up for discussion. Therefore the above-mentioned reports are wholly contrary to the facts.

"The irregularities in the application of procedure attributable to the Chair have made it possible for some newspapers and agencies to exploit the activity of the Conference for the purposes of political provocation. In the opinion of the Delegation of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, this circumstance does not promote the favourable progress of the Conference's work. It is the view of the Yugoslav Administration that it places some considerable difficulties in the way of further participation of the Delegation of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia in the present Conference.

"We hope that the Conference will condemn this state of affairs.

"In view of the particular importance of this declaration, the Delegation of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia demands that it should be inserted in full in the Minutes of the plenary meeting."

The Chairman replied that the declaration of the Delegate of Yugoslavia would appear in the Minutes. He asked the Secretariat to make a further note in the Minutes recalling the decision taken at the First Plenary Meeting (see Doc. 29, page 8 of the English text) to the effect that, in order not to impede the progress of the Conference, the 33 countries of the European broadcasting area should be entitled to vote on questions discussed, even before the appropriate Committee had finished considering their credentials. It was in the light of that decision that he had regulated, and was continuing to regulate, his conduct when a decision had to be taken by vote. He thought it perfectly regular on the part of the Chair to adopt that procedure. He added that the Yugoslav Delegation had taken part in one vote before in a Plenary Assembly, and he did not understand their present objection.

He recalled that the Assembly at the meeting of the previous Friday had finished with section3 of Document 19, and that sections 1, 2 and 4 remained to be considered:

Section 1: Admission of new Members,

Section 2: Plan for the Allocation of Frequencies,

Section 3: Convention.

He proposed beginning with the first Section, in which connection he referred in the first instance to Document 28 on the same subject.

The appointment of the Working Group arose out of Document 28.

Before the discussion was opened, the Delegate of Poland (P.R.) reverted to the declaration of the Delegate of Yugoslavia concerning the Press. He asked the Chairman to tell the Assembly how it was that the discussion of the Conference had been misrepresented by the Press, and to inform them of the measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

The Chairman replied that he would support the views of the Delegations which had just spoken, if he were convinced that such was the wish of the whole of the Assembly. He would contact the Press and inform the Assembly of the result. No objection being raised, he took it to be the wish of the Assembly that he should do as he had proposed.

Returning to the Agenda he said that, the debate on the question under examination being virtually closed, the Assembly might pass to the vote on the procedure to be followed for the admission of new Delegations with voting rights.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegates of Albania (P.R.) and Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), thought that the items of the Agenda should be studied in the order 2, 4, 1 (i.e Plan, Convention, Admission of New Members) and not in the order 1, 2, 4, as it was logical to deal first with those matters which were most important in view of the objects which they had in view. The vote should also be preceded by a discussion.

The Chairman said that his decision to open or not to open, the discussion would have to be taken in accordance with the wishes of the Assembly. At the last Meeting the opinion of the majority had seemed to him to be that the Working Group's Report was clear enough to make anything but the briefest discussion unnecessary. As to the order of discussion of the three items on the Agenda he would consult the Assembly.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that a detailed discussion did not seem necessary to him. At that rate the Conference would last for months. If, however, the Assembly preferred to discuss, he asked them to respect the order of the items 1, 2, 4, as he could not see that item 1 was any less important than items 2 and 4.

The Delegate of Hungary (P.R.) thought that the order adopted by the Working Group was arbitrary, and that the technical questions should have the first place.

The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) was also in favour of serious discussion of the three items in the order 2, 4, 1. Otherwise he would have to abstain from voting. The Working Group was only a secondary organ of the Conference. It would be contrary to democratic principles to avoid a discussion. In that view he was supported by the Delegates of Czechoslovakia (P.R.)and Roumania (P.R.).

The Delegate of Egypt on the other hand supported the United Kingdom Delegate's proposal.

The Delegate of France said that there was a risk of the discussion being long, and that in all probability no new arguments would emerge. He could understand, however, that Delegations which did not take part in the Working Group might desire explanations. As a member of the Working Group he would express no opinion, if asked whether or not he desired a discussion before the vote.

The Delegate of the Vatican City took the same view. He agreed to a discussion on condition that it led to new arguments. The order of dealing with the three items seemed to him a matter of indifference.

The Chairman said that after all these remarks it was better to broach the discussion than to continue in such a way. As however item 1 had been submitted first, he wanted the order 1, 2, 4, to be adopted. Answering a question from the U.S.S.R. Delegate, he said that the Assembly had unanimously agreed that the Plan and the Convention would not be voted upon in the form in which they would definitely be drawn up, but that they should be signed and subsequently ratified. On the other hand the Assembly had not yet taken any decision on the question of the preparation of the Plan and the Convention.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. submitted the following proposal in this connection:

> "Questions relating to basic technical principles of the Plan and the Convention shall be adopted by a 2/3 majority where unanimity is impossible. Questions of internal organisation having a direct connection with the drawing up of the Plan and the Convention shall be adopted, in so far as possible, by a 2/3 majority. All other questions, as for instance the admission of new Members with voting rights shall be adopted by a simple majority."

The Chairman observed that the U.S.S.R. proposal was the same thing as the proposal to discuss items 2 and 4 before item 1. The Delegate of the United Kingdom again opposed the discussion of items 2 and 4 before item 1.

The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) could not see why they should not start a general discussion of all these questions without separating them, and then study what the Working Group had not dealt with.

The Delegate of France said that the discussion was straying from the point, and was becoming more and more obscure. They had been in agreement from the start that certain questions should be adopted by a 2/3 majority, but it remained to be seen which questions. The logical deduction was that they should take the questions one by one and not en bloc.

The Chairman supported the French proposal, and asked for a show of hands on the question whether item 1 should be dealt with before items 2 and 4, or whether items 2 and 4 should be dealt with before item 1. Eighteen Delegations supported the first alternative and two the second. As the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. and other Delegations had mistaken the sense of the question, the vote was taken again with the following results:

> 20 Delegations in favour of priority for item 1 (Admission of new Members), and 7 Delegations in favour of priority for items 2 and 4. (Plan and Convention.)

The Assembly accordingly proceeded to discuss item 1.

The Chairman said that the item should be entitled "Admission of new Members with Voting Rights" and not "Admission of New Members".

He gave the floor to the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained the advantages accruing to the efficacy of the eventual Plan of admitting new countries of the European Broadcasting Zone. The greater the membership of the Conference, the better the protection of the interests of all, and the more realistic the Plan. It was advantageous to admit new Countries, and therefore to adopt a simple majority in the case.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) also insisted on the need for solidarity amongst European Countries, and supported all the foregoing arguments. He thought that all the democratic European Countries which had asked to take part in their work should be invited, and he wondered what arguments one European Country could possibly advance against another European Country.

The Chairman replied that the last question could be raised when they were actually discussing the admission of new Members. For the moment they were only concerned with the majority to be adopted in the case of these new admissions. The question was put to the vote with the following results:

For admission by a 2/3 majority: 21 Delegations:

(Austria, Belgium, Vatican City, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey.)

For admission by a simple majority: 11 Delegations

(Albania (P.R.), Bielorussia (S.S.R), Bulgaria (P.R.), Finland, Hungary (P.R.), Poland (P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), Czechoslovakia (P.R.), Ukraine (S.S.R.), U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)).

Absent: Lebanon

It was therefore decided that:

The admission of new Members with voting rights should be pronounced by a 2/3 majority vote.

As the substance of the United Kingdom Document No. 28 had been adopted by the above decision, it was understood that it would be considered in due course whether its form would be suitable for the text of the new Rules of Procedure to be drawn up.

The Chairman proceeded to the second section of Document No. 19 (Preliminary decisions for the Frequency Allocation Plan).

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that in the second paragraph of the English text, the right-hand column should read: "unless at least 2/3 of the votes....."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. repeated his earlier proposal differentiating between questions essential to the drawing up of the Plan and the Convention, which should entail unanimity or at least a 2/3 majority, and non-essential questions, for which a simple majority would suffice.

The Chairman feared that it would be difficult to discriminate between the two classes of questions. To amend the text, another would have to be drawn up by the Working Group; but he would prefer to leave the original text as it stood.

The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) appealed to the feelings of the majority of the Assembly. The Plan and the Convention should command unanimity or quasi-unanimity, and all their efforts should be directed to that end. The basic principles of the Plan and the Convention should therefore have the most substantial majority possible. If they were adopted by a simple majority, the minority - which might be quite considerable - would be forced to accept the law of the majority. Perhaps that was a normal parliamentary practice; but it was not applicable to a technical conference like the present. Nothing good would come of compelling the minority, which, he reminded the Assembly, consisted of large States whose requirements in frequencies as set out at Brussels represented 55% of the total requirements of Europe. They could not prepare a satisfactory Plan without the assent of those States any more than without the assent of France or of the United Kingdom.

By continuing the discussions they might perhaps arrive at an agreement; but by wanting to hurry things they would run the risk of putting certain States in such a position that they would no longer be able to take part in the work. That would be a victory for those who did not want any plan; but the number of such persons could not be large. In conclusion he deplored Press reports pitting one bloc of Governments against another. Governments of different types might still be inspired with the desire for agreement; and they would most quickly reach their goal by seeking that agreement. He appealed to the Chairman not to hurry the debates too much. If they tried to advance too quickly now, they would be running the risk of having to stay in Copenhagen much longer than the Delegate of the United Kingdom had feared.

The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) drew the attention of the Assembly to the danger of decisions taken by a weak majority, when it was a question of the Plan at which they were all aiming.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) found a clause in the Rules of Procedure of the International Committee for the Registration of Frequencies, which was related to the point of view of his Delegation. He cited No. 367 of the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City:

> "Problems of a purely non-technical nature shall be decided by the Board on the basis of a two-thirds vote of the members present. In the consideration of problems having technical characteristics, the Board shall endeavour to reach its decisions by unanimous agreement. If, after consideration of such a problem over a period not exceeding 14 days, the Board fails to reach a unanimous decision, it shall immediately thereafter decide the problem on the basis of a two-thirds majority vote of the members present."

The Chairman replied to the Polish Delegate that he had always done everything in his power to ensure that the discussions should be thorough; and in the present case he did not wish to hurry the debate. But it was a fact that unanimity was not easy of attainment. In reply to the Yugoslav Delegate he pointed out that it was difficult to compare the work of the Conference with the work of the I.F.R.B., where other interests were involved. If instead of the I.F.R.B. he had quoted the C.P.F. he would see that in the case of the latter"..... if a vote was shown to be necessary on any point relating to the drawing up of a new frequency Allocation Plan, the decision would be taken on the basis of a simple majority of the members present who had a vote". It seemed to him therefore that it was up to the Chairman of each Committee to/have the highest possible majority.
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The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was prepared to submit his previous proposal for a compromise in writing.

The Deoegate of Morocco and Tunisia thought that, in order to free the discussion from the deadlock it had reached, it might be useful to study the French proposal on the procedure with a 2/3 majority vote.

The Chairman accepted the suggestion, and adjourned the Meeting at 12.40 p.m.

The Meeting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

The Chairman summedup the situation as it was before the adjournment. The procedure of the vote was under discussion. Two proposals were under consideration: that of the U.S.S.R. which had just been distributed (unnumbered Document) in the following terms:

> "In the case that it is impossible to reach a unanimous agreement, all preliminary decisions concerning the drawing up of new drafts of the Plan or of the Convention shall be taken in the following manner:

1. Decisions relative to fundamental principles and technical principles of the Plan or the Conventnion shall be taken on not less than a 2/3 vote of the Delegations present.

2. Decisions concerning any other question (organisation, procedure, etc.) shall be taken on the basis of a simple majority vote. This is intended to speed the work."

On the other hand there was the French proposal contained in Document No. 27. On this matter the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia had asked how the rule of 2/3 should be applied.

He invited the Assembly to discuss the French proposal first, and requested the French Delegate to comment on Document No. 27.

The Delegate of France recalled the difficulties which had faced the Atlantic City Conference, where the rule of the 2/3 majority was first applied in the Union. The French proposal suggested a better procedure. Let them suppose for example that the Assembly had to vote on the choice of separations between frequencies, and it was a question of determining whether or not to adopt the separation of 9 kc/s. The question might be put as follows; "Does the Assembly agree to adopt the 9 kc/s frequency separation?" For the adoption of the separation the question put in this way would have to gain the support of at least 2/3 of the votes. It was possible that this majority would not be reached, and that a minority of more than one-third of the Members voting would be opposed to the separation. But the question might be put differently, i.e. in a negative form: "Is the Assembly opposed to a 9 kc/s separation?" It was quite possible that the question put in that form would not admit of a decision, for more than one-third of the Members might be opposed. Under these circumstances the Assembly would be unable to take any decision because it would not be able to obtain either a 2/3 majority to accept the 9 kc/s separation, or a majority to reject it.

That was the reason why, if a 2/3 majority could not be secured on a question put successively in the positive form and in the negative form, the French Delegation thought that, in order to break the dead-lock, the question should be put again in its first form. In the new vote, he suggested a simple majority would suffice: but the new vote should not be taken immediately after the first two, but during the course of a later Plenary Meeting.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of France for the explanations he had given on the mechanism of his proposal.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said it was unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages of the proposed system. It afforded a possibility of breaking the dead-lock.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. feared that elements of error and indecision might result in practice from the procedure proposed by the French Delegate. At the end of Document RD 27 it stated that as a last resort the vote was to be taken with a simple majority. That proposal seemed to be aimed at replacing the one in the right-hand column of Document RD 19 of July 8. His own proposal was quite different, and was even opposed, to the French proposal, inasmuch as it provided in all cases for a 2/3 majority adoption of decisions relative to fundamental and technical principles.

The Delegate of France said that the French proposal completed that of Document RD 19 by allowing for the clearing of an obstacle where a dead-lock was reached. It was a specification of the procedure in connection with the 2/3 majority vote.

The Chairman thought that the French Delegate's proposal had the advantage of providing a solution for apparently insurmountable obstacles as and when they appeared.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. appreciated the proposal of the French Delegation in so far as it was motivated by a desire to hasten the work of the Conference. Unfortunately, he did not share the French point of view. A 2/3 majority not having been secured in one meeting, the discussion and the vote would be postponed until the following meeting, when the decision would be taken by a simple majority. The situation would be the same in nearly every case: the same arguments, the same voting results, but a vote in the end by a simple majority. It was for that reason that he considered that the French proposal only replaced the proposal in the right-hand column of Document RD 19. He insisted that the Soviet proposal in the left-hand column should be taken into consideration.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said he wished to approach the problem from a realistic standpoint. The French was in effect a variant of the text in the right-hand column. It should not be considered from a pessimistic point of view; it could be viewed equally well from a different angle. It was a compromise proposal. Perhaps the opportunity for reflection between the two meetings in which the question was examined might allow of a 2/3 majority being obtained at the second meeting. It was a new method of effectively directing debates.

The Chairman; considering that a solution to the question was difficult to find, proposed taking point 2 of Document 19 first in order to determine the important cases where a majority of 2/3 would be necessary. They must at the same time examine the Soviet proposal. He asked the Assembly which Delegations were inclined to support the Soviet proposal.

The Delegate of France gathered that his compromise proposal of Document 27 did not command a considerable number of the Assembly's votes. Accordingly, in answer to the Chairman, he declared himself in favour of the simple majority.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) concluded from the remarks of the French Delegate, as also from the text of the right-hand column of Document RD 19, that the 2/3 majority was thought by some Delegations to be likely to paralyse the work of the Conference. He considered that point of view to be wrong. If the 2/3 majority was not obtained in one vote, the discussions must be continued and a solution sought. A simple majority closed the door on all discussions. The vote was not a form of technical argument.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that there would be difficulty in applying the Soviet proposal. Who was to decide which were the fundamental and technical questions relating to the Plan? The problem would undoubtedly give rise to very long discussions. He was of the opinion that the proposal could not be accepted. The questions of a technical nature should be discussed; but it did not seem to him that they could be put to a vote. Even if a majority vote declared Ohm's Law to be false, the validity of the Law would not be less. In the formulation of the Plan it would be necessary to try to satisfy each party to it by taking into consideration, as much as possible, the observations submitted. He concluded in expressing his preference for the simple majority voting method.

The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) was of the opinion that it was not fair for one half plus one of the voters to impose its will on the other half minus one voter. He also believed that important questions should be decided by the more marked majority of 2/3.

The Delegate of the Vatican City took up the last speaker's argument as to the possibility of a simple majority imposing its will on an important minority. He thought that one could just as well abuse the 2/3 majority system as the simple majority system, given sufficient ill will. But he refused to believe that anyone in the present Assembly wished to act with ill will. In order to settle the extremely difficult problem of the drawing up of the Plan, it was possible to conceive of a theoretical and scientific solution with rigorous deductive methods which would aim at establishing fixed bases never afterwards to be revised. From such a solution the consequencies, i.e. the allocation of frequencies, could be deduced with logical force. But another non-deductive practical method might be considered viz. a method of successive approximations. In that case one started from an unsatisfactory basis, and proceeded by successive corrections, after which it might be impossible to achieve a solution commanding unanimous agreement. He was convinced that the simple majority voting method was the most appropriate, since the problem of the formulation of the Plan could not be settled by a scientific method.

The Chairman repeated that so far no proposal had been unanimously agreed upon.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia suggested that, since the discussion was making no progress, the question should be referred back to the Working Group, with instructions to submit a new proposal capable of obtaining a large majority.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that, despite apparent difficulties, there were some precedents which should encourage Delegates to persevere in the search for a large majority. The Russian language, for instance, had been almost unanimously accepted, because 24 Delegations had voted for it, and only 2 against. Again, at the second meeting of the Plenary Assembly on Friday July 9 it had been unanimously agreed that the Plan and the Convention must command unanimity or quasi-unanimity. The question under discussion was equally important. The basic principles, for the adoption of which the Soviet Delegation claimed that there should be a 2/3 majority, were not very numerous. They were well recognized by the experts now meeting in Copenhagen. They had to settle for instance, e.g. in the cases of Czechoslovakia and Norway, whether the factor of territorial shape should be taken into account in assigning frequencies. The list of basic principles should be adopted unanimously or at least by a 2/3 majority. Those Delegations who advocated their adoption by simple majority did not realize what a question of principle was. They must find a democratic method of taking the decision; and it was for that reason that the Soviet Delegation could not accept the text in the right-hand column, nor the French compromise proposal. The Soviet Delegation asked the Assembly to support the U.S.S.R. proposal as being the only just and reasonable one.

The Delegate of Poland (P.R.), supported by the Delegate of Hungary (P.R.), pointed out that all the Delegates who had made statements were of the opinion that, in order to bring the work to fruition, unanimity or quasi-unanimity was essential. There were two new proposals before them: first, the new text of the U.S.S.R. proposal, and secondly, the proposal of Morocco and Tunisia to refer the question back to the Working Group. The latter proposal showed clearly that the French amendment had not made any essential change in the right-hand column. As the United Kingdom Delegate had asked, who was to decide which questions were important, and which were not? The question should be referred back to the Working Group with instructions to produce a compromise text, in the light of the discussion which had just taken place, by grouping points 2 and 4 of Document No. 19 (Plan and Convention).

The Chairman agreed that the proposal to refer the question back to the Working Group was a good one; but they ought to be clear first as to whether the Group was in a position to find a solution as a result of the opinions expressed at the meeting.

The Delegate of Egypt thought that instead of immediately referring the question back to the Working Group, it would be preferable to try voting by two-thirds majority for one week, and see how it worked. At the end of the week the question could be reconsidered in the light of the experience gained.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia suggested that the Assembly should give the Working Group precise instructions based on the discussion. He felt that the United Kingdom proposal in favour of a simple majority even in the case of very important questions was illogical. The Working Group should be instructed to clarify the whole problem.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the Working Group should limit itself to presenting a short text containing the list of basic principles to be decided by a 2/3 majority. The proposal to refer the question back to the Working Group was acceptable, provided (1) that the Group completed the list of technical and basic principles for the Plan and Convention that week, and (2) that the Assembly gave it working instructions.

The Chairman said that the Working Group should not be held responsible for more than the re-wording of the paragraph relating to the Rules of Procedure. A clear conspectus of the subject was essential, before they handed it over to the Group.

The Chairman of the Working Group said that it would be difficult for the Group to be of any real assistance without knowing exactly what its terms of reference were. Shouldit propose one or two solutions?.

The Chairman recalled that the Danish Administration had prepared draft Rules of Procedure, which he thought had proved satisfactory in the meetings already held. Could these Rules of Procedure not continue in practice until the Working Group held its meeting? Otherwise it was difficult to find any means of continuing the work. The voting procedure set down in the draft Rules of Procedure had already been used. He suggested that Rule 17 of the draft Rules of Procedure should be provisionally accepted.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wondered whether the Chairman's proposal would result in resort to a simple majority in the case of all questions, or only in the case of certain questions. Would § 6 of Rule 17, which was almost identical with the right-hand column of Document No. 19, be applicable for a specified length of time only and, if so, how?

The Chairman replied that his intention was that § 6 of Article 17 of the draft Rules of Procedure should be applicable in the case of all questions, except where another decision had been already taken, as for example in the case of the admission of new members. Replying to the Soviet Delegate's second question, he said that he had no objection to the application of § 6 of Rule 17, being temporary. For how long? Until the question came up, or until this particular part of the Rules of Procedure proved unsatisfactory. The voting methods proposed could claim that they were of old standing and had proved their worth.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not on reflection agree with the Chairman's proposal. The Working Group must draw up the list of basic principles for which he had asked during the week given.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said that during the interval he was prepared to prepare a precise text of instructions for the Working Group. While awaiting the reply of the Group, the provisions of Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure, which were in Document No. 4, could be applied.

The meeting was adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

On the meeting resuming at 5 p.m., the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia read the following draft which he had prepared:

"Draft directives given by the Assembly to the Working Group entrusted with the voting question.

The Working Group to take into account the amendments proposed by:

The United Kingdom	(RD Doc. 28)
France	(RD Doc. 27)
The U.S.S.R.	(unnumbered Doc. of July 12)

with a view to reconsideration of the question of the right to vote in the three following cases:

1) 2/3 vote for certain questions of a positive nature and of particular importance, in conformity with the decision previously taken by the Assembly that certain questions are to be settled by a 2/3 majority.
"The question (already settled) of the admission of new Members with the right of vote is a case in point.
"A short list of pertinent supplementary questions to be made.

2) Simple majority vote, for less important questions, in which are included questions of procedure (cf. U.S.S.R. amendment § 2).

3) Vote based on the provision in the French amendment concerning other questions."

At the request of the U.S.S.R. Delegate, he explained that:

1) the expression "of a positive nature" was intended to avoid ambiguously worded questions;

2) the subjects to be set forth under paragraph 1) must be small in number and very precise.

The question of the admission of new participants with the right of vote was only mentioned as an example.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not see any point in putting the Working Group to work. At the request of the Chairman, he added that he had wished to see his proposal (text distributed at 2.30 p.m.) discussed by the Plenary Assembly. He accepted the text of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, provided the words "of particular importance" were omitted in paragraph 1), and replaced by the words "relative to the basic technical principles of the Plan and the Convention."

The Delegate of France had illustrated the "positive nature" of questions submitted to the vote by a concrete example of how the result of a 2/3 vote might depend on the way the question was put. To that he replied that the Soviet proposal was not concerned with voting methods but with the list of questions to be adopted by a 2/3 majority. Questioned by the Chairman, he agreed that the list should be made and submitted to the Plenary Assembly. The Delegate of France said that it would be more in order for the Soviet Delegation to make the list than the Working Group since it was a matter which exceeded the powers of the latter.

Following on this exchange of views, the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia undertook to make the necessary changes in his draft to incorporate the decisions taken (x).

The Chairman closed the discussion on the subject. It would be resumed when he had received the list which the Soviet Delegation had undertaken to make.

Item 4 of the Agenda: Admission of the following international bodies (RD Docs 47 and 63):

International Chamber of Shipping	(RD Doc. No. 40)
International Radio-Maritime Commission (C.I.R.M.)	(RD Doc. No. 41)
Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion (U.I.R.)	(RD Doc. No. 56)
International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.I.O)	(RD Doc. No. 54)
United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture (U.N.E.S.C.O)	(RD Doc. No. 62)

The discussion was opened on the admission of the International Chamber of Shipping.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked who had encouraged this body to apply for admission. The Chairman in reply read the following letter, dated July 6, addressed to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs by the British Embassy in Copenhagen:

> "His Britannic Majesty's Embassy present their compliments to the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with reference to their Note No. 203 of 1st July, have the honour to inform them that the International Chamber of Shipping, which is domiciled in the United Kingdom, is desirous of participating both in the European Regional Broadcasting Conference and in the Maritime Regional Radio Conference with the status of Observer. His Britannic Majesty's Embassy will be grateful if the appropriate authorities of the Conference may be notified accordingly."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom added that, without being able to give official information, he might say that the International Chamber of Shipping was interested in the radio-maritime service (traffic and security) and in broadcasting stations in derogation in the maritime mobile service bands.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that Spain was a party to the body under discussion, and for that reason he opposed its admission. The Delegate of the United Kingdom replied that as far as he knew, no Spanish shipowner had paid a subscription to the International Chamber of Shipping since 1928, long before the coming of Franco.

The Chairman said that the International Chamber of Shipping had shipowners as members and not Governments, it being of a purely technical character. It was not to be feared that Spain's interests were represented. In addition, if the International Chamber of Shipping was admitted, it would not be allowed to send a Spanish Observer.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the United Kingdom Delegate had wished to speak of the C.I.R.M. when he mentioned the unpaid subscriptions. Conferences, which were more or less held under the auspices of the United Nations, had to observe the General Assembly's Resolution of 12 December 1946 concerning the participation of Franco Spain in international conferences. He repeated his opposition to the admission of the International Chamber of Shipping.

The Delegate of Italy said that the United Nations Resolution concerned the Spanish Government, whereas it was question here of a private international association. He therefore supported its admission. He was supported by the Delegates of Portugal, Greece, Ireland, Norway and the Vatican City. The Delegate of the Vatican City said that he represented a State which was not a Member of the United Nations, and that he was therefore not bound by the Resolution just mentioned in making his decision.

The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) said that those who supported the admission of the International Chamber of Shipping had not presented any arguments in favour of their action.

The Delegates of Albania (P.R.), and the Ukraine (S.S.R.) supported the U.S.S.R. Delegation as the representatives of countries which had been the victims of fascist aggression. The admission of the International Chamber of Shipping would be illegal.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to Recommendation No. 47, dated March 28, of the United Nations Economic and Social Council to the effect that non-governmental organisations could be consulted on humanitarian questions. Questions of security at sea fell into that category. Furthermore, it had been established that the International Chamber of Shipping had had no relations with the Spanish Government since the end of the war. There was no reason therefore to oppose its admission.

The Chairman said that all indications pointed to a settlement of the question by taking a vote.

Before the vote was taken, the Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) pointed out that precious time was being lost on a question of secondary importance. It would be more reasonable to reject the application, the arguments in favour of such a rejection being all drawn from the Atlantic City Acts. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) contrasted the atrocities committed by the Fascits with the humanitarian considerations invoked by the United Kingdom Delegate. He felt that the International Chamber of Shipping would suffer no injury if it was rejected, while on the other hand the Conference would suffer fromits presence.

The vote was taken, with the following results:

FOR the admission of the International Chamber of Shipping:

21 Delegations (Austria, Belgium, Vatican City, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Turkey).

AGAINST admission:

10 Delegations: (Albania (P.R.), Byelorussia (S.S.R.), Bulgaria (P.R.), Hungary (P.R.), Poland (P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), Czechoslovakia (P.R.), the Ukraine (S.S.R.), U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)).

ABSTENTION: 1 Delegation (Finland)

ABSENT: 1 Delegation (Lebanaon).

The International Chamber of Shipping was accordingly admitted as an Observer to the Broadcasting Conference.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished it to be recorded in the Minutes that he contested the legality of the decision taken on the ground that it conflicted with the United Nations Resolution. He would refuse to cooperate with the International Chamber of Shipping.

On the motion of the U.S.S.R. which observed that the Conference had for a number of weeks been in possession of applications for admission from various States (the Soviet Socialist Republics and the State of Israel in particular), the Assembly decided to meet again the following day, July 13 at 10 a.m. in order to continue the discussion of the Agenda.

The Chairman pointed out that it was due to the long discussion on voting procedure that the Assembly had not finished with the Agenda that day. He proposed that the meetings of Committees, planned for Tuesday, July 13, and following days should be changed.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

M. Meyer, H. Voutaz, J. Revoy,
Secretaries.

Seen:
W.F. Studer,
Secretary-in-Chief.

Seen:
N.E. Holmblad,
Chairman.

(TR.15/R.11/D.16)

(RD Doc. 112-E)

ANNEX

M O R O C C O A N D T U N I S I A

DRAFT DIRECTIVES FROM THE ASSEMBLY
to the Working Group on the Question of the Vote.

"The Working Group to take into account the amendments proposed by:

France (Doc. RD 27)

U.S.S.R. (unnumbered Document, July 12)

With a view to reconsideration of the question of the right of vote in the three following cases:

1) 2/3 vote; taken in both senses for certain questions, in conformity with the decision previously taken by the Assembly that certain questions be settled by a 2/3 majority.

The question (already settled) of the admission of new participants with right of vote is a case in point.

A short list of pertinent supplementary questions to be made.

2) Simple Majority vote, for questions of procedure (cf. U.S.S.R. amendment, paragraph 2)

3) Vote based on the provision in the French amendment for other questions."

(Tr.15/R 11/D D-35)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference

København, 1948

RD Document No. 113-E

July 19, 1948

Submitted in: French

O. I. R.

The O.I.R. have the honour to put at the disposal of Delegates some new Documents which are a continuation of those whose distribution was announced in RD Document No. 45.

The previous Documents could be printed only in such a restricted number of copies that each Delegation received no more than two or three sets. We have taken measures, however, which give us reason to hope that we will be able to make an almost general distribution of these original Documents (No. 45) before the end of the Conference. For this reason, the present Documents will be distributed to all the Delegates of the Conference and this will hold true for all future Documents submitted by the O.I.R.

Delegates' attention is drawn to the fact that, although some Documents of this new distribution may be in themselves complete, this is not the case with No. CT 199, which refers to a folder already distributed with the series announced in Document RD No. 45.

P.S. In view of the nature of the tables, they have been drawn up only in the French language.

(Tr.40/R.4/D.34)

European Regional Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 114-E

July 19, 1948

Submitted in: French

Corrections

In the Document RD 106-E, first page, replace the last paragraph by the following:

"As regards Czechoslovak broadcasting requirements, our Delegation regrets to have to say that the commentaries of the Czechoslovak Administration were not respected in the 9 kc/s preliminary draft, Document No 279. This preliminary draft was even more severe towards Czechoslovakia than its first variant, one of the exclusive frequencies having been replaced by a shared frequency. This draft, which would allocate three exclusive and two shared waves (of which one is practically useless for our services) to our services in the range of medium waves, cannot be considered as the basis of a solution appropriate to our requirements."

Page 4, under Transmitter Prague I - Liblice,

5th line, enter "slightly" after "diminish"

Page 6, 2nd paragraph, replace .... this point of view ...
by .... our point of view ...

(D.28)

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 115

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 135 - Amendments to Document No. 115

European Regional Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 115-E

July 19, 1948

Submitted in: English

AUSTRIA

Remarks to the preliminary drafts (Doc.279 & 281 of Brussels).

Austria has 69 million people, living on an area of about 84.000 km^2 which corresponds to an average density of population of 82/km^2.

At present 4 programs are radiated on 9 frequencies, two of which are used as synchronous transmitting frequencies.

There are 1.020.000 radio-listeners registered and their number is quickly increasing. 62% of them have simple receivers (feed-back Audion + LF-stage). These receivers allow the reception of Long- and Medium waves (upper limit 1500 kHz). Their selectivity is not better than 20 db at 9 kc/s and 21 db at 10 kc/s carrier-separation and an average operator.

Austria has a length of about 800 km in the direction East-West. Her width is about 300 km in the eastern part (length about 320 km) and only 54 km in the western part (length about 460 km). Therefore her shape is extremely unfavorable for a reasonable satisfactory provision with broadcast-reception.

We are quite aware that in the interest of a generally satisfying new frequency-allocation every country has to make sacrifices and therefore we are prepared to reduce the number of programs to two in future. However, it must be possible to receive those in a reasonable satisfactory quality.

To provide the surface of Austria with two programs, there are, with regard to her unfavourable shape, at least six frequencies necessary to avoid "mush"-zones in densely populated areas.

The real conductivity of the soil is, according to tests made in the vicinity of the transmitters ($d \sim 5\lambda$) $1.8.10^{-14}$ E.M.U., but the effective conductivity is only of the order of 3 to 9.10^{-15}, caused by the mountainous character and the deeply cut in valleys of Austria, as measurements of propagation-graphs in the area of reception show.

At frequencies higher than 1300 kc/s the propagation becomes very unfavourable, because there the areas of "shadow" are rather clearly marked.

With regard to these unfavourable conditions we are compelled to go to the 1 mV/m limit of fieldstrength, which implied the use of anti-fading-antennas at big-power transmitters and accordingly reduced field-strengths of interference.

Furthermore, relatively big powers of transmitters must be used to provide for reasonable areas of reception, as the narrow, deeply cut in valleys allow only for many, but relatively small settlements.

Moreover, the relatively great length in the East-West direction causes markedly different interests of the population, which means certain limits to the use of synchronous networks.

From the above mentioned results:

a) The power allocated to Innsbruck & Dornbirn is not sufficient, as it gives only small areas of reception, caused by the extremely bad effective conductivity especially in this part of Austria. As an increase of power is not tolerable at 520 kH_z, we must insist on the allocation of another low frequency, according to § 4,3 of the document annexed to the Additional Protocol of Atlantic-City, which allows for an increase in power up to 20 KW. The "mush"-zone covers a little populated area.

b) A synchronous operation of Linz and Salzburg is not possible, as the "mush"-zone would be in a densely populated area and, caused by the higher effective conductivity and the denser population, could not be bridged by small, unattended relay-transmitters.

c) We must insist on the allocation of a sixth frequency, which could be of the order of 1400 kc/s at powers up to 2 KW, being only destined for reception in small areas and for the bridging of interference zones.

Furthermore, we are of opinion that the usefulness of an allocation cannot be decided by the fact, whether the frequency is an exclusive or shared one, but by the protection-ratio. We therefore compiled two tables from which this ratio might be seen for the allocations to Austria according to Doc. 279 (table A) and Doc. 281 (table B). The ratio refers to medium values of the ground-wave of the interfered to median values of the sky-wave of the interfering transmitter. Directional antennas were not considered, as it is not certain whether they are accepted by the interested countries or not.

From these tables it can be seen that, though far from the values stipulated in Annex 3 & 4 of Doc.284, the 9 kc/s-Plan offers for Austria more favourable conditions and can therefore be accepted as a basis for discussion, while the 10 kc/s-Plan in its present form is less favourable and therefore cannot be accepted.

(RD Doc. No. 115-E)

Explanations to the tables

1) The distance of the 1 mV/m-limit (column 5) for the ground-wave of each Austrian transmitter is shown, according to the frequency and power allocated to it in Doc.279 and Doc. 281 respectively.

Basis: O.I.R. Doc. 1051, which has been appropriately extended for this purpose, and effective conductivity as stated in column 6.

2) The interfering fieldstrength of the sky-wave (col.7) of a transmitter on a shared frequency with different programs or on an adjacent channel is shown at the 1 mV/m-limit (O.I.R. Doc.956).

3) In col.8 the algebraic wanted: unwanted signal ratio is shown.

T A B L E A.

(Doc. No 279)
(Brussels)

station	frequency kc/s	power kw	Distance km	ground-wave. /km 1mV/m limit	earth-conductability x 10^{14}	unwanted night-fieldstrength mV/m at 1mV/m-limits	algebr signal:noise-ratio.
Innsbruck	520	1	0	18	0,3		
Dornbirn	520	1	0	18	0,3		
Hamar	520	1	1500			0,07	14,3
Budapest	529	135	610			2,3	0,43
Wien I	592	120	0	130	2,0		
Eidar	592	5	3000			0,038	26,0
Riga	583	100	1100			1,5	0,67
Kairo II	583	20	2300			0,58	1,72
Sundsvall	601	150	1550			0,98	1,02
Athinai	601	70	1320			0,83	1,2
Graz I/Dobl	952	100	0	60	1,5		
Goteborg	943	150	1200			1,47	0,68
Alger I	943	150	1500			0,98	1,02
Rennes reg.	961	100	1250			1,2	0,83
Simferopol	961	100	1400			0,9	1,1
Graz II	1285	20	0	35	1,5		
Klagenfurt	1285	8	0	30	1,5		
Relays	1285	0,1	0	10	1,5		
Izmir	1276	50	1350			0,57	1,76
Saar Reg.	1276	20	650			0,85	1,18
Crowborough	1294	120	1650			0,55	1,82
Alexandrie	1294	5	2100			0,055	18,2
Salzburg	1501	10	0	25	1,5		
Linz	1501	5	0	25	2,0		
Roma II	1492	5	700			0,45	2,2
Feroe	1492	5	890			0,34	2,9
Tanger	1510	20	2200			0,09	11,0
Swedish relay	1501	1	1800			0,035	28,6

Table B.

(Doc.No.281)
(Brussels)

station	frequency kc/s	power kw	Distance km	ground-wave /km 1mV/m limit	earth-conductability x 10^{14}	unwanted night-field-strength, mV/m at 1mV/m-limits	algeb. ratio signal:noise
Innsbruck	520	1	0	18	0,3		
Hamar	520	1	1500			0,07	14,3
Ostersund	520	1	1800			0,05	20,0
Beromunster	530	150	300			2,45	0,4
Wien I	920	100	0	75	2,0		
Marseille	910	100	1000			1,6	0,63
Paris Reg.	930	10	1000			0,5	2,0
Krasnodar	930	20	1700			0,27	3,7
Vaasa	930	20	1700			0,27	3,7
Bengasi	930	50	1850			0,35	2,8
Brünn	940	100	100	75		1-2 ground-wave!	0,67
Simferopol	900	100	1000			1	1
Int.com.wave	1330	2	0	20	1,5		
Belgium, France Poland	1330	2 each	800 each			0,24	4,1 each
Skodra	1320	40	930			1,2	0,82
Vatican	1340	20	650			0,9	1,1
Stagshaw	1340	120	1600			0,55	1,8
Graz	1360	100	strong interference at daytime too! of only 2,2 %				
Graz	1360	100	0	40	1,5		
Hörby	1350	100	1000			1,25	0,8
Lissabon	1360	100	2200			0,25	4
Lisnagarvey	1370	120	1350			0,88	1,15
Cetinje	1370	100	590			2,1	0,48
Linz	1550	5	0	23	20		
shared frequen.	1550	5	1100			0,22	4,5
adjacent channels	1540 1560	5 5	1000 each			0,3 each	3,3

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 116 - E
July 19, 1948

Submitted in: English

UNITED KINGDOM

CORRECTIONS TO RD DOCUMENT NO. 94 - E.

The following amendments should be made in the English text of RD Document No. 94:-

Section I General

First paragraph, Eighth line

For 'protecting' substitute 'protection'.

Section 2.1. Analysis of Exclusive Allocations

Second line

Insert "to be" after 'likely'

Third line

Insert 'on' after 'stations'

Section 2.2. Correlation with the Analysis presented in Document No. 38.

Seventh and Eighth lines

For 'mV/m' substitute 'microvolt per metre'.

Amend to read as follows:

"interfering field strength in db relative to one microvolt per metre + protection ratio in db at 3 mV/m contour of wanted station = 70 db.

Section 2.3. Derogations

Third line

Insert 'Radio' after 'Atlantic City'

Table II. Page 3

The entry in the third column against 'United Kingdom' should be '10'.

St.33

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 117

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 287 - Corrective to Document No. 117
- Document No. 361 - Corrections to Document No. 117

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No.117-E

20 July 1948

Submitted in: French

M I N U T E S

of the Plenary Assembly

Second Meeting

Meeting of Tuesday 13 July 1948

1. The meeting was opened at 10.00 a.m. by Mr. N.E. Holmblad, Chairman of the Conference.

2. The Chairman stated that the Plenary Assembly, being a continuation of that of Monday July 12, was to examine Items 4 and 5 of the Agenda published in Document RD 47, supplemented by Document RD 63.

3. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.), made the following declaration with the request that it be inserted in the Minutes.

"The admission as Observer to our Conference of the International Chamber of Shipping which includes among its members "Franco-ist" Spanish ship-owners, is a matter of some concern to the democratic countries participating in the Conference. The Roumanian Delegation wishes to voice a formal protest against the trend which, with this admission, the work of the Conference is assuming.

"I am expressing my country's protest, as well as the protest of the whole Roumanian people who have suffered by the "war-making policies" of Hitler, Mussolini, and their satellite, Franco, all of whom bear the guilt for unhappiness and torment inflicted upon humanity.

"The Roumanian Delegation considers that to support the admission of organisations such as the Chamber of Fascist ship-owners evidences an attitude contrary to humanitarian, democratic, and pacific principles.

"The Roumanian Delegation finds it impossible to collaborate with these organisations, and it will not collaborate with them.

"The admission of institutions to which Fascists are affiliated is considered by the Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania to be a serious impediment to the work of the Conference. Such an admission lessens the chances of agreement being reached among the participants, since it only increases fundamental divergences between Delegations.

"It becomes less and less likely that the result of this Conference will prove to be an instrument of pacific collaboration among peoples."

4. The Chairman took official note of this statement and continued the examination, already begun on the previous day, of Item 4 of the Agenda, i.e., admission of international organisations. He pointed out that data relating to the International Radio-Maritime Commission (C.I.R.M.) was to be found in Document RD 41, which stated that the Hispano Radio-Maritime Company Ltd. had applied for membership in the C.I.R.M. but had not yet been able to pay the required dues. For that reason the Company was not a member of the C.I.R.M., any more than any other Spanish organisation. He submitted to the Assembly the question of the admission of the C.I.R.M., which seemed to satisfy the condition requested by the Assembly at its Meeting of Wednesday 30 June (Document RD 30).

5. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., observing that Spain was a member of the C.I.R.M., stated that his Delegation categorically opposed the admission of this organisation, on the grounds that he had already expounded on the previous day in opposing the admission of the International Chamber of Shipping.

6. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) supported the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

7. The Chairman, judging it correct to assume that the speakers had affirmed that their observations of the previous day also applied to the C.I.R.M., passed immediately to the vote.

8. 18 Delegations favoured the admission of the C.I.R.M. as Observer. They were: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, Vatican City.

9. 10 Delegations were opposed to the admission of the C.I.R.M. as Observer. They were: Albania (P.R.), Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Bulgaria (P.R.), Czechoslovakia (P.R.), Hungary (P.R.), the Republic of Poland, Roumania (P.R.), Ukraine (S.S.R.), U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia (F.P.R.).

10. 3 Delegations abstained, viz.: Finland, Monaco, Morocco & Tunisia.

11. 2 Delegations were absent, viz.: Iceland, Lebanon.

12. The C.I.R.M. was therefore admitted as Observer.

13. The Delegate of Yugoslavia asked what was the majority necessary for the admission of Observers and when this had been decided.

14. The Chairman answered that the voting for the admission of Observers took place according to the procedure followed until that time, since no qualified majority had been requested.

15. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pursued the question raised by the Delegate of Yugoslavia. A decision had been taken on the voting method for the admission of new members, that is to say the admission of new States, to the Conference, but the voting method to be followed for international organisations had not been determined.

16. This, said the Chairman was correct. The simple majority vote was to apply in that case.

17. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not agree with the Chairman's statement, either in form or in substance. It was the Conference alone which should decide. In deciding that the new member States could only be admitted by a two-thirds majority, there had been raised against them the greatest of obstacles, whereas "Franco-ist" organisations were to be admitted by a simple majority. It was with very good reason that the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. would refuse to collaborate with the C.I.R.M. in this Conference.

18. The Chairman said that since there had never been any mention of the application of the two-thirds rule to Observers, he had only interpreted the general opinion in taking a simple majority vote. The Assembly was waiting for the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. to submit a list of the questions to which the two-thirds majority rule should apply. It had been proposed the day before, towards the end of the meeting, that the present Meeting should discuss Items 4 and 5 of the Agenda in Document RD 47, and that proposal had been approved.

19. The Chairman said he considered it natural that the question should arise as to whether the two-thirds majority should be required for the admission of international organisations. He proposed to consult the Assembly on the subject, and the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. approved.

20. The question would be: Should the admission of Observers be decided by a two-thirds majority?

21. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) asked if the Chairman, in putting that question, considered the votes which had already been taken on the admission of Observers to be invalid.

22. The Chairman replied that if the result of the vote proposed at that time was contradictory to the votes already taken, the latter would have to be taken again.

23. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.), along with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., took it that the case of the O.I.R. would not be reconsidered this organisation having been admitted in the capacity of Observer by unanimous agreement.

24. The Delegate of Switzerland said that the vote for the admission of the O.I.R. had been taken by a simple majority. It would be unfair to take a simple majority vote for some and a two-thirds majority vote for others. He also stated that his Delegation had made a reservation on the subject of the admission of the O.I.R., when it had noted that the admission of the U.I.R. was to be contested.

25. The Chairman recalled that some of the Delegates had reserved the right to define their position regarding the O.I.R. if the U.I.R. was not to be admitted to the Conference. That would depend on the Assembly and not on the Chairman. He requested the Secretariat to count the voters in the vote by show of hands.

26. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) asked if the result of a vote was held to be conditional if one or two Delegations had made reservations.

27. The Chairman replied that reservations did not change the result of a vote. However if the reservation constituted a request to reconsider the question, another Plenary Assembly could revert to the question, which would only be taken up if a majority requested it. As the question of the Delegate of Yugoslavia did not seem to have any relation to the vote being taken the Chairman begged Delegations not to interrupt a vote in process. If they did, he would be obliged to refuse them the floor.

In the vote by show. of hands,

28. 11 Delegations favoured Observers being admitted only by a two-thirds majority vote.

29. 19 Delegations favoured Observers being admitted by a simple majority.

30. In announcing the result of the vote, the Chairman answered a previous question of the Delegate of Yugoslavia in announcing that the vote taken for the admission of the C.I.R.M. was valid.

31. The Chairman then proposed the examination of the application for admission of the International Broadcasting Union (U.I.R.) in the capacity of Observer. The data on the U.I.R. was to be found in Document RD 56 of July 8, which contained the text of the telegram sent by the Chair and the answer received.

32 The Delegate of France pointed out an error in the reply of the U.I.R., which had not mentioned that in 1943 the Free French Government of Algiers had denounced France's, Tunisia's, Algeria's and Morocco's affiliationto the U.I.R.He asked that this connection be noted in the Minutes. Since the Copenhagen Conference had to take decisions of great importance for the future of broadcasting in Europe, the French Delegation appealed for conciliatory spirit. Consensus of viewpoints would certainly bring the most propitious results. In addition, there was the opportunity of making a gesture of courtesy towards the host of the Conference, Denmark, who was a member of the U.I.R. The observation made on the preceding day, concerning the International Chamber of Shipping, could equally be applied to the case of the U.I.R.; i. e. if the U.I.R. were admitted, it might not send its Spanish member as an Observer to the Conference. The French Delegation would vote for the U.I.R.'s admission.

33. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia was grateful to the French Delegate for pointing out the error in the U.I.R. reply. He agreed with the preceding statement that it was very important that the general atmosphere be improved in the interest of the reorganisation of European broascasting. As a token of a spirit of conciliation those countries which were not concerned with the U.I.R. might abstain from voting. This would be the stand taken by the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia.

34. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) asked why the Free French Government of Algiers had left the U.I.R. in 1943:the Delegate of Frence replied that long explanations would be superfluous, since everyone knew that it had been impossible to collaborate with an organisation with which Germany was affiliated.

35. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that during the war, the U.I.R. had not only collaborated with Fascist states but had been, in addition, the instrument of German Fascists. It was clearly demonstrated by its revised statutes and by its frequency allocation plan - favourable, as it had been, to Fascist Germany - that it had protected German interests. It was for this reason that, at the beginning of the war, Great Britain, France, and other countries had withdrawn from the U.I.R. U.I.R.'s conduct during the war had brought about the withdrawal of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, etc.in 1946. Today, Franco Spain was actively represented in the U.I.R.; she had participated in the U.I.R. General Assembly held at Ouchy last June. At Atlantic City almost all the European countries - notably the U.S.S.R., France, Belgium and the Netherlands - had voted against the U.I.R. It had only been accepted as an Observer by the smallest majority, thanks to the votes of the American Spanish speaking States. The U.I.R. continued to collaborate at present with Franco Spain as it had done with Germany during the war. In the telegram in Document 56 it was stated that the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and Slovakia, had been active U.I.R. Members in 1940, and this could not fail to offend the national pride of the states participating in the Conference.

Taking all these facts into consideration, the U.S.S.R. Delegation declared that it could not collaborate with the U.I.R., and it most emphatically opposed the U.I.R.'s admission as Observer.

36. The Delegate of Switzerland supported the French Delegate who, although an O.I.R. member, favoured the U.I.R.'s admission in a spirit of conciliation. An opportunity to find the unity so necessary to European broadcasting now presented itself. He would not discuss the facts brought forward by other Delegations who had criticized the U.I.R.'s war-time activities. Spain was of course a member at the moment, but there were 10 other European countries who were also members. If the U.I.R. were refused in order to mark displeasure over Spain's being a member, other countries, who were also members and who had remained so because of the great service this body had rendered to European broadcasting, would be offended too.

37. The Delegate of Turkey and the Delegate of Portugal supported the Swiss Delegate's opinion. The latter (the Delegate of Portugal) said that at Atlantic City the same arguments had been brought up, and, after they had been thoroughly weighed, the U.I.R. had been admitted. The Conference should devote all its time to the fundamental task, and, in order to obtain satisfactory results no support which might be useful should be refused. Portugal was not a member of the O.I.R. but had agreed to its admission to the Conference. Many other countries, who were not members of the O.I.R., had done the same. He hoped that, in turn, those countries not U.I.R. members would, in the interest of mutual understanding, refrain from opposing its admission.

38. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) agreed with the Soviet Delegation. The U.I.R.'s active member list included Spain. It was common knowledge that the Spanish Broadcasting System was a focal point for the dissemination of Fascist propaganda and ideology. In April 1948, the Conference on Freedom of Information and of the Press at Geneva had decided not to admit Spanish journalists to United Nations meetings. How could the U.I.R. be admitted to this Conference, when one of its members was a disseminator of Spanish Fascist propaganda? Despite the statements made by the honourable Delegate of the Vatican City the preceding day, Yugoslavia believed that the Conference was bound by the United Nations' decisions. There was yet another point: during the war the U.I.R. had excluded Yugoslavia but had admitted Croatia - a State newly created by Hitler. For all these reasons, it would be impossible to collaborate with the U.I.R.

39. The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) said that the Ukrainian people and many other European peoples had been the victims of Spanish and German Fascist cruelty and atrocities. The presence of the U.I.R. was completely undesirable in the Conference because the U.I.R. included Fascist Spain which had caused untold suffering to the majority of the peoples of Europe. If, throwing logic to the winds, the U.I.R., along with the International Chamber of Shipping and the C.I.R.M., were accepted, the Ukrainian Delegation would protest and would refuse to collaborate with it. During consideration of the International Chamber of Shipping's case, certain Delegates had said that its Spanish members were only private shipowners. In the U.I.R.'s case it was the Spanish Government which was a member, and this constituted an excellent reason for refusing its admission.

40. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) expressed surprise at the difference between France's position at Atlantic City and at Copenhagen. He, also, desired unity in European broadcasting, but the admission of the U.I.R. would not be a forward step in this direction.

41. The Delegate of Greece recalled U.I.R.'s past activities. It had contributed notably to the development of broadcasting in Europe, and this should not be forgotten. For these reasons he supported the French proposal for the U.I.R.'s admission as an Observer.

42. The Delegate of Ireland pointed out that the Conference was responsible for drafting a plan of organisation for European broadcasting. This task would be rendered more difficult if the Conference could not avail itself of the U.I.R.'s experience. He supported the French proposal.

43. The Delegate of Belgium recalled that at Atlantic City, Belgium, like France, had strongly opposed U.I.R.'s admission, and in the end it had only been admitted by 24 votes to 20. Everyone would remember the remarks made at the end of the vote by Mr. Kuypers, then acting Chairman of the O.I.R., in favour of a single organisation for European broadcasting. It was indispensable that all of Europe's broadcasting service be united. There must be a favourable atmosphere and a spirit of conciliation. Each had to contribute to the attainment of this goal. Belgium also had complaints to make against the U.I.R., but in order to follow Mr. Kuyper's wise advice and to contribute to European broadcasting unity, the Belgian Delegation would make a conciliatory gesture and abstain.

44. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) recalled that in the U.I.R.'s telegram it was stated that Poland was a member of the U.I.R. in 1940. At that time, however, Poland was occupied by the Germans, and under the General Government. Annexed, as she was, to Germany, Poland was , at that period, dormant. Once liberated, Poland withdrew from this organisation while the war was still on. This was confirmed at the first U.I.R. meeting after the war. At a conference in 1946, an overwhelming majority of European countries stated that it was not possible to continue collaborating with an organisation which during the war had been a tool of Hitlerite Germany and Fascist Italy. It was then that the O.I.R. was set up: 28 European countries met at Geneva to dissolve the U.I.R. but 2 votes less than the 3/4 majority needed for dissolution were obtained. There

remained no more than 6 or 7 members of the U.I.R., including Franco Spain. It was because of Franco Spain that the U.I.R. continued to exist at the present. He emphasized the strange character of the U.I.R. which was not dissolved since it was indispensable as a counter-balance to the O.I.R. The U.I.R.'s activities were of a negative nature; all positive work as well as the technical center at Brussels, had been taken over by the O.I.R. Polish Broadcasting had always worked towards European broadcasting unity. In 1946, 1947 and 1948 the O.I.R. had repeatedly asked all those broadcasting systems not members of O.I.R. under what conditions they might become so, so that European broadcasting unity might become a reality. The O.I.R. had even asked the U.I.R. It was strange that organisations which spoke most persistently of unity would not enter the O.I.R. There was one organisation too many, namely, the U.I.R., which should yield its place to the O.I.R., a larger organisation, and one which was doing effective work at the present time. It was strange that those who did not wish to form a union with the Soviet Socialist Republics - members of the O.I.R. - speak constantly of union and express surprise when the U.I.R.'s admission to the Conference is opposed. It had even been asked that the U.I.R. be admitted as a courtesy to Denmark, which had extended such a cordial reception, and to the other countries members of U.I.R. He would gladly forget the U.I.R.'s past as a courtesy to these countries, but there was one fact that prevented this: the presence of Franco Spain in the U.I.R. It was a question of principle and not of words. The Polish Delegation emphatically opposed the admission of the U.I.R. as an Observer.

44. The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) also opposed the U.I.R.'s admission for the reasons presented by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, and added that if the U.I.R. were admitted, the Bulgarian Delegation would not collaborate with it.

45. The Delegate of Iceland said that he had been asked to vote for the O.I.R. and the U.I.R. He had already done so for the O.I.R., and he would again do so for the U.I.R.

46. The Delegate of Finland supported the point of view of the Polish Delegation. The work accomplished by U.I.R. before the war had been emphasized, but almost nothing had been said concerning the activities of the U.I.R. during the war in the service of Germany. The oppressed peoples of Europe must not be forgotten. It would be difficult to reach agreement if the U.I.R. did not regret its attitude. She asked the Chairman if the U.I.R. would be prepared to exclude Spain from among its members.

47. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was greatly attracted by the idea of a European broadcasting union. He had great respect for Denmark, the Conference's host, but the Soviet Delegation would defend its point of view. At the last O.I.R. Assembly, the Soviet Delegation had shown its approval of the steps taken towards European broadcasting union. It this union had not come into being, it was not the fault of the O.I.R. It was for political, and not technical, reasons that the U.I.R. did not wish to cooperate with the majority of European countries. Everyone was familiar with the inglorious role played by this organisation during the war. It had served Fascist Germany. At the present time Franco Spain was a member of U.I.R., which, in addition, had no further technical value, and no organisation. Why invite it to the Conference? No serious argument had been put forward in favour of the U.I.R. Nothing had been heard except appeals for cooperation and conciliation. The U.I.R.'s presence would in no manner serve international cooperation in European broadcasting. On the contrary it would be an obstacle. It was for this reason that the U.S.S.R. Delegation opposed the U.I.R.'s admission.

48. The Delegate of France, in reply to those who had found strange the change in attitude of the French Delegation since Atlantic City, said that it was necessary to be realistic and seize the last chance of creating a single organisation for European broadcasting. It was equally in the interests of the O.I.R. that the U.I.R. be invited as an Observer.

49. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his country was a member neither of the U.I.R. nor of the O.I.R., but that he wished to see a unified broadcasting organisation for Europe. He supported the French proposal.

50. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) supported the Soviet Delegation's proposal, and pointed out certain erroneous points in the U.I.R. telegram, concerning in particular the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and Slovakia. Various Delegations had pointed out the work accomplished by U.I.R. before the war. Everyone agreed on that point, but Germany too had made a great deal of progress in broadcasting, and she was not, despite this fact, represented at Copenhagen. Similar arguments could therefore be adduced for opposing the U.I.R.'s participation.

51. The Delegate of the Netherlands considered that the U.I.R. should be admitted in order to facilitate the European broadcasting unity essential for the success of the Conference's work.

52. The Delegate of Hungary (P.R.) supported the Finnish proposal which demanded that the U.I.R. exclude Spain. Enlightened sacrifices for the sake of unity had been spoken of. Sacrifice in the other direction was equally called for. The appeal for cooperation seemed to be directed against the U.S.S.R. The Popular Republic of Hungary, which had nothing in common with the former Hungary, had adhered to the O.I.R. precisely in order to show the changed spirit which reigned in Hungary and to encourage European unity.

53. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) recalled that at Atlantic City it had been understood that the U.I.R. would follow the I.T.U.'s recommendation to exclude Franco Spain. No action of this nature had been taken.

54. The Delegate of Switzerland replied that nothing of so formal a nature had been said, - it had been a question of re-examining the situation. As regards the demand for the exclusion of Spain from the U.I.R., he drew attention to Article 11, § 1 and § 2, of the Lucerne Convention which was still in force:

> " 1. In all technical questions regarding the application of the present Convention, and in all questions concerning the broadcasting service exclusively, the U.I.R. shall be called in as an expert.
>
> 2. To enable the U.I.R. to act as an expert, its statutes shall grant to all State Organizations of the European Area operating a broadcasting service admittance to its deliberations at all times, as of right, and with the same rights as the other members.
>
> Under the said statutes, all organizations of the U.I.R. shall admit in a consultative capacity such Representatives of the Bureau of the Union and of the Administrations not adhering to the U.I.R. as may express a wish for admission."

(D.28)

In view of these provisions, the Swiss Delegate queried whether the U.I.R. was in a position to exclude Spain.

55. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) pointed out the overwhelming evidence against the U.I.R. presented by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. These facts proved that the U.I.R. was nothing but a permanent tool in the hands of the forces of Fascism in Europe. If the last U.I.R. Document were examined, it would be seen that the telegram was strewn with marked inexactitudes such as the fact that the withdrawals of certain countries were not mentioned, as well as the exclusion of others. He pointed out in particular the intentional and significant omission of Free France's withdrawal, which proved that the U.I.R. did not wish to take any account of this withdrawal. The blood of hundreds of Rumania's sons had been spilt so that the France of the French nation might be reborn. Now she was asked to assume an attitude of conciliation! The collaboration of a U.I.R. which took no interest in the withdrawal of Free France was desired! There would be no pacification in Europe until Fascism has been finally suppressed everywhere. No representative of Fascism was wanted at the Conference, and no counsel from Fascist organisations was desired. If the Conference was to prove an instrument of peace, of agreement among peoples, and of constructive collaboration these spectres of the past had to be forgotten, and driven back into the darkness whence they came.

56. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia agreed with the Swiss Delegate, that the U.I.R.'s promise at Atlantic City to exclude Spain had not been made in so many words but he recalled that the promise to reconsider the situation had influenced the result of the vote by which the U.I.R. had been admitted.

57. The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) raised the question as to whether the U.I.R. telegram being so inaccurate, merited consideration by the Plenary Assembly. It seemed rather like a lack of respect for the Conference which, as such, was deserving of the consequences.

58. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) also raised the question of the U.I.R. telegram's inaccuracy. This telegram had been signed by the organization's chairman, and was impossible to imagine that the Chairman was not aware of the facts. It could be gathered from this that the inaccuracy was intentional and that the U.I.R. Chairman had felt that the U.I.R. would not be admitted if the whole truth were stated in the telegram. There had been no change in the position of the U.I.R.: it was indeed, even worse than before. Who were members of the U.I.R. Administrative Council? Yugoslavia, which had fought against the forces of Fascism, had been excluded, while the U.I.R. had seen fit to admit as member the so-called Croat State, created by Hitler, and which had been allocated a frequency by the Germans and had broadcast "Wehrmacht" special bulletins. It would be impossible to collaborate with such an organisation. It was requested that this statement be recorded in the Minutes.

59. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) pointed out another error in the U.I.R. telegram, viz. the fact that the U.I.R. Chairman said that the Albanian Government had adhered in 1941. At that time there had been no Albanian broadcasting system, since the country was occupied by Fascist Italy. He wished to ask the following question: Did the Delegate of France consider that European broadcasting unity was possible while Spain was a member of the U.I.R?

60. The Chairman wished to end the discussion before lunch, but he still had a number of speakers on his list. He asked the French Delegate to reply to the Albanian Delegate's question.

61. The Delegate of France, more than anyone else, desired European broadcasting unity, but without, of course, the collaboration of the Franco Government.

62. The Delegate of Finland said that she had not yet received a reply to her proposal that the U.I.R. be asked whether it was prepared to exclude Spain.

63. The Chairman thought that this question would be reconsidered when European broadcasting had been unified.

64. The Delegate of Hungary believed that it would be possible to ask the U.I.R.'s Chairman to reconsider his promise to exclude Spain after European broadcasting unity had become a reality. He proposed that the Finnish proposal be put to the vote.

65. The Chairman said that a vote by show of hands should be sufficient, and he put the following question: "Does the Assembly consider it necessary to ask the U.I.R to reconsider the question of Spain's exclusion?"

66. The vote which was taken showed almost as many for as against and the Chairman thought it necessary to proceed to a roll call verification of the vote.

67. The Delegate of Hungary (P.R.) asked that the result of the vote by show of hands be announced.

68. The Chairman replied that there were 12 votes for and 11 votes against.

69. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. noted that there were various methods of voting, accordingly as the result satisfied part of the Assembly. The annulment of the vote by show of hands, decided by the Chairman without even having given the result of the vote, was an infraction of the Rules of Procedure. He protested against this procedure.
No Delegation had requested a roll call vote; there were no grounds for lack of confidence in the accuracy of the vote which had just been taken.

70. The Chairman protested against this insinuation of partiality. The vote had not given a clear and unequivocal result. This was probably due to the fact that some of the Delegates voted by proxy, endering the count more difficult. The provisions in the draft Rules of Procedure submitted by the Danish Administration stated that when the majority did not show up clearly, a roll call vote was to be taken. The only objection of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. which he could consider valid was that concerning his failure to announce at once the result of the vote.

71. The Delegate of the United Kingdom wished to know, before the second vote was taken, if the vote on admission would be postponed in the event of the Finnish proposal being accepted.

72. The Chairman answered that if the Assembly decided to put the question of Spain to the U.I.R., it would be necessary to withhold discussion until a reply was received from the U.I.R.

73. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. noted that the Chairman, on this occasion, did not deem it necessary to verify the proxies submitted by some of the Delegates and that he was asking for a verifying vote. Why was this done only in the case where the result of the vote was not advantageous for some? It was for this reason that he considered that the request for a second vote on the same question substantiated the accusations made shortly before-hand against the Chair. That would not conduce to the future success of the work, collaboration or mutual confidence. He cited a case of a vote by show of hands where there had been 7 votes against 8. None of the Delegations, the Soviet Delegation included, had pressed for a new vote. The Conference should recognise the decision which had just been taken.

74. The Chairman answered that in effect there had been votes by show of hands, but the results left no doubt since there had been 11 votes against 19. Where there were 11 votes against 12, there was room for doubt.

75. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) returned to the question put by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, namely, whether the vote on admission of the U.I.R. would be abandoned in the event of the Finnish proposal being accepted. He thought that if a General Assembly of the U.I.R. had to be called to deal with the question, a reply would not be received before the end of the Conference. However, a reply was requested only from the Chairman of the organisation, and he insisted that final decision should be deferred.

76. The Chairman said he agreed, if there was a clear majority on one side or the other.

77. The Chairman proceeded to a roll call on the question whether the Conference should ask the U.I.R. if it was prepared to take measures to exclude Spain.

78. 12 Delegations answered "yes": (Albania (P.R.), Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Bulgaria (P.R.), Czechoslovakia (P.R.), Finland, Hungary (P.R.), Morocco & Tunisia, Poland (P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), Ukraine (S.S.R.), U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia (F.P.R.).)

79. 13 Delegations answered "no": (Austria, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vatican City.)

80. 7 Delegations abstained: (Belgium, Egypt, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey.)

81. 1 Delegation absent: (Lebanon.)

The Meeting was adjourned at 1.00 p.m.

82. On the resumption of the meeting at 3.00 p.m., the Chairman announced that the Meeting would pass to the vote on the admission of the U.I.R.

83. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. believed that the reversal of the majority obtained during the morning by a difference of 2 votes between the show of hands and the roll-call was due to pressure having been exerted on certain Delegates. The result of the last vote could not be taken into account, since it reflected the opinion of only some of the Delegates. The admission of the U.I.R. would be contrary to the United Nations' decisions, and the Soviet Delegation emphatically opposed it.

84. The Chairman thought that on the contrary, the difference between the two results showed that the vote by show of hands was open to doubt, since it was not to be imagined that a Delegate would change his opinion on a question accordingly as the vote was taken one way or the other. Given that there was doubt concerning the vote by show of hands, it was legitimate to verify it by a roll-call.

85. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) was surprised that the French Delegate had, that morning, voted against the sending of a new telegram to the U.I.R. when he had so clearly shown himself in favour of single-mindedness and opposed to the Franco regime.

86. The Delegate of France could not let pass, without replying, the insinuation that he had brought some pressure to bear on the Assembly. He did not seek union by delaying tactics. To ask the U.I.R. to furnish new information would be tantamount to excluding it without vote, since undoubtedly the reply would not be forthcoming before the end of the Conference. He pointed out that a secret vote could be taken so that no one could accuse anyone else of attempting to exert pressure.

87. Since the Delegate of Albania (P.R.) opposed a secret vote, the Chairman pointed out that the Rules of Procedure provided for this procedure if at least 5 Delegations requested it.

88. The Delegate of France then replied to a question from the Polish Delegate, saying that it was in the interests of conciliation, and because it had been suggested that certain Delegations had not voted freely, that he had mentioned a secret vote. He would, nevertheless, accept a vote by roll-call.

89. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) asked the French Delegate why he thought the U.I.R.'s reply would be so long in coming.

90. The Chairman pointed out that the discussion was closed, but, at the insistance of the Roumanian Delegate, he asked the Delegate of France to reply. The latter explained that such a decision would be a grave one for the U.I.R. and that the Chairman of that organisation could not take the responsibility of replying immediately in a simple telegram. He would have to call a meeting of his Administrative Council and perhaps even his General Assembly. It was this which would cause the delay.

(Rd. Doc.No.117-E)

The vote which followed gave the following results:

91. For the admission of the U.I.R.: 17 Delegations.
(Austria, Vatican City, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Turkey.)

92. Against the admission of the U.I.R.: 11 Delegations.
(Albania (P.R.), Byelorussia (S.S.R.), Bulgaria (P.R.), Finland, Hungary (P.R.), Poland, Roumania (P.R.) Czechoslovakia, Ukraine (S.S.R.), U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)).

93. Abstentions: 4 Delegations.
(Belgium, Egypt, Luxembourg, Morocco and Tunisia.)

94. Absent: 1 Delegation
(Lebanon).

95. The U.I.R. was therefore admitted as an Observer.

96. After the vote, The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) made the following statement, which he wished to have inserted in the Minutes:

97. "I protest against the manner in which problems are prevented from being clarified before they are put to the vote. You prevented me from taking the floor to thank the honourable French Delegate for his reply and to tell him whether or not I was satisfied. I would have told him that I was not satisfied since, with the telecommunications resources at our disposal, our Conference should be able to receive, within a very short time, a reply from the U.I.R. saying whether that organization is prepared to reconsider the question of Spain's presence therein. If this proposal had been accepted, and the U.I.R. had replied in a satisfactory manner, everyone would have been satisfied. If the U.I.R. had sent a negative reply there would have been no question of admitting her.

98. "It is evident, however, that a certain number of Delegations do not wish to have questions clarified before they are put to the vote. This is because they cannot invoke any principles to support their arguments, emanating, as they do, from egotistical interest which are shameful in a conference where democratic principles are appealed to and whose mission is to serve the cause of accord and cooperation between peoples for the sake of peace and democracy.

99. "Thus it is that at first a small door is opened, then a larger, and finally a very wide one, for the tools of Fascism, the fomenter of war, to enter into international organisations.

100. "In protesting against the manner in which the will of one portion of the delegations is imposed, while avoiding any discussion of principle, I declare, in the name of the Delegation of the Popular Republic of Roumania, that this Delegation cannot collaborate with the Observer of the U.I.R."

101. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that, according to the vote, his Delegation would not collaborate with the U.I.R. representatives.

102. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) made the following statement which he wished to have inserted in the Minutes:

103. "The Albanian Delegation is extremely surprised at the admission, as Observers, of the International Chamber of Shipping, the International Radio-Maritime Commission, and the Union Inter-

nationale de Radiodiffusion, of which Franco Spain is a member, and of which Fascist Germany and Italy in particular were members during the war.

104. "The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania considers this decision to be illegal and an infraction of the United Nations' decisions. The Albanian Delegation, which represents a small country which suffered greatly during the war and which struggled uncompromisingly and sacrificed 28,000 dead in the war against Fascism, strongly protests against, and expresses its indignation over this decision, which is a sacrilege of the blood of millions of anti-Fascist soldiers who died for liberty, peace and democracy.

105. "The Albanian Delegation declares, in the name of the Albanian people and of the Popular Republic of Albania, that it refuses to collaborate with the Observers of this organisation which, by its admission of Spain, has as its object, in direct opposition to the United Nations' decisions, the strengthening of Franco's position.

106. "The Albanian Delegation believes that it is the moral and humane duty of all countries to ostracize the Franco regime, which is a Hitler creation, and to cause it to disappear. and this is why the Delegation of the Peoples's Republic of Albania is extremely surprised at the fact that a number of Delegations at this Conference have voted for the admission of Observers from these pro-Fascist organisations, although the peoples and countries represented by these Delegations have been caused suffering by Fascism."

107. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) stated that he could not envisage collaboration with the U.I.R., an organisation which had excluded Yugoslavia from its membership and of which Spain was still a member. He protested against the infraction of the United Nations' Resolution of 12 December 1946, which appeared at pages 101 and 102 of the first part of the Atlantic City Acts, and which he read out. He asked that his statement be recorded in the Minutes.

108. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) supported the Yugoslav Delegate's statement. Czechoslovakia had not forgotten the occupation by the Fascist forces, although it seemed that others had. She would not collaborate with an organisation in which a Fascist power was represented.

109. The Delegates of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) and Poland (P.R.) associated themselves with the preceding declarations, and stated that they would not collaborate either with the U.I.R.

110. The Chairman said that this would be recorded in the Minutes.

111. The admission of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.), was approved without discussion.

Item 5 on the Agenda: Invitation of other countries to the Conference.

112. The Chairman read § 1, Para. 1 of the "Directives for the European Regional Broadcasting Conference":

> "The Conference will be composed of representatives of all the countries comprised in the European Area which have signed the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City (1947) or have adhered thereto. The Conference will have the power to invite other countries of the European Area."

113. Applications for admission had been received from:

- the Latvian S.S.R. (Doc. 20)
- the Moldavian S.S.R. (Doc. 21)
- the Esthonian S.S.R. (Doc. 22)
- the Lithuanian S.S.R. (Doc. 23)
- the Carelo-Finnish S.S.R. (Doc. 24)
- the State of Israel (Doc. 46)
- the Republic of San Marino (Docs. 52 and 75).

He opened the discussion on the admission of the Latvian S.S.R.

114. The Secretary remarked there was a correction to be made in the French text of RD Document No. 20. (This correction is made in the French text of these Minutes, RD Doc. 117-F).

115. The Delegate of the United Kingdom felt that each Delegation present had already formulated an opinion on the admission of the Soviet Socialist Republics. All the arguments in favour or against their admission had already been expounded at Atlantic City, when the case of the three Baltic States had been discussed. They were arguments of a purely political nature, and therefore the same a priori, for a regional as for a world technical conference. It would be useless to repeat them and to open discussion on this question

116. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. surmised from the United Kingdom Delegate's words that he (the United Kingdom Delegate) did not oppose the admission of the 5 Soviet Socialist Republics, since he had no argument to put forward.

117. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his position was exactly the contrary. The Republics concerned were not recognised in international law, and did not maintain diplomatic relations with other countries. The United Kingdom Delegation would oppose their admission with the right to vote as they had opposed it at Atlantic City and at other technical conferences. They would, however, agree to the Republics' participating in the work of the Conference as Observers.

118. The Delegate of France was of the same opinion.

119. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the United Kingdom Delegate's objections against Latvia had no legal or moral basis.

120. According to the "Directives for the European Regional Broadcasting Conference", the Conference had the right to invite countries in the European broadcasting area, even if they had not signed the Atlantic City Acts. It should avail itself of this right. Moreover Latvia was a sovereign country; her constitution, similar to those of the Ukraine and Bielorussia, permitted her to enter into relations with other States; she had a territory and a population, as well as a broadcasting network which had been operating for a long time. She had signed the Lucerne Plan and Convention.

121. The Conference had met to draft a plan, and this plan had to be fair to all European countries. No systematic neglect of the interests of any one country could be envisaged: this would not only injure that country but all the others, and it would mean that the plan would not free European broadcasting from its present chaotic condition.

122. He was surprised that the United Kingdom and French Delegates were opposed to the admission of a country which had fought the Axis powers. It was unfair to propose reducing the role of this country to that of an Observer. The admission of Latvia, with the right to vote, should be unanimously accepted by the Conference. The U.S.S.R. supported it and hoped for a favourable response from the Assembly.

123. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) expressed his opinion on the question from the legal and practical points of view.

124. Legally, the Conference had the right to invite countries which had not signed the Atlantic City Convention under the conditions laid down in Directives annexed to the Additional Protocol. The five Republics in question fulfilled those conditions, for they each had a territory, a population, their own Governments and their autonomous telecommunications. They were competent to conclude international agreements, for that was written into their Constitutions, and each had a Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This situation was, moreover, exactly the same as for the Soviet Socialist Republics of Bielorussia and Ukraine.

125. In practice, these States had their particular broadcasting requirements which they were in a position to know better than anyone else. If it was desired that their stations should not create interference for other countries, it was necessary to invite them to participate in the formulation of a plan which would be satisfactory to all.

126. The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) said he agreed with the preceding speakers.

127. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) also favoured the admission of Latvia for the reasons that had just been set forth. He conceded that the Delegations had proposed to admit the Republic of Latvia simply as an Observer, but the moment had come to show proof of a spirit of friendship and collaboration by inviting it to participate with full voting rights.

128. The Delegate of Finland deplored the discussion which was endangering anew that unity so difficult to achieve, at a time when mis-interpretations in the Press were tending to separate the East from the West of Europe. The Baltic States, Finland's neighbours, had suffered more than others from a war in which they had been attacked from both sides. Nevertheless, they were accomplishing a full cultural and economic revival, especially from the point of view of broadcasting.

129. She insisted on the necessity for the broadest possible collaboration. A vote, of which the result could unfortunately be foreseen, would only accentuate the gap which separated the majority and the minority. There should be no apprehension about introducing new voices into the Conference.

130. She appealed for harmony in particular to her Scandinavian colleagues and to the representatives of France, the cradle of European culture.

The Meeting was temporarily adjourned from 4.30 to 5.00 p.m.

131. On continuation of the Meeting, the Delegate of Hungary (P.R.) stated that he was in agreement with the Delegations of Czechoslovakia and Finland on the question of the admission of the five Soviet Republics. It was an established fact that these countries belonged to the European broadcasting area and had an autonomous telecommunications network - a practical criterion which should suffice to admit the five States. The Delegation of the United Kingdom presented an argument based on the sovereignty of States, but this was a conception which was tending towards rapid evolution. There existed in fact States which voluntarily renounced part of their sovereignty in the interests of their economic policy; the Scandinavian countries in particular would understand that. If the five Soviet Republics were barred, certain small countries represented at the Conference risked being eliminated in the very near future for the same reason.

132. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) considered that, in the aggregate, the Delegations which favoured the admission of the Soviet Republics had supported their proposition with numerous concrete judicial and technical arguments. The others, on the contrary, had no arguments. The Delegate of the United Kingdom had said at the very outset that the question was not worth discussing, which was tantamount to regarding the Assembly as a voting machine. The Delegate of France had given no explanation whatsoever of his attitude. In short, two Delegations had changed their minds that morning within less than a quarter of an hour.

133. He was especially surprised at the attitude of the Delegate of France. The United Kingdom had, for two years, adopted at all Conferences a hostile attitude towards the admission of the Soviet Republics, and therefore the present statements of her Delegate were understandable. However, France had warmly supported, in June 1946, the admission of the Soviet Republics to the O.I.R., and its representatives at that time, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Daumard, who were again its representatives at the present Conference, had adduced numerous arguments. They continued, at the O.I.R., to collaborate with these Republics.

134. Now their attitude was decidedly the reverse: they refused the admission of the Soviet Republics and presented no argument in support. To him their silence itself seemed eloquent, and he would explain it. The whole question was of a political nature, as the Delegate of Finland had shown. The admission of the Soviet Republics would be indispensable to the advancement of the work of the Conference on the technical plane, but it would lead to change in the ratio of the majority and minority votes. The representatives in the majority wished to preserve the advantage of their position and of the methods which they imposed. Therein lay the secret of their silence, which, in fact, could not be supported by any argument.

135. To return to the attitude of the French Delegation, Mr. Daumard preached unity when it was a question of admitting the U.I.R. which included in its membership Franco Spain, but now there was no longer an appeal for unity. It was precisely there, however, that the French Delegation was losing a fine opportunity of achieving it.

136. The Delegate of France, Mr. Daumard, stated that he was speaking with the full agreement of the Head of his Delegation, Mr. Meyer, who had just been implicated by the Delegate of Poland and who was at present at Stockholm.

137. It was quite understandable that France's attitude should not be the same at Copenhagen as at the O.I.R., for the question was entirely different. The O.I.R. was a private organization; its members were Administrations and not Governments. The present Conference was diplomatic in character, as had recently been decided. France could therefore not consider the admission of countries whose judicial responsibility had not been recognized.

138. The Delegate of Turkey supported this point of view, and thought that the five Soviet Republics could be invited as Observers.

139. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out to the two preceding speakers that there were Delegates present whose Governments did not maintain diplomatic relations. That was one more reason for widening the circle and admitting the Soviet Republics which were applying.

140. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) wished, in reply to the Delegates of France and Turkey, to say that the legal aspect of the question was favourable to the admission of the Soviet Republics. According to the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., all the Republics of the Union were equally sovereign, all had the right to conclude treaties, to participate in international conferences and to establish diplomatic relations.

141. According to Article 2, § 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, all the members of the United Nations were sovereign and equal among themselves. Now, the Soviet Socialist Republics of Ukraine and Bielorussia were members of the United Nations. Since the Soviet Socialist Republics enjoy equal rights, the same sovereignty should be recognized for Latvia and the other four as for the Ukraine and Bielorussia, who were represented at the Conference.

142. Furthermore, at San Francisco, neither the United States nor the United Kingdom had raised objections to the admission of the two Soviet Republics to the community of the United Nations. It seemed strange, therefore, that there should be objections now.

143. Finally, he considered that, in accordance with the Additional Protocol of Atlantic City, the future Convention to replace those of Lucerne and Montreux should be signed by the same countries that had signed the others, and especially by Latvia.

144. The Delegate of the United Kingdom wished to reply to some of the arguments that had been presented. He agreed completely with the Delegate of Finland when she said that it was unfortunate that one should discuss, in a technical Conference, political questions that might accentuate the dissension between East and West. That was far from being his intention, but since it had been decided to open a debate contrary to the initial proposal of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, he considered himself obliged to reply to the points which had been raised.

145. In answer to the Delegate of Yugoslavia, he referred to the question of the three Baltic countries who, it was thought, as signatories of the preceding broadcasting Convention, should consequently participate in the present Conference. He refuted that argument, stating that Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania had been incorporated de facto into the Soviet Union in 1940 and had ceased de facto to be independent States. The U.S.S.R. had therefore at once become responsible for the execution of the international Conventions to which they had been party, and these countries ceased, as a result, to hold an independent status as regards those Conventions, including those of Lucerne and Montreux.

146. Furthermore, Article 14 of the Constitution then in-force in the U.S.S.R. stipulated that, "The jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R., represented by the highest instruments of the authority of the State, and by the organs of the Government includes:

a) "the representation of the Union in international relations, and the conclusion and ratification of treaties with other States ....

b) "the administration of transport and communication."

147. That Article had remained in force until 1 February 1944. Until that date, the Baltic Soviet Republics had therefore been expressly prevented by the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. from being, for example, distinct Members of the I.T.U. or independent parties to the Lucerne or Montreux Conventions.

148. This situation was confirmed by the Government of the Soviet Union in its communication to the Bureau of the I.T.U. (published in Berne Notification No. 372 of 5 December 1940). The relevant passage from that communication was the following:

149. "Since the united Republics forming the U.S.S.R. are not separately Members of the Telecommunications Union, the Republics indicated below cease to be Members of the I.T.U. as from the date of their entry into the U.S.S.R., viz.: Lithuania, 3 August 1940; Latvia, 5 August 1940; Esthonia, 6 August 1940."

150. The Baltic States having ceased to be Members of the I.T.U. as from the date of their incorporation into the Soviet Union in 1940, the new Baltic Soviet Republics could not claim to succeed them in the I.T.U.

151. The contractual obligations of the constituent Soviet Republics, under the provisions of the telecommunications and broadcasting Conventions in force, were covered by the signature of the Government of the Soviet Union. Of these Republics, only Bielorussia and the Ukraine, in their capacity as Members of the United Nations, were generally recognised as being completely responsible for their own international relations and, consequently, capable of assuming separately such responsibilities.

152. In reply to a second point raised by the Delegate of Yugoslavia, the Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to Article 2, § 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which stated that, "The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members." There it was obviously a question only of the Members of the United Nations and not of other countries.

153. A third point was one which the Delegate of France had very clearly elucidated when he had said that the European Broadcasting Conference was to be intergovernmental and that the Convention which would result from it would constitute a contract between its signatories.

154. That conception of the Conference implied that the participants should arrive at a text signed by Governments who were responsible for their external relations. Countries, in the course of their constitutional development, could pass through various stages of self-government and constitutional responsibility. They did not attain the highest point in their development until they had been admitted, on an equal footing, into the community of the United Nations by the other countries which alone could, by consultation among themselves, judge the case.

155. The United Nations should be the criterion. It was for that higher authority, which dealt with political questions on a wide basis, to take the political responsibility in the matter. If the Assembly acted thus, it would be doing only what had been done on the occasion of the Atlantic City Conference, and it would then be able to pursue the technical work with all the intensity and consensus of view point that the Conference called for.

156. He concluded by pointing out that the Montreux Convention had not entered into force because of the war, and that it was the Lucerne Convention that was still in force. He wished his statement to be inserted in the Minutes.

157. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. noted again that several countries represented at the Conference did not maintain diplomatic relations; for example, Monaco, the Vatican City and Morocco and Tunisia had none with the U.S.S.R.; Yugoslavia had none with Monaco, Luxemburg, Iceland or Morocco and Tunisia; Czechoslovakia had none with Portugal, etc... However, this did not prevent them from working together on the formulation of the Plan. Therefore, the argument of the French Delegate was not valid.

158. It had been said that the S.S.R. of Latvia was not a Member of the I.T.U., but the three Baltic States had never been excluded from it. According to the Atlantic City texts, it was possible to invite other countries to the Conference. Therefore, there was no reason why the S.S.R. of Latvia should not be admitted. The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. invoked by the Delegate of the United Kingdom had been abrogated. Anyone who had read the present Constitution of the U.S.S.R. knew that each Soviet Republic possessed its Ministry of Foreign Affairs which had full powers to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with other countries.

159. He went on to observe that the countries represented at Copenhagen were of varying areas; even a city was represented there, the Vatican City. Nevertheless, the interests of all had to be taken into consideration; at the Committee of Eight, for example, the Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and France had supported the application for admission from the Republic of San Marino. Since for the formulation of the Plan it was necessary that the opinions of all be heard, it was certain that the absence of the Baltic Soviet Republics would have deplorable results.

160. It was not possible to refuse, for political reasons, the application of those Republics, who had shown evidence of great merit during the war. If the Plan and the Convention were to be accepted by common agreement, there was no reason to fear a modification in the ratio of votes if the S.S.R. of Latvia were invited. One could not draw up a Plan without the participation of all Soviet Republics, and then compel these Republics to accept it. Such a plan would remain a dead letter, as had the Montreux Convention.

161. In conclusion, the Soviet Delegate said that, if the Baltic Republics were not admitted, a situation would arise in which the U.S.S.R. Delegation would find it difficult to collaborate in the work of the Conference.

162. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia regretted that the day had been taken up in discussions which were futile, since their results were a foregone conclusion. He represented a country not completely sovereign, but he had shown that he himself had complete liberty. He wished to express himself frankly in reply to the Polish Delegate, who had said that those opposing the Soviet Republics' admission had been able only to keep silent, and to the Finnish Delegate who had appealed to French culture.

163. He regretted that compromise solutions were so often rejected, for example that of sending a telegram to the U.I.R. in favour of solutions forced by a majority vote which had tended to form a bloc.

164. He explained that Europe was comprised of four principal ethnic groups, the Latin, Anglo-Saxon, Slavic and Islamic, and that it was the relationships between these groups which constituted the physiognomy and the spiritual climate of present-day Europe. If, the five Soviet Republics were admitted, the representation of the Slav element would become disproportionate. It was this diversity which constituted Europe's wealth: it was important, - and indeed it would be wise - to maintain the status quo.

165. The Delegate of the United Kingdom replied to the U.S.S.R. Delegate's arguments as follows:

166. 1) Two countries could recognize each other as being sovereign without maintaining diplomatic relations; this was particularly true in the case of two countries at war, when even the belligerents were recognized as being responsible for their external relations;

167. 2) He was aware that the former U.S.S.R. Constitution had been abrogated on 1 February 1944, but it was because it had been in force in 1940 that the signature of the Baltic States at the bottom of the two Conventions had been annulled, and that the international responsibilities of these countries had been repudiated;

168. 3) The argument concerning the area of countries was not entirely convincing: The United States and the Vatican City, for example, which could hardly differ more in this respect, were, nevertheless, both sovereign, and represented in almost all the capitals of the world.

169. 4) The admission of the Soviet Republics as Observers without voting rights would be supported by the British Delegation, which considered that these Republics could collaborate efficaciously in the preparation of the Plan.

170. The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) insisted on the admission of the Soviet Republics with the right of vote, since, as everyone knew, each had its own Government, language, culture and broadcasting network. The presence of all of them was indispensable to the attainment of fundamental objectives. None of the arguments put forth warranted rejection of their applications.

171. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) referred to Article 2 § 1 of the United Nations Charter. The Ukraine and Bielorussia were members of the United Nations and therefore, according to this Article, sovereign and on an equal footing with other States.

172. It must therefore be the same for Latvia, since, according to the U.S.S.R. Constitution, all the Soviet Republics were on the same footing.

173. Moreover the United Kingdom Delegate had used the United Nations as a criterion; why had he not done so in the case of Spain? The two cases could certainly not be compared but there was evidence here of a very clear change of attitude, in the interim, on the part of the United Kingdom.

174. In conclusion, non-admission of the five Soviet Republics would make his Delegation's participation in the Conference's work difficult for the same reasons as those mentioned by the U.S.S.R.

175. The Delegate of the United Kingdom replied to the two preceding points:

176. 1) The United Nations Charter was concerned with the idea of the State in international law. The U.S.S.R. Constitution which could be considered as being concerned rather with internal law, stated that the Baltic States could be considered in all respects equal to the two U.S.S.R. Republics recognised by the United Nations, i.e. the Ukraine and Bielorussia.

177. The only ones of all the Soviet Republics who had been recognised as sovereign by the United Nations were the Ukraine and Bielorussia.

178. 2) There was no representative of Spain at the Conference. The Yugoslav Delegate referred to the Conference's decision relative to the admission of certain Observers. The United Kingdom Delegate declared himself quite satisfied that the admission of these non-governmental organisations was not at variance with the United Nations Resolution of 12 December 1946.

179. The Chairman considered that, the hour being well advanced, the discussion should be closed and resumed on the following day.

x

x x

(D.19)

180.- Continuing, he said that he had had talks with representatives of the Press, about which he could speak more fully later on.

181.- The Conference had been meeting for three weeks; the principal subjects had not been touched on, and the discussions were still of a political nature. It was this which had caused the misunderstanding of which everyone was aware.

182.- The public did not understand the slowness of the work of the Conference, and the fact that its members lose themselves in political considerations. He was not satisfied with the reputation for slowness acquired by the Conference, and he would do everything he could to accelerate the work.

183.- Following a discussion concerning the timetable of Committees meeting the next day, it was decided to continue the present Meeting on the following day, July 14, at 2.30 p.m.

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.

	Seen :	Seen :
V. Meyer		
H. Voutaz	W. F. Studer	N. E. Holmblad
J. Revoy		
Secretaries.	Secretary-in-Chief.	Chairman.

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 118

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 287 - Corrective to Document No. 118
- Document No. 361 - Corrections to Document No. 118

European Regional Broadcasting
Conference

København 1948.

RD Document No. 118 - E.
21 July 1948

Original : French.

M I N U T E S

of

T H E P L E N A R Y A S S E M B L Y

Second Meeting

Meeting of Wednesday 14. July 1948.

1.- The Meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. N. E. Holmblad, Chairman of the Conference.

2.- The Chairman, speaking in French, reminded the Assembly that it was the National Holiday of the French Republic. The world-wide significance of that date was known to everyone, and he took the occasion to offer his congratulations to the French Delegation.

3.- Mr. Daumard, of the French Delegation, thanked the Chairman for his words in the name of Mr. Meyer, Head of the French Delegation, absent at the time in Stockholm. He was especially touched by the delicacy of feeling shown by the Chaiman in speaking French, and he thanked him cordially for it.

4.- The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) pointed out the important significance of the 14th of July for all peoples who loved liberty as did the French, who were always to be found in the forefront of democratic reforms. He expressed the hope that the same spirit of harmony might reign amongst the Delegates as was reigning that day in Paris, where the French working classes were giving, as they had always given, en example of the spirit of rebellion against oppression and enslavement.

5.- Mr. Daumard, thanked the Delegate of Roumania for his words. He was convinced that the spirit of liberty evoked by the last speaker was the spirit that should inspire the Conference, so that the results of its work might be acceptable to all the Countries of Europe.

6.- The Delegate of Hungary (P.R.) was obliged to protest against the erroneous interpretation given by the Danish Press to his intervention of the previous evening on the question of Latvia. He had simply wished to allude to negociations with a view to a customs and monetary union. He begged the Chairman to take the necessary steps.

7.- The Chairman explained that he had already held a Press Conference, at which he had explained to the journalists the Assembly's views on the Press. He could perhaps best sum up the result by saying that they must differentiate clearly between reports of Meetings, and Press comments on the same.

8.- The Press always tried to make their reports as exact and objective as possible in the limited space at their disposal. That point had been brought out again and again during the Meeting, as well as the willingness of the Press to make corrections to such reports, wherever called for. But comment was another matter; and in that connection the Danish Press could accept orders from no one.

9.- He would like to urge for his part that, when the Press was represented at Meetings, Delegates should express themselves as clearly and as precisely as possible, so as to avoid possible misunderstandings. In any case, the Hungarian Delegate's statement would be sent textually to the Press.

10.- The Assembly decided to postpone the adoption of the Minutes contained in Documents Nos. 26, 30 and 31 on the ground that they had not yet been examined.

11.- The Chairman asked if anyone wished to speak on the admission of Latvia (S.S.R.) (item 5 of the Agenda of the 2nd Meeting of the Plenary Assembly, Documents Nos. 47 and 63).

12.- The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) made the following statement for insertion in the Minutes :

" The Soviet Delegation and several others have spoken in favour of the Admission of the S.S.R. of Latvia on juridical and technical grounds, as well as on the ground of the necessity of mutual collaboration between all the Countries of Europe for the drawing up of the new Frequency Plan. These arguments unquestionably justify the admission of the Latvian Republic as well as of the other Soviet Republics which have requested to participate in our Conference - a request which has the solid support of the Delegation of Albania.

13.- " The Delegation of Albania has noticed with regret that certain Delegations, and especially those of the United Kingdom and France have done their utmost to introduce the rule of the 2/3 vote for the admission of other Countries, whereas the Conference had just decided the admission by a simple majority of an Organisation that counts amongst its Members Fascist Spain. They claimed that they were not going against the decision of the Atlantic City Conference, and took as the basis of their argument an Article which has nothing to do with the Conference and refers to the admission of Members to the U.I.T.

14.- " Our Conference is a very important technical conference, whose task is the preparation of a new European Plan of Broadcasting Frequencies. In my opinion the admission of other democratic Countries not only does not constitute a danger to the work of the Conference, but is on the contrary necessary. It is in fact indispensable that these Countries should be able to contribute to the formulation of a Plan more satisfactory and acceptable to all the European Countries. This solution seems to me both just and reasonable. If this be admitted, for what reason did the aforementionedDelegations make such efforts for the adoption of the 2/3 vote for the admission of other Countries ? The answer to the question has already been given in this Assembly by the Delegations of the United Kingdom and of France. It is to make the admission of the sovereign Soviet Republics impossible.

15.- " The reason for the opposition of these Delegations to the admission of the Soviet Republics with voting rights may be found in Document 19 of June 30, left-hand column. It is that this admission would not please certain Countries represented here, who fear that the majority of the Assembly would thereby be changed. But, if such an idea exists in the minds of certain Delegates, and principally in the minds of the Delegates of two great Countries like the United Kingdom and France, I doubt if we shall ever be able to reach unanimous agreement. I am forced to think that the Delegations which have expressed their desire in certain cases, for unanimity do not want unanimity, and want rather to impose their point of view upon the Conference by the system of the vote. They believe themselves to have the majority at present, and are afraid that the admission of the Soviet Republics would alter the ratio of the vote to their disadvantage.

16.- " The Albanian Delegation notes with regret that, for the admission of Organisations, amongst whose members is Franco's Fascist Spain, the decisions of the U.N.O. have not force in the eyes of the very Delegations which make every effort to find fallacious arguments against the admission of the Soviet Republics".

17.- The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had certain observations to make on various statements made the previous day. The Delegate of Tunisia and Morocco had expressed serious doubts as to the future of International collaboration in the matter of broadcasting. He could not share those doubts. The same Delegate had made two misstatements which should be corrected:

18.- (1) Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, did not have a Slav population but a Baltic one.

19.- (2) The policy of a country was directed by its political and social structure, and not by its nationality or the fact that its population belonged to a certain race. He had never spoken of the "dependance" of Morocco, or of Tunisia, or of any other European Country, whereas in a series of statements other Delegations had attempted to do so in reference to the Soviet Republics. These attempts were contrary to the facts, and were doomed to failure. The sovereignty of Latvia and of other Soviet Republics could not be denied. It was based on the Constitution of those Republics, and on their actual situation in the family of peoples of the U.S.S.R.

20.- Anyone who sincerely desired international collaboration should surely welcome the participation at the Conference of the Soviet Republic of Latvia and of the other Soviet Republics on an equal footing with all the other countries of Europe. Any other attitude, including abstention, was directed against international collaboration. He was surprised that the French Delegation should have suggested the admission of the five Soviet Republics as observers. For the three last years Mr. Meyer and Mr. Daumard, the permanent representatives of Radiodiffusion Française et the O.I.R., had officially supported the participation of the Soviet Republics in that organisation, and their efforts had been crowned with success in spite of the opposition of other European Countries. That was still their attitude in March 1948. Now however the representatives of France opposed the invitation of the Republics to the Conference, without even advancing any serious argument in support. For three years the representatives of France had come forward as active adversaries of the U.I.R., had voted for its dissolution, and had resigned. Now the French Delegation has not only voted for the invitation of the U.I.R. but had taken the initiative in the matter.

22.- He very much regretted that change of attitude in the French Delegation, the more so as the people of the Soviet Union, as well as the other Nations, had the strongest fellow-feeling for the French people, whose National Holiday was being celebrated that day. The ultimate source of that change was to be found in the change of political attitude in certain European Countries. To be sure, no one could prevent the representatives of countries from changing their point of view as many times as they desired; but as for the Soviet Delegation, it followed other rules of conduct.

23.- He also regretted that the words of the French Delegate who had appealed for appeasement, had been contradicted by his actions. He had voted for the admission of an organisation in which Franco's Spain collaborated, and for the admission of the U.I.R. which carried on a policy of discord in European broadcasting. On the other hand he had opposed the admission of the Soviet Republics who had sacrified much, including their lives and the blood of their sons, so that the present Conference might work in peace. It was evident that the actions of the French Delegation were not aimed at appeasement nor at international collaboration, but were rather an attempt to hinder that collaboration and to create discord in international broadcasting.

24.- The proposal to invite the Soviet Republics as Observers was not acceptable. It threw an important group of European Countries into discredit. There was every reason to believe that the Soviet Republics would not allow their national dignity to be treated thus.

25.- The Delegations that opposed the admission of the Soviet Republics should understand that by that action they would create serious hinderances to the realisation of the Plan that they all desired to formulate. The Republics in question occupied immense territories; and they had a broadcasting network whose power was increasing from year to year. To refuse them participation in the drawing up of the Plan might result in their not concurring with the Convention or the Plan; and that would mean that there would be chaos in the ether of Europe.

26.- The Delegate of France felt bound to reply to the U.S.S.R Delegate on the subject of the alleged changes of attitude of which the latter had accused him. The associations which participated in the O.I.R. were broadcasting associations. They did not include a single Government Organs amongst its members. In the present instance, on the other hand, they were concerned with a diplomatic act, to which broadcasting associations were not called upon to put their signatures. The two problems were quite different. Thence the difference in their solutions. As for his attitude towards the U.I.R., he had explained it the day before, and considered the question closed.

27.- The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said that, as his attitude had been called in question by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., he could not but make the following statement :

28.- (1) He had already explained that he was opposed in principle to the admission of any new members to the Conference because he desired to eliminate any new complications of international politics.

29.- (2) He was sorry to see how the votes were crystallizing. Everyone knew that the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia, like that of France, had no preconceived opinions. The proof of that was to be found in his own attitude towards the U.I,T. on which issue he was still prepared to put forward once more his own proposal for an amendment.

30.- (3) Their work had been going on for three weeks without any concrete result having been attained. It was at the end that the unanimity, of which they had heard so much, would be indispensable. It was better to work on the concrete Plan with the final goal in view, and to reserve for the end the political problems which, once the tangible result had been secured, would be more easily settled.

31.- The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) was concerned to answer the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, because he thought the latter was clearly anxious to find a basis of agreement. Alone amongst the Delegates of the Latin Countries he had supported the Polish and Finnish Delegations, and had taken the same attitude as they had in the vote against the U.I.R. He was grateful for that. And yet this same Delegate was prepared to refuse admission to the Soviet Republics in the name of the Theory of various European cultures, into which had slipped the errors that the U.S.S.R. Delegate had exposed.

32.- That theory had no solid basis. The Baltic States represented with Finland Baltic cultures. Their languages were very near to that of Finland. No Delegate who opposed their admission had any valid argument against it; and the negative votes, if there were any, would be without fundation. The only basis for agreement was the admission of the Soviet Republics.

33.- The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) said he would vote for the admission of the Soviet Republics, as all the arguments he had heardwere favourable to their admission. He hoped that the French Delegation, inspired by the spirit of the 14th of July, would vote in the same way.

34.- The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) said that from the technical aspect interferences in broadcasting could not but grow worse, if the Soviet Republics did not defend their own interests. In the Atlantic City texts so often mentioned it was stated that the Copenhagen Conference would adopt its own Rules of Procedure, and would invite all those countries comprised in the European Broadcasting Area which had interests to defend. Accordingly the Conference ought to invite the Soviet Republics applying for admission. At Lucerne the discussions lasted 25 days, at Montreux 40. If the Conference did not wish the discussions at Copenhagen to last more than three months, it would have to admit the Soviet Republics.

35.- The Chairman, intervening, said that he had abstained from taking the floor on the course of the more than lengthy debate. He had listened to the various speakers in the hope of finding a solution, which would be unanimously accepted; but without success. Numerous arguments had been presented, but each person had remained adament. He had hoped to avoid putting the question to a vote; but, since various Delegations had stated the way in which they would vote, he did not see how a vote could be avoided. He would allow Delegates to speak who wish to do so; but he hoped to hear only new arguments.

36.- The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that in the Working Group both the United Kingdom Delegate and the French Delegate had taken an active part in drafting texts on voting procedure. Experience of how those Delegations had voted on different occasions, both in the Working Group and in the Assembly showed that they had done everything in their power to prevent the admission of the Soviet Republics.

37.- Since January 1948, the United Kingdom Government had undertaken a series of diplomatic and political moves in different directions, employing every kind of method including intimidation, to induce certain countries to associate themselves with those who opposed the participation of the Soviet Republics in the Conference's work. The fact that the United Kingdom Delegate had pressed for an immediate vote was not due to chance. It was evidence of the preliminary activities of his delegation. It had been proposed to speed up work on the Plan, and Professor Van der Pol had once said : "A day or two would suffice for drafting the Plan". Yes indeed ! Given equitable bases, one could draft the plan in a day or two. But first they had to determine what constituted equitable bases. The invitation of countries entrusted with drafting the Plan was one of these equitable bases.

38.- He deplored the fact that certain Delegations had so little sense of equity. The Delegate of the Vatican City, who two days ago had declared himself in favour of admitting all countries to the Conference, did not now support the admission of certain European Countries. The Delegate of Denmark, the inviting country, did not intervene in favour

of the admission of countries who wished to take part in the Conference's work. The Soviet Delegation was also disturbed at the attitude adopted by France at the Conference on issues so important to the success of the work

39.- The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) said that he was not insensitive to the Chairman's appeal to save time; but the final result must not be sacrified by too much haste. He had heard two types of argument against the admission of the Soviet Republics, the one legal, and the other racial.

40.- The legal argument fell to the ground in presence of the Soviet Constitution. The racial argument was more curious. It too fell to the ground in the face of the facts. Countries with similar languages might be opposed to one another, while countries with different languages might be united for purposes of voting. He was thinking more particularly of the case of the Moldavian S.S.R. which was a neighbour of Roumania. The concern displayed by this or that Delegation over maintaining the balance of races was a mere pretext to conceal their fear of being confronted with a new, more constructive, more just majority in the Assembly. Some of them were on principle opposed to the admission of all new members. Why not push that policy to an extreme, and reduce the number of Delegations present by excluding all possible opponents? Yes! Let each mutually exclude the other, let each work for himself, and then they would see what sort of order would reign in European broadcasting!

41.- Rejection of the Soviet Republics' application for admission might well prove to be the first step in a policy of exclusion. How remote all that was from a policy of agreement! The admission of the Soviet Republics on the other hand would facilitate agreement, since the greater the representation of European countries, the easier it would be to understand one another. Failure to admit them would place the Plan and Convention themselves in jeopardy.

42.- The Chairman agreed with the Roumanian Delegate that the search for an equitable solution, if successful, would offset the time spent on the search.

43.- The Delegate of the Vatican City said that his name had been brought into the discussion by the Soviet Delegate, he wished to reply to the latter although his reply would not bring to light any new facts. The preceding discussion had made him very sad. At the Conference East and West Europe had often been put in opposition to one another. He himself belonged to both. The very minuteness of the Vatican City proved that it was a universal State. It had its place even in those countries in which it was not represented. It must remain outside political discussions. Only legal arguments concerned it. Before forming an opinion or deciding how to vote, he had carefully weighed the arguments put forward, as well as the objections and replies, and he had satisfied himself that there was no legal basis for approving the application for admission. But divergent views on legal questions ought not to stand in the way of good relations.

44.- The meeting was suspended at 4.30 p.m. and resumed at 5.00 p.m.

(St.45)

45.-The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) made the following statement which he wished to have inserted in the Minutes:

46.-" The Delegations of the United Kingdom and France, which are opposed to the admission of the Soviet Republics to our Conference with power to take part in the proceedings, have declared that they are prepared to accept these Republics as Observers. In order to justify their opposition to the admission of the Republics with the right to vote, these Delegations have stated that the Republics are not independent. On what basis, then, do they agree to the admission of these Republics as Observers, if they are not independent States? This demonstrates that the reasons for which these Delegations oppose the Republics' admission are nothing but unfounded and erroneous arguments. The real motive animating the two Delegations, which are the vanguard of the opposition against the Republics' admission, is their fear that these new votes might be dangerous. These Delegations are mistaken, however, if they think that their point of view can be imposed on our Conference by the machination of the vote. Their attitude in this connection is inconsistent with their advocacy of unanimous acceptance of the Plan.

47.-"Under these conditions, the Albanian Delegation is alive to the danger which hovers over the final success of our Conference. The participation of the Albanian Delegation in the work of our Conference will be rendered difficult in the event of a negative decision being taken in regard to the admission of these Republics.

48.-" The Albanian Delegation cannot understand what difference there is between the independence of the Ukrainian and Bielorussian Soviet Republics, who are represented at our Conference, and the independence of the five other Soviet Republics which have applied for admission. The statutory position of the Ukraine and Bielorussia is identical to that of the five other Soviet Republics. The British and French Delegations have stated that these five Republics do not have diplomatic relations with other countries. I should like to point out that Albania has diplomatic relations with only five of the countries represented here, notably with France. The Albanian Government is not yet recognized by many others, and it does not participate in the United Nations because certain countries opposed the admission of this small country comprising one million inhabitants, who fought unreservedly and sacrificed everything to defeat Fascism.

49.-" As regard the changed position of the French Delegation, which was commented upon very fairly by the Soviet Delegate, I wish to point out a fact which has no direct bearing on our Conference, but which shows clearly that the reasons for which the French Delegation opposes the admission of the Soviet Republics are not really those which it has just stated. There are more underlying reasons. France recognized the People's Republic of Albania in 1945, recognized that is the sacrifices and the struggles of the Albanian people and the legitimacy of the Government which was established following on those struggles. In 1946, the

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French Delegation to the United Nations was in favour of admitting Albania to that body, and supported her application for admission. In 1947, the Albanian people regretfully watched the first change in the French Delegation when it abstained from voting for Albania's admission. Later, on a variety of groundless pretexts, the French Delegation virtually opposed Albania's admission.

50.-" The Albanian Delegation, whose country and people claim the rights they won by the blood of their sons and daughters, is extremely surprised to note that certain Delegations refuse to recognise the legitimate and equitable rights of the Soviet Republics, whose people have sacrificed much in the war against Fascism.

51.-" A vote against the admission of these Republics would constitute a sacrilegious insult to the blood which their peoples gave for the liberation, not only of their own countries, but of all the countries occupied by Fascist forces countries, whose representatives are present at our Conference."

52.-The Delegate of France did not propose to comment upon certain statements made by the Albanian Delegate, which in his opinion were not suitable for discussion in the present Conference. He wished however to say that the Albanian Delegate was in error when he stated that France had opposed the admission of the Soviet Republics because they were not independent. That had never been said by the French Delegation, as the Minutes of preceding meetings would show.

53.-The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) said that in the discussions which had taken place these opposing the Soviet Republics' admission had put forward no arguments for the rejection of the Baltic States. The statements made by the United Kingdom Delegate concerning the constitutional laws of the U.S.S.R. were no longer in force, having been abrogated by the present U.S.S.R. Constitution. He was concerned to prove that Latvia was a completely sovereign state. The rejection of her application for admission would have grave consequencies, for which the United Kingdom and French Delegations would be responsible. It was impossible to conceive of a satisfactory European broadcasting plan, unless all the European countries were represented at Copenhagen. He pressed accordingly for the admission of Latvia, as well as of the other Soviet Republics, with full rights.

54.-The Delegate of Greece observed that all that had been said was a mere repetition of the Atlantic City discussions. That good will existed on both sides had been proved, since it had been proposed to invite the Soviet Republics to attend as Observers. The countries which supported their application for admission with the right of vote, were laying stress on the possible risks of interference if they were not admitted: but would not those risks be eliminated if the States were admitted as Observers? No argument had succeeded in changing the position of those who maintained that the Soviet Republics were not sovereign. He was opposed to the admission of these countries with full rights, but agreed to their admission as Observers.

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55.-The Chairman took it that the debate was then finished. He had hoped to avoid a vote; but that was hardly possible. He had enumerated the Soviet countries separately, beginning with Latvia; but several speakers had grouped the three or the five applications together. Was the Assembly agreed to vote for the three Baltic Republics together, since their constitutions were identical, and all three were signatories of the Lucerne and Montreux Conventions?

56.-The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was astonished at the Chairman's proposal. The only equitable manner of considering each country's case was obviously to take them separately. He would oppose any other procedure.

57.-The Chairman had no objection. Let it be so! As already decided, the vote would be decided by a 2/3 majority.

58.-The Delegate of Egypt, supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Greece, proposed a secret ballot.

59.-The Chairman said it was in order to take a vote by ballot, if five countries asked for it. There was a provision to that effect in the Danish Administration's draft Rules of Procedure. That particular point of the Rules of Procedure had not been adopted as yet, however; and he proposed to take a show of hands on the question.

60.-The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) could not resent the Egyptian Delegate having demanded a secret ballot, so that it would not be known how Delegates voted; but he confessed he was amazed that the countries, which had opposed the admission of the Baltic Republics, should also have wished to ballot. He did not think resort to the ballot was justified, and he therefore opposed the suggestion and reserved the right to revert to the subject later.

61.-The Chairman said that the ballot was a perfectly legal procedure. He invited Delegations in favour of ballotting to raise their hands.

62.-Interrupting the vote, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the question whether this or that decision was regular was a relative one. International relations were distinguished from questions of internal order in that they were governed by mutual agreement between countries and not determined by majority votes. The proper way of giving expression to democratic principles in such a case as the present was by unanimous and harmonious agreement; and that principle applied to the Conference as a whole.

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63. The Egyptian Delegate's proposal to ballot showed that those opposing the admission of the Soviet Republics had no solid or equitable arguments at their disposal which they could present openly. That was shown by the silence of so many Delegates who were obliged by political pressure to vote for an unfair solution. The Egyptian Delegate's proposal showed a desire to bring about a decision by concealed methods instead of voting frankly and above board in the face of the whole Conference.

64. He was making these remarks because certain Delegates had not thought fit to intervene or put forward arguments in favour of rejecting the Soviet Republics' application for admission. The proposal for a ballot showed once again the lack of objectivity and injustice which had characterised the consideration of this question from first to last. This question, like so many other previous questions, should be settled by an open vote.

65. The Chairman said that the remark which he had made to the effect that the proposal for a ballot was normal and legal was based on the fact that the ballot had been in use at Atlantic City, and that provision was made for it in the Rules of Procedure of Conferences in Chapter 6, Rule 16, of the General Regulations of Atlantic City.

66. The Delegate of the United Kingdom could not accept the arguments of the U.S.S.R. Delegate. The effect of the ballot would be the exact opposite of what the U.S.S.R. Delegate had asserted, since how could anyone affirm that pressure had been exerted when no one knew how anyone else had voted? No! It was assuredly not for purposes of intimidation that the United Kingdom Delegation had supported the Egyptian Delegation's proposal.

67. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) believed that from a formal point of view there was no reason to oppose a secret vote. Secret voting was admissible, if five delegations wished for it. The Delegates who had raised the question had been therefore within their rights in doing so.

68. From the moral point of view it did not seem to him that those Delegates were entirely correct. On the contrary, he thought they should drop their proposal. The long discussion which had taken place had shown that all those who opposed the motion were finding their position disagreeable.

68. Their statements lacked clarity, while others did not have the courage frankly to express their opinions. He respected those who had declared that they would not vote. The proposal of voting by ballot was not in order, and he invited those who had made it to withdraw it.

69. The Delegate of Egypt was adamant regarding his proposal. He felt that the handling of the question throughout had been a question of politics rather than of broadcasting. Those who voted "yes" would be following the U.S.S.R. Delegation, and those who voted "no" would be following the United Kingdom. He did not think that any of the arguments put forward could change the result of the vote. He insisted on the vote being secret.

70. The Chairman said that the proposal of the Egyptian Delegation had been supported by 5 Delegations. The vote would be by ballot.

71. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, thhughthey had Rules of Procedure, nothing had been adopted on the subject of secret voting. Moreover the Rules of Procedure said that five Delegations had to ask for a secret vote; and in the present case there had only been four. He protested against such a way of conducting the work of the Conference. It was inconsistent both with the Rules of Procedure and with the principles of equity. A ballot on this one question alone would throw yet another lurid light on the motives of those who were opposing the Soviet Republics' admission to the Conference.

72. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia felt that the Atlantic City precedent was insufficient to justify a secret vote. He thought there should be a preliminary vote on the question of resort to the ballot.

73. The Delegate of Egypt said the number of Delegations which had asked for a ballot was not four but five, since he represented Syria as well as Egypt.

74. The Chairman proposed to take a vote in order to ascertain who was in favour of balloting. Paragraph 8 of Article 17 (Document 4) of the draft Rules of Procedure, which provided for secret voting, was relevant in this connection. If the Assembly took a decision with respect to this paragraph in the present case, it would be of value in all future cases where a secret vote was demanded.

75. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. protested against such an unjust method of conducting debate. One question was considered after another without anything being settled. If it was a question of adopting paragraph 8 of Article 17, the discussion would take a great deal of time, and the result was uncertain. Who could say whether the Chairman would not one day propose to have the Plan and the Convention adopted by secret ballot? The question should be settled in the same manner as others of the same nature had been settled up until then, i.e. separately.

76. The Chairman regretted that his proposal had been misinterpreted. He had no objection to taking the different issues separately. They were now to vote on whether the five Republics should be admitted to the Conference. What did the Soviet Delegate think? There were seven applications for admission. Should they ballot on the seven as a group, or simply on the first five?

77. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that each application should be considered separately.

78. Replying to a question by the Chairman, the Delegate of Egypt said that his proposal for a secret vote applied to all the countries applying for admission.

79. The Chairman then proceeded to a vote by roll-call, to determine whether they should or should not, ballot in the case of the Latvian S.S.R's request for admission.

80. In favour of a ballot:
17 Delegations: (Austria, Belgium, Vatican City, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Syria, Turkey.)

81. Against a ballot:
11 Delegations: (Albania, Bielorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.).

82. Abstentions.
4 Delegations: (Finland, France, Portugal, Switzerland.)

83. Absent:
1 Delegation: (Lebanon).

84. The Chairman explained how the secret vote would take place.

85. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked how it was that the voting slips were instantly ready, when they had only just decided to take a vote by ballot. And how was it that the Reverend Father Soccorsi, who had talked so much about sincerityand equity, had asked for a secret vote.

86. The Chairman wondered whether he should take the first question seriously or as a joke. The voting slips were the result of the foresight of the Secretariat which had prepared them the day before, and had only had to alter the date. As the question of a secret vote had been raised, the Secretariat had taken the necessary steps.

87. The Delegate of the Vatican City welcomed the opportunity to state his point of view. One Delegation, supported by others, had asked for a secret vote. In his opinion that request had been perfectly legitimate, and was a natural right. For that reason he had agreed.

88. The Chairman said that for the purposes of the vote each Delegation would receive a slip on which would be written the reply - "yes" if it was in favour of admitting Latvia S.S.R, "no" if the contrary were the case. Those who wished to abstain would make a remark to that effect or would leave the sheet blank. When called upon, each Delegation would put its slip into a basket. Would two Delegates, whom he would indicate, be so good as to help him with the count? He proposed the Delegations of Egypt and the U.S.S.R. for the purpose, the former because it was that Delegation which had asked for the secret vote, and the latter because some replies might be written in Russian.

89. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the Secretariat might undertake such purely technical operations.

90.- The Delegate of Egypt concurred.

91.- On the request of the Chairman, the Secretary-in-Chief called upon the Head of the Linguistic Department and a Russian-speaking interpreter. The Secretary-in-Chief then took the vote, and submitted to the Chairman the Minute of the results, signed by the Tellers.

92.- The Chairman announced the results as follows:

With the Delegation of Lebanon absent, 32 voting slips had been distributed, and 32 had been returned.

93.- There were 11 ballots in favour of the Admission of the S.S.R. of Latvia, 20 ballots against and 1 abstention.

94.- The proposal having been defeated, the S.S.R. of Latvia was not admitted to the Conference.

95.- The Chairman passed to the question of the admission of the S.S.R. of Moldavia (Document No.21.).

96.- The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had already spoken about the constitution of the S.S.R. of Moldavia, which was analogous to those of the five Socialist Soviet Republics which had applied for admission to the Conference. The S.S.R. of Moldavia should be considered on the same footing as the other S.S.R. of Bielorussia and the Ukraine, who were already participating in the work of the Conference. The S.S.R. of Moldavia had always had a highly developed network of broadcasting stations and a large number of receivers. It was therefore closely interested in the drawing up of the new Plan and the Convention. Its participation was very necessary, indispensable even. He insisted that the Conference should satisfy such a just application.

97.- The Delegate of Roumania strongly supported the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. The Moldavians spoke the Roumanian language. The Roumanians wanted their Moldavian brothers to take part in the Conference. It was not a matter of indifference to Roumania that the Plan should be drawn up with the assistance of Moldavia. He insisted on the admission of Moldavia.

98.- The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that the question was identical to that just settled in the case of the S.S.R. of Latvia. The United Kingdom Delegation had already made its point of view clear. Anyone could see that the United Kingdom was not in favour of granting the Moldavian application.

99.- The Delegate of Greece opposed the admission of Moldavia with voting rights, but supported its admission as an Observer.

100.- The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia requested to be supplied with four voting slips, so that he might ask his neighbour to vote for him. He had to leave the Assembly to write a Report.

101.- The Chairman requested the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia to hand over his mandate to the Delegation of his choice. That was the only possible procedure.

102.- The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) said that Moldavia was one of the countries nearest the broadcasting centres of Europe and had powerful transmitters which might have an influence on the broadcasting situation in Europe. These purely technical and practical arguments should alone convince. How could one have respect for a Plan which Moldavia (S.S.R.) had not helped to draw up, but which her Government would be asked to ratify?? For that reason Moldavia should be admitted with full rights.

103.- The Delegate of France had already developed at some length his Delegation's position in the case of Latvia, and had already said that he would take up the same attitude towards the admission of the other Soviet Republics.

104.- The Chairman asked if any other Delegations supported the proposal of the Delegate of Egypt for a secret vote on all the applications.

105.- The Delegate of Ireland supported the proposal of the Delegate of Egypt in the present case and in the case of all the other applications for admission.

106.- The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to raise the question of an open vote again at the appropriate moment.

107.- The Delegate of Poland supported the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., if only in order that the voting might go more quickly.

108.- The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said it would have been senseless for him to have opposed the ballot. He would continue to take part in the vote, as before; but he reserved the right to raise the matter again when he considered the moment appropriate, and he would bring arguments to support his point of view.

109.- The ballot was taken with the following results:

Lebanon being absent, 32 voting slips were distributed, and 32 were returned.

110.- There were 11 votes in favour of the admission of the S.S.R. of Moldavie, and 21 votes opposed.

111.- The proposal having been rejected, the S.S.R. of Moldavia was not admitted to the Conference.

112.- The Chairman passed to the question of the admission of the S.S.R. of Estonia, (Document RD 22.). There was a correction to be made to the English text of the document. The first two lines of the telegram should read as follows:

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"The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, together with all other democratic European countries who signed the Protocol in Atlantic City,....."

113. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that, for the reasons already given, he was opposed to the admission of the S.S.R. of Estonia.

114. The Delegate of Bulgaria supported the demand of the S.S.R. of Estonia to take part with voting rights. Its presence was indispensable to the success of their work. He doubted if Estonia would be ready to sign the Copenhagen Convention or to apply its provisions, if it were not admitted.

115. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not want to speak against the vote, but only to simplify the proceedings. He proposed an open vote, as the secret vote had no longer a "raison d'etre". As the in the case of Latvia, so in the case of Moldavia there had had been 11 votes in favour of admission. There had been one abstention for Latvia. One might have wondered after the discussions that had taken place, whether it was the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia or the Delegate of the Vatican City who had abstained. No one knew. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia was voting by proxy now, and had left the meeting. As, apart from the 11 affirmative votes, all the other votes were negative, there was no longer any doubt that it was the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia who had abstained. Accordingly they might just as well take an open vote.

116. The Delegate of Egypt proposed that they should vote for all the other Countries together. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) replied that it had already been decided to vote separately for all the Countries.

117. The Delegate of Ireland was of the opinion that all votes on the admission of Countries should be secret.

118. The Chairman said that the last vote had not been the same as in the two preceding cases, and there might be other points of view in the case of the following Countries. He therefore proposed to continue the voting by ballot. No objections were raised.

119. The ballot was taken and gave the following results: Lebanon being absent from the Conference, 32 voting slips were distributed and 32 were returned.

There were 11 votes in favour of the admission of the S.S.R. of Estonia, 20 votes opposed and 1 abstention.

120. The proposal having been rejected, the S.S.R. of Estonia was not admitted to the Conference.

121. The Chairman passed to the application for admission of the S.S.R. of Lithuania (Document No. 23.)

122. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he had the same objections to the proposed admission as he had submitted in the case of the other S.S.R.

123. The Delegate of Greece made an identical statement. He added that he was in favour of Lithuania's admission as an Observer.

124. The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) supported the application of the S.S.R. of Lithuania because without its participation, as indeed without the participation of the other S.S.R., it would be impossible to establish a Plan which would meet the requirements of European Broadcasting.

125. The Chairman ascertained that there were no other observations by delegates or objections to the vote being taken by ballot.

126. Lebanon being absent from the Conference, 32 voting slips were distributed and 32 were returned.

There were 11 votes in favour of the admission of the S.S.R. of Lithuania, 20 opposed and 1 abstention.

127. The proposal having been rejected, the S.S.R. of Lithuania was not admitted to the Conference.

128. The Chairman passed to the application for admission of Finno-Carelia (S.S.R.) (Document No. 24.)

129. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the application for admission of Finno-Carelia S.S.R., in the same manner as in the preceding cases.

130. The Delegate of the United Kingdom put forward the same objections to the admission of Finno-Carelia as in the preceding cases.

131. The Chairman proceeded to ballot. The ballot gave the following results:

132. Lebanon being absent from the Conference, 32 voting papers were distributed, and 32 returned.

There were 11 votes in favour of the admission of Finno-Carelia S.S.R., 21 against, and 1 abstention.

133. The proposal having been rejected, Finno-Carelia S.S.R. was not admitted to the Conference.

134. The voting on the admission of the five Soviet Socialist Republics, having thus been completed, the Chairman recalled that during the discussion it had been proposed that the five Republics should be invited as Observers. Since in view of the Assembly's decision the Danish Government could not receive the Delegations of these countries as voting Delegations, they would be glad, if the Assembly so decided, to receive them as Observers. What was the decision of the Assembly in the matter?

135. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thanked the Chairman for his country's hospitality, which the majority of the Assembly had just refused to the five Soviet Socialist Republics. He was formally opposed to inviting the five Republics as Observers, after they had applied to be admitted on an equal basis with the other countries. There could be no question of creating unequal conditions of participation for countries having identical constitutions.

136. The Chairman said that it was not his own proposal, but he thought it his duty to bring it up, since it had emanated from the Plenary Assembly. The U.S.S.R. Delegate's reply, of which he took note on behalf of the Assembly negatived the proposal.

137. Since it was already 8.05 p.m. and there were still two questions which might possibly give rise to lengthy discussions, he proposed to suspend the meeting, so that Delegates could dine. If, however, the Assembly decided to follow the Czechoslavak Delegate's proposal to finish the discussion that day they would remain, if necessary, until midnight.

138. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement for insertion in the Minutes:

139. "1. The U.S.S.R. Delegation considers that the Copenhagen European Regional Broadcasting Conference's decision to reject the application of the five European Socialist Republics of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finno-Carelia and Moldavia, despite the objections of a great number of Delegations, was an unfair decision, contrary to international law, and neither in the interests of the peoples of Europe, nor of the drafting of a sound frequency allocation plan.

140. "2. The said five Republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have the full legal and moral right to participate on an equal basis in the Copenhagen Conference's work. The Conference's refusal to invite the said Soviet Republics is in no way justified, and reflects the tendencious policy of certain Governments which are not interested in international cooperation in the field of European broadcasting.

141. "3. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. believes that it is only with the active and equal participation of all countries in the European area that it is possible to draw up a just and acceptable frequency allocation plan and a new Convention.

142. "4. The refusal to invite the five Soviet Republics will make it difficult for the U.S.S.R. Delegation to participate in the Conference's subsequent work.

143. "5. Consequently, the Soviet Delegation strongly protests against this unjust decision, and reserves the right to return to the question at an opportune moment during the labours of the Conference."

144. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R) wished the following statement to be inserted in the Minutes:

145. "The Delegation of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia considers - for the same reasons as those just put foward by the Soviet Delegation - that the unjustifiable decisions taken in regard to the admission of the five Soviet Republics are not calculated to further the future success of the Conference's work or the cause of European broadcasting.

146. "Consequently, the Delegation of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia raises the strongest protest against this unjustifiable decision."

147. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) requested the insertion in the Minutes of the following statement:

148. "The Roumanian Delegation formally protests against the Plenary Assembly's unfair decision not to admit five European countries. To exclude five countries is to undermine confidence in any Convention which may be drawn up at the Conference."

149. The Delegates of Czechoslovakia (P.R.), the Ukraine (S.S.R.) Poland (P.R), Albania (P.R)and Bulgaria (P.R), supported the statement made by the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

150. The Chairman asked the Secretariat to note the various statements. It was absolutely necessary to end the meeting, since the Restaurant only remained open until 9.00 p.m.

151. The Delegate of Egypt proposed that the pending items should be discussed again that night.

152. The Chairman said that there were two questions to be discussed, viz, the applications for admission from the State of Israel and the Republic of San Marino.

153. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) proposed to adjourn until the afternoon of the following day.

154. The Chairman asked the opinion of the Assembly, which by a show of hands showed 10 votes in favour of resuming at 10.00 p.m. that evening, and 10 votes in favour of adjourning until the following day.

155. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) withdrew his proposal.

156. The Delegate of France suggested that they should continue on the following (Friday) morning.

157. The Chairman said he had suggested the afternoon in order to leave the morning free for Committees.

158. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said it seemed wiser to leave consideration of the questions pending till Friday afternoon, in order to give Committee 4 the opportunity to do its work during the first half of the day.

159. There being no other observations, it was decided that the Plenary Assembly should resume on Friday, July 16, at 2.30 p.m.

160. The meeting rose at 8.25 p.m.

V. Meyer,
H. Voutaz,
J. Revoy,
Secretaries.

Seen:
W.F. Studer,
Secretary-in-Chief.

Seen:
N.E. Holmblad,
Chairman.

(TR. 15/R.11/D.16)

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 119

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 109 - Amendments to Document No. 119
- Document No. 287 - Corrective to Document No. 119
- Document No. 361 - Corrections to Document No. 119

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 119 - E
July 22, 1948

Submitted in: French

MINUTES

of the Plenary Assembly

Second Meeting

Meeting of Thursday 15 July 1948

1. The Meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. E. Holmblad, Chairman of the Conference.

2. Continuation of Item 5 of the Agenda (Doc. 47 and 63):

Admission of the State of Israel.

3. Relevant Documents:

RD - 46: Correspondence between the Danish Government, the Chairman of the Conference, and the Authorities of Israel;

RD - 16 and RD - 17 (amended) by RD - 34 and RD - 35):

Protests of the Egyptian and Syrian Delegations against the possible admission of the State of Israel.

4. The Delegate of Egypt opened the discussion by declaring that the "so-called State of Israel" could not be admitted to the Conference. According to § 1 of the Directives for the present Conference, Members should be countries: Israel was not a country. That was proved by the fact that it was not recognized by most countries, and that its case, which was very complicated, was at present being studied by international organisations.

5. The Delegate of Poland P.R. seconded by Czechoslovakia P.R. and Hungary P.R. thought on the contrary that Israel was a country, since it had been created by the decision of the United Nations of 29 November 1947, and that it was independent and sovereign. This State, recognized, as it was, if not by all countries, at least by a great many, existed, had a radiophonic network, and ought to be admitted.

6. The Delegate of the United Kingdom made the following statement:

7. "When the applications for frequency requirements were due for use by the Committee of Eight countries, Palestine was under the mandate of Great Britain, and accordingly an application was made by us on her behalf. In actual fact the claim was formulated by the Palestine Administration and was merely transmitted, without comment by the United Kingdom Government, to the Belgium Government. The plans formulated by the Committee of Eight therefore provide allocations for this area.

8. "The application of the State of Israel for representation at this Conference either as an observer or with full voting rights, must be opposed by the United Kingdom because we do not recognise the existence of any such State, either de facto or de jure.

9. "The whole question of the future of Palestine is at present under consideration by the United Nations and, until an authoritative decision is reached, the State of Israel cannot properly take part in discussions which may affect future broadcasting in Palestine. The Conference has no right to prejudge or to prejudice the final settlement of Palestine, and the provisional State of Israel is not in a position to undertake future measures for Palestine.

10. " Our suggestion to meet the situation as regards frequency assignments is that the final siting of the stations to operate on frequencies which should be allocated in absentia should be reserved, and that when a recognised authority has been set up (that is, an authority or authorities in Palestine generally recognised as responsible for international relations), the appropriate authority should seek what adjustments may be necessary, by submitting her case to the International Telecommunications Union.

11. " It is entirely inacurrate to say, as has been done by the Polish delegate, that a state of Israel was established by a decision of the United Nations in November 1947. The position as regards the United Nations resolution is as follows:

The decision of November 29th instructed the United Nations Commission to take various steps in Palestine culminating in the establishment of Jewish and Arab States with economic union e.g. in particular, each State had to draft a constitution and to make a declaration about the Holy Places, minority rights, citizenship, etc.. Most of these steps have not been taken; if a Jewish State were proclaimed, it would be setting itself up by its own efforts and not through acts of the United Nations Commission."

12. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared that the State of Israel had indeed been created by the U.N. It had established diplomatic relations with 14 other States, the U.S.S.R. among them. Egypt, a country at war with Israel, could not claim that that country was a "so-called State." The Conference had no right to refuse admission to this young State, and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was strongly in favour of its admission.

13. The Delegate of Greece would not consent to the admission of Israel, which had not been recognized by his country, and which had not signed the Atlantic City Convention.

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14. The Delegate of Egypt, replying to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his country had not declared war on Israel but that it was fighting against armed gangs coming from all parts of the world to drive Arab populations out of their native lands.

15. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) wished to reply to the three Delegates who had previously declared themselves against the admission of Israel.

16. In reply to the Delegate of the United Kingdom, he pointed out that Israel possessed the three attributes which in international law, characterised a sovereign state:territory,population and administration.

17. His objection, in reply to the Delegate of Greece, was that Israel had not been able to sign the Atlantic City Acts for the obvious reason that it did not at that time exist.

18. Finally, the declaration of Egypt had been especially painful to him reminding him, as it did, of the undeclared war of aggression to which Poland also had fallen victim in 1939.

19. From the standpoint of international law, the Delegate of the United Kingdom objected that neither the frontiers nor the population of Israel were as yet well defined and that its administration, if it existed,had no sovereign control over the area which claimed the status of sovereign state. The facts were therefore not in favour of the claims of Israel.

20. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) thought that the admission of the State of Israel was a matter of full right and should not give rise to a vote. Israel was not applying for membership of a permanent organisation (such as the I.T.U., for example, in which case two thirds of the Members of the Union would have to be in favour), but only to participate in a temporary conference. According to the Atlantic City "directives", the present Conference "will be composed of representatives of all the countries comprised in the European Area which have signed the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City (1947) or have adhered thereto." If Israel had adhered to the Atlantic City Convention, as appeared to be the case from Documents RD 46 and RD 10, it should be admitted as of right. The only question to be solved that day was therefore the following:"Had Israel adhered to the Convention or had she not?"

21. The Delegate of the United Kingdom could not agree with that argument,which it seemed to him, had a step missing. The procedure for adhering to the Convention was prescribed by Article 1 of the Convention, and the Additional Protocol was an altogether independent text. The Article laid down the conditions that countries which applied to accede to the Convention should be sovereign and that their candidature should receive the approval of two thirds of the Members of the Union(or of the majority if they wished to adhere only as Associate Members). In the present case these conditions were not fulfilled.

22. The Secretary in Chief observed that in Document RD 10 to which the Delegate of Yugoslavia had referred, there was a copy of a telegram from the Secretary General of the I.T.U. announcing that Israel was "now adhering" to the Convention; but that the telegram specified the Madrid Convention.

Notification No 554 of the Bureau of the Union (1 July 1948) confirmed this fact. The text of RD Document No.10 referred to was the reply to a request for information from the Danish Administration. If the text of the request were not known, the reply reproduced in the above mentioned Document might be misinterpreted because of its brevity. The phrase "these States may be admitted Copenhagen Conference by Plenary Assembly" had nothing to do with accession. It simply meant that it was for the Plenary Assembly to take a decision as regards the admission to the Conference of the State of Israel.

23. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that certain remarks of the Delegate of Egypt were inadmissible. On the previous day he had already tried to divide the Conference by drawing a distinction, among its Members, between friendly and enemy peoples. He requested that the Conference condemn the Egyptian Delegate's statement in which he had described the State of Israel as "armed gangs coming from all parts of the world". This was a State which maintained relations with the United Nations, and with many countries, including the U.S.S.R., and which corresponded with the Danish Government, the I.T.U. etc.. The U.S.S.R. respected the interests of the Arab States, but knew very well how and by whom the Civil War in Palestine had been provoked. He demanded that the condemnation pronounced by the Conference be brought before the United Nations and forwarded to the State of Israel. He insisted, therefore, on the admission of the State of Israel. This would be an act of justice in accord with the peace-spirit of the U.N.

24. The Delegate of the United Kingdom wished to make once more some brief remarks.

25. 1. In his reply to the Yugoslav Delegate he had omitted to discuss the question of the adherence of a State to the Madrid Convention, but he had only said that adherence to the Atlantic City Convention could be made only in conformity with the Atlantic City Texts.

26. 2. A Notification from the Berne Bureau, which acted only as an intermediary, was not sufficient in itself to bring about any decision on a candidature for Membership. If the Members decided that the candidate was not a sovereign State, the candidature would be ruled out.

27. The Chairman said that it emerged plainly from the discussion that the State of Israel had not adhered to the Atlantic City Convention. Moreover, the Secretary in Chief had confirmed this fact in his statement. It was therefore neither useful nor timely to discuss the matter further. The State of Israel could be invited only on the decision of the Plenary Assembly, in conformity with paragraph 1 of the Protocol annexed to the Atlantic City Convention.

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28. The Delegate of Yugoslavia supported the protests of the U.S.S.R. Delegate against the injurious statements made regarding the State of Israel. Yugoslavia, in diplomatic relations with the State of Israel, owed it to herself to support these protests. He considered that the manner in which this admission was being discussed constituted an attempt to influence the final decision.

29. The Delegate of Egypt, replying to the U.S.S.R. Delegate's statement, said that he had never attempted to classify the Members of the Conference as "friends" and "enemies". He had simply been the day before in favour of a secret vote, because he numbered among his friends both supporters and opposers of the admission of the Baltic States and he wished to spare their feelings. As for the other political questions which had been raised, this was not the place to deal with them, as the competent international organisations had the matter in hand.

30. The Delegate of Albania strongly supported the admission of the new State of Israel, already constituted de facto and de jure by the decision of the United Nations, and recognised by several States, including the U.S.S.R., and the United States of America. If certain States had not yet recognised the new State on account of various interests or for racial reasons, and had even declared war on it, this did not justify refusing it admission to the Conference.

31. The Jewish People had been, during the war, the victims of Hitlerian barbarism against which all peoples had fought. During the War Albania had protected Jewish emigrants, victim of Hitler. Albania desired the unity of the Jewish People, and was glad that they had succeeded in constituting an independent, sovereign State. For this reason she supported the admission of this state to the Conference with the right to speak and to vote.

32. The Delegate of Poland referred again to the arguments drawn from international law on which he had had a difference of opinion with the United Kingdom Delegate.

33. The territory of Israel existed. As a result of the aggression suffered by the State of Israel, her borders were perhaps ill-defined, but the United Nations were engaged in demarcating them.

34. The Jewish nationality had been defined when Palestine was under British mandate.

35. Finally, the administration of Israel existed since it had corresponded with the Conference.

36. The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) said that the Egyptian Delegate's word did no honour to his country, for, if Israel consisted of "armed gangs" a regular army should have been able to dispose of it rapidly. The State of Israel existed, and it was much easier to suppress it verbally than it was in practice.

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37. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested discussion of his proposal to condemn the abusive statement of the Egyptian Delegate, and to inform the United Nations of the incident. He was supported by the Delegate of Roumania who protested against the use of purely political arguments by countries whose policy was not guided by the principles of progress and civilisation, but was on the contrary niggardly and backward.

38. The Delegate of Egypt said that it was not the first time he had heard words of this nature from the Roumanian Delegate and, to save time, he would leave it to the Conference to make the reply which they called for. As for the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegate, this ought not to be discussed until after the question of the admission of Israel had been decided.

39. The Chairman agreed that the meeting should proceed first with the discussion of the admission of Israel.

40. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported this view. Examination of the question should be completed, but after that the Conference should condemn the Egyptian Delegate's statement.

41 The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) said that Palestine had signed the Lucerne Convention in 1933 and that it was this same Country albeit under a different name and in different circumstances, - but already free and recognised by 14 countries, that certain Delegates were refusing to admit to the Conference. The Bulgarian Delegation supported the admission of the State of Israel with full voting rights.

42. The Delegate of the United Kingdom wished to correct what seemed to be a misunderstanding on the part of the Bulgarian Delegate. The Lucerne Convention had been signed by the United Kingdom and consequently applied to Palestine as a British Mandated Territory. The United Kingdom had exerted the voting right in the name of Palestine as a party to the Lucerne Convention, but at that time it was not a question of Palestine - a mandated territory - as an independent State. The Provisional State of Israel could not be considered as having inherited the rights accruing from the Lucerne Convention, which had been exercised by the United Kingdom in her capacity as Mandatory Power.

43. The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) having pointed out that on the first page of the Lucerne Convention the names of Palestine and the United Kingdom appeared separately, the Delegate of the United Kingdom said that the parties to that Convention had been, not only states, but regions which were not sovereign. This had also been the case at Atlantic City. At this Conference there was no question of the Provisional Government of the State of Israel being considered the successor to a Mandated Territory

44. The Delegate of Yugoslavia F.P.R. then asked who was going to defend this country's (Palestine's) interests in broadcasting matters. He did not think that Great Britain intended to do so, and the Conference should invite the Country itself to defend its interests during the preparation of the Plan. Every country should have the chance to ask for frequencies and to defend its point of view.

45. The Delegate of Egypt replied that there was no "country" to be served and that the two transmitters of 20 kW. were in the hands of the Arabs. Nevertheless, his Delegation was not going to cause difficulties for the Conference by asking for frequencies for these transmitters.

46. The Delegate of Yugoslavia considered that this reply did not call for any comment.

47. The Delegate of the United Kingdom repeated what he had said before about the necessary frequencies. They could be allocated as soon as a sovereign Government - or possibly several sovereign Governments - was qualified to discuss the matter on the international plane.

48. The Delegate of Yugoslavia said that only the Government of a country had the right to ask for frequencies for that country.

49. Following this discussion, the Chairman decided to proceed with the vote. The Delegates of Ireland, Greece, and Egypt asked for a secret vote. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., reaffirming his attitude of the previous day, opposed this proposal.

50. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) protested against the proposal for a secret vote. The majority of the Assembly were conducing irregularities of procedure of a more and more serious nature, and this jeopardised the building of the Plan and the Convention on solid foundations. The Rules of Procedure as regards voting had not yet been adopted; the matter was still on the Agenda. It was illegal and contrary to democratic custom to change the Rules to suit the circumstances.

51. The Chairman, having intimated that the preceding statement would appear in the Minutes, protested in turn against the accusation of irregularity by the Yugoslav Delegate. He had always carefully sought the opinion of the majority, and had always followed that opinion. The question of the vote was not yet completely settled, and this, indeed, did not make his work any easier, nor was it convenient: but it could not be said that this state of affairs was illegal, in sofar as it had the approval of the Plenary Assembly. He denied, therefore, the accusation of irregularity, and asked that his statement appear in the Minutes.

52. The Assembly then decided by 17 votes to 12 that the vote should be secret. There were 3 abstentions.

53. For the secret vote were:

Belgium, Vatican City, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Sweden, Syria, Turkey.

54. Against the secret vote were:

Albania (P.R.), Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Bulgaria (P.R.), Hungary (P.R.) Morocco and Tunisia, Finland, Poland (P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), Czechoslovakia (P.R.), Ukraine (S.S.R.), U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia (F.P.R.),

55. There were the following abstentions:

Austria, Portugal, Switzerland.

56. Absent:

Lebanon.

57. The secret vote gave the following results:

Voting papers distributed: 32

Against the admissions of Israel: 16

For the admission of Israel: 11

Abstentions: 5

58. The required majority being two thirds, the State of Israel was not admitted to the Conference.

59. The Meeting was adjourned at 4.20 p.m. and resumed at 5.0 p.m.

60. The Delegate of Egypt wished to make the following statement:

61. In order to avoid any misunderstanding as regards the statement which I made during the first part of this Meeting, I feel that I should repeat what I said.

In reply to the Honourable Russian Delegate's statement that "As an evidence that the state of Israel exists, the Egyptian Government is fighting the Israel Government", I said the following:

62 "The so-called State of Israel is neither a State nor a Government. The Arab countries are fighting gangs coming from all over the world to drive the Arabs out of their homeland."

I should like to add that the Arab Governments, having been moved by the 250,000 Arabs who took refuge in the neighbouring Arab countries as a result of the action of these gangs, were obliged to act as they did to keep order in Palestine after the expiry of the Mandate., on 15 May 1948. Since that date, there has no longer been a Government in Palestine and the Arab States believed it their duty to maintain order in their neighbouring country Palestine.

63. I should like to repeat that I do not wish to waste the time of Honourable Delegates with questions of politics which have no place here.

64. I have no other remarks to make and I shall try not to intervene in the debate unless this appears to me unavoidable. I now leave it to the Honourable Delegates of the Conference to decide the question.

65. The Chairman said that during the discussions certain rather strong expressions had been used. These had been references to "pro-Fascist" organisations, in a manner offensive to the other Members of these organisations. It had even been said that he himself was not "democratic", and that he did not direct the work in a regular manner. As it was necessary, in debate, to allow a certain latitude to the Delegations he had let these expressions pass, without taking them too seriously. As for the remarks made by the Egyptian Delegate, they would appear in the Minutes. He pointed out that the Minutes were not secret Documents; they became official immediately after they had been approved. It was open to everyone to do as they pleased with the Minutes and to send them to their country, or to anybody. Moreover, the Press followed up all the debates.

66. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had not wished to speak, as he did not wish to prolong political discussions. However he could not allow the two interventions of the Egyptian Delegate to pass unanswered. These statements had done nothing to improve the atmosphere of the Conference. The decision taken on the question of the State of Israel had served to stiffen the attitude of the Egyptian Delegate who then ventured to repeat his offensive statement. He adhered to his point of view, which was that the Egyptian Delegate's statement should be condemned by the Assembly, for the former had not uttered a single word to exculpate himself. He proposed that all these statements, along with the censure of the Assembly, be recorded in the Minutes, and that this be brought to the notice of the State of Israel and of the U.N.

67. The Chairman said that that was what he had said himself. Requests from Delegates for insertions to be made in the Minutes would be complied with if the texts thereof were submitted to the Secretariat, as laid down in the Rules of Procedure. The whole discussion would be recorded in the Minutes. He had just heard the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. ask that the Minutes relating to this question be sent to the state of Israel and to the United Nations.

Did the Soviet Delegation itself wish to send these Minutes? He considered that, before the Conference could send this Document it would have to be given the mandate to do so. If it was for the Chairman to send them, he would agree provided the Assembly approved. He asked the Assembly what procedure was to be followed.

68. The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that, if the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. were to send the Minutes, it would do so on its own responsability. He wondered whether the Conference itself could agree to their being sent by the Conference, in view of the fact that some countries considered that the State of Israel did not yet exist.

69. The Chairman was of the opinion that sending the Minutes would not commit the Conference itself, as the Chair had already corresponded with the address given on the request for admission from the State of Israel.

70. The Delegate of Egypt thought that the Chairman should obtain the approval of the Conference if these Minutes were to be sent to the "so-called State of Israel".

71. The Delegate of Ireland said that once the Minutes were approved they became an official Document with which each participant at the Conference might do as he wished.

The matter was not one with which the Conference should deal.

72. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he had already drawn the attention of the Assembly to the fickleness of certain Delegations. Why could the Chairman not send the reply himself to the State of Israel? If he did so by a simple "no", the Soviet Delegation would protest, for it was necessary to give reasons for a refusal or for an acceptance, and these reasons were to be found in the Minutes. He thought that the vote by ballot and the attempt to conceal from the public the statements made would be a blemish on the Conference. He protested once more against the manner in which the Conference was being conducted.

73. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia thought it was easy to settle the question. Being one of those opposed to the secret vote, he considered that the utmost frankness should be the rule in the debates, and he could see no reason why the Minutes should not be issued as documents, always provided that they were issued in a manner in keeping with the constructive character of the Conference. As he had already said several times, the reason for which his Delegation had voted against all new admissions was one of a general nature; important and delicate questions of a political nature were entrusted to an organisation in which they had placed all their hopes - the U.N.. He asked that the necessary documentation be sent to the U.N., which would inform the proper quarters.

74. Resuming the discussion, on this question the Chairman said that, in the reply to be sent by the Chair it would be intimated that the relevant Minutes would be sent as a supplementary Document.

75. The Delegate of France said that the Documents of the Copenhagen Conference would, no doubt, be published as had been those of Lucerne and Montreux. He therefore could see no objection to the Chairman's proposal.

76. The Delegate of Egypt thought that, if this modus operandi conformed to customary procedure, there was no reason why the same procedure should not be followed in replying to the Soviet Republics.

77. The Chairman said that the same procedure would be followed as in the case of the Soviet Republics.

78. He then proceeded to the next Item on the Agenda: the application for admission from the Republic of San Marino (Documents 52 and 75).

79. The Delegate of Italy, in the name of the Republic of San Marino, communicated the following letter addressed to the Chairman of the Conference:

80. "The Delegation of the Republic of San Marino, which has carefully followed the discussions relating to the admission of new members to the Conference, notes, from the terms of the discussion, and in the light of the voting, that the participation or non-participation of the Republic with right of vote, would, to judge from events, aggravate the difficulties between nations, which are coming to light.

81. San Marino, as a sovereign nation, and as the smallest, but also the oldest nation in the world, does not aspire to greater or smaller force. Her claims to nobility are based on seventeen centuries of liberty and on the most advanced social institutions in the world.

82. It would mean nothing to us to be styled a "free" nation, if our nation were not made up of free men. In the course of its long history, it has been able to bring examples and words of peace to bear at the site of antagonisms dread with consequences for the security of peoples.

83. The Republic of San Marino, as an elder nation, believes that the moment has come for her to make yet another gesture.

84. In a peace-making spirit, and with the desire to help ameliorate the present situation in the Conference, the Republic, being, more than any other, peace-loving, has the honour to ask the Conference to invite her to participate without the right of vote.

85. The Delegation of San Marino wishes to point out the very special situation of the Republic, which was absent from the Atlantic City Conference only as a result of purely fortuitous circumstances and which, at the moment, is engaged in putting her situation to rights. She has, to this end, submitted an application for accession to the Atlantic City Convention to the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunications Union.

86. With this pacificatory gesture, the Republic will demonstrate once more her intention to be worthy of the sentiments of President Roosevelt, who did not hesitate to pay her homage in the following words: "The friends of liberty find encouragement in the example set by the Republic of San Marino."

87. The Delegate of the Vatican City noted the discreet and noble manner in which the Republic of San Marino had applied for admission without the right to vote. He supported the application.

88. He took the opportunity of completing the explanation he had given on the previous day concerning his position, about which one of the Delegations had questioned him. On political questions, the Delegation of the Vatican City would, in general, abstain, unless the legal aspect of the questions obliged it to participate. On the previous day he had not promised to abstain. He was of the opinion that although once in a while slightly harsh words were spoken, they had at least one redeeming feature, and that was that they had the ring of sincerity.

89. The Delegates of France, Egypt, Belgium, Greece, and the United Kingdom supported San Marino's application for admission without the right to vote.

90. The Chairman, noting that there was no opposition, announced that the Republic of San Marino was admitted to participate, without the right to vote, in the work of the Conference.

91. Approval of the Minutes of the Meetings of

Monday 28 June 1948 (RD Doc. 26)

Wednesday 30 June 1948 (RD Doc. 30)

Thursday 1 July 1948 (RD Doc. 31)

of the First Meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

92. The Minutes of the Meeting of Tuesday 29 June 1948 (RD Doc. 29) having already been approved during the Meeting of Friday 9 July 1948 (RD Doc. 104) of the Second Meeting of the Plenary Assembly, the Chairman submitted to the Assembly the Minutes of the above-mentioned RD Documents 26, 30 and 31.

93. Subject to the amendments and corrections requested by the Assembly, the three Minutes contained in RD Documents 26, 30 and 31 were approved.

94. As in the case of the corrections to be made to the Minutes examined at the Meeting of Friday 9 July 1948 (RD Doc. 104), those to be made in the three Minutes examined at the present Meeting would appear in RD Document 109.

95. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made a general observation. It would be desirable to quote in the Minutes of the Plenary Meetings statements of principle concerning the questions examined. In the Minutes which had just been scrutinised, and which were very well written, certain secondary questions sometimes assumed too much importance (e.g., the question of the lease for "Marienlyst"), while more important questions were very briefly reported (e.g. the discussion and acceptance of the Russian language as a third working language). He asked that there be included in the Minutes, in particular, the statements of principle made by Delegates during the discussions on the admission of countries to the Conference and on the occasions of decisions taken by secret ballot. The Soviet Delegation would submit to the Secretariat the text of its statements for verification, and it invited other Delegations to follow suit.

96. The Chairman would transmit to the Secretariat the observations made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. He also considered that the question of languageswas important and that a more complete summary should have been made.

97. The Delegate of Albania, referring to Item 6 of the Agenda (Miscellaneous), said that the newspapers were continuing to publish misleading articles on the work of the Conference and requested the Chairman to take measures to obviate such false interpretations. He asked whether the Secretariat might translate into French, English, and Russian the articles appearing in the Danish newspapers on the Conference and distribute them to the Delegates.

98. The Chairman took the opportunity presented by this request to remind the Delegate that, in conformity with Rule 25 Paragraph 1 of the Rules of Procedure the Press and the public might attend the Plenary Meetings. Consequently, to avoid misunderstandings, it was to be recommended that Delegates should present their points of view very clearly. He felt all the more at ease in making this recommendation, in view of the fact that he himself frequently did not fully understand the opinions set forth. This might partly result from the interpretation which was made into some languages, the speaker being unable, while speaking, to verify that the simultaneous interpretation of his speech fully conformed to what he was saying.

99. As to the request for translation of Press articles, the Chairman was of the opinion that it was not possible to assign this work to the Secretariat, which had considerable work already, the result, in particular, of a number of Documents of the Committee of Eight Countries which still remained to be translated, stenciled, and mimeographed.

100. The Delegate of Norway was pleased to say that the Danish Press was of a very high standard and that the newspapers were always ready to correct any mistakes they might have made, certainly without any malice intended.

101. The Delegate of Austria asked when the Assembly would be in a position to adopt the Report of Committee 3 on the character of the Conference.

(RD Doc. 119-E)

102. The Chairman said that the question would appear on the Agenda of the next Plenary Assembly, which would take place, he thought, during the following week on a day to be fixed by the Committees 1 (Combined Executive) which were to meet on the following afternoon.

103. Since there were no further requests for the floor, the Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 4.20 p.m.

Secretaries:

V. Meyer

H. Voutaz

J. Revoy

Seen, the
Secretary-in-Chief,
W.F. Studer

Seen, the Chairman:
N.E. Holmblad

(Tr 42/R 4/D 29)

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1948

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
DE L'U. I. T.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVEN 1948

RD Document No. 120-E
20 July 1948

Submitted in French.

I T A L Y

Additional considerations following on Document RD 82 - E

With reference to the amendments (Doc.82) to the allocation of frequencies proposed for Italy in the Hayes-Van der Pol Plan, the Italian Delegation thinks it necessary to emphasize the following points:

1. The Lucerne Plan allocated to Italy

   5 exclusive frequencies

   7 shared frequencies

   all in the medium wave band. It also gave facilities for the advantageous use of some common international frequencies. The Montreux Plan increased the exclusive frequencies from 5 to 6, without altering the number of shared frequencies.

   The Hayes-Van der Pol Plan, on the other hand, allocates 5 exclusive and 5 shared frequencies to Italy.

2. Before the end of the war the Italian broadcasting network comprised 32 medium wave transmitters of a total power of 800 kW.

   The ratio between the number of frequencies or the total power of the network on the one hand, and the area of the country or the number of inhabitants on the other, were smaller than those of many European countries.

   As a result of this, and of the fact that no long waves were available, the quality of the broadcasting service in Italy was much lower than that of these other countries. In particular, the service was positively bad in most of Southern Italy, the islands and the Adriatic coastal districts of Central Italy.

3. Italy now requires

   5 exclusive frequencies

   7 shared frequencies

   which she proposes to use with 34 transmitters of a total power of 944 kW.

4. As regards the number of frequencies, the Italian Delegation has reduced its requirements to a minimum, in the interests of international solidarity, by reverting to the position according to the Lucerne Plan.

(D.16)

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
DE L'U. I. T.

The Italian requests provide for what are beyond all question very moderate increases in the number and total power of transmitters -increases barely sufficient to ensure for the future a minimum broadcasting service as uniform as possible over a large part of the country. It is for the sake of this uniformity that the Italian Administration has had to contemplate a distribution of transmitters in some ways different from that of before the war.

5. In connection with these data, the following facts should be borne in mind:

a) Italy is a long narrow country, largely mountainous and with low electrical conductivity. It is even divided into two by the Appenine chain. This renders obligatory the division of the network between a relatively high number of transmitters.

b) Italy renounces her claim to a long wave with which many of her broadcasting problems could easily be solved.

c) In Italy there are:

25 towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants

50 towns with more than 50,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants

54 towns with more than 30,000 and less than 50,000 inhabitants

in which satisfactory service can be ensured only by a medium or high power transmitter not very far away, or in the absence of this, by a small local transmitter,

The conclusion is therefore justified that the Italian requests could not be more measured and moderate.

6. As for the details of the amendments put forward, we observe in the first place that it is not possible to synchronise the two very powerful transmitters operating on a very low frequency like Florence I and Bologna I, as proposed by Mr. Hayes and Mr. Van der Pol. Moreover these transmitters have to transmit two different programmes.

Therefore the Italian Delegation proposed a different use of the 619 kc/s channel - not likely to lead to objections.

7. For the same reason, the synchronisation of Florence I and Bologna I with the Bolzano transmitter does not seem suitable.

But in this connection Italy would add that in view of international and moral obligations a certain independence of a cultural and educational nature has to be accorded to the German-Speaking inhabitants of the province of Bolzano. This requirement cannot be met, unless the Bolzano transmitter can transmit its own programme in German in the evening.

In this connection it should also be borne in mind that the region of Bolzano is a very mountainous region (perhaps the most typically mountainous in Europe) and for this reason, both the Lucerne and the Montreux Plan had allocated one of the lowest frequencies in the medium wave range to Bolzano.

If a higher frequency were now allocated, it would render this transmitter altogether unserviceable.

8. The Italian amendment includes also a request for a shared frequency for Cagliari, because there are no telephinc connections for the transmission of programmes or synchronisation frequencies between the island of Sardinia and the mainland. Moreover, it is impossible to do away with a transmitter of several years' standing which serves a town of 134,000 inhabitants and a certain part of the surrounding district outside the service areas of all other Italian transmitters.

9. The Italian proposal includes two other amendments not involving new frequency allocations beyond those already contemplated in the Hayes-Van der Pol Plan.

The amendments concern the Ancona transmitter, 25 kW, which could operate in synchronisation with the others listed in the Plan, on the exclusive frequency of 1357 kc/s, and the two transmitters Pescara (Adriatic centre), 25 kW, and Caltanisetta (Sicilian centre), 25 kW, for which Italy proposes the allocation of the shared frequency 1258 kc/s, allocated in the Plan to Naples 1, 100 kW.

The latter would be transferred to the exclusive frequency of 619 kc/s.

This variant, like that which substitutes Rome II, 5 kW, for Turin 1, 80 kW, on the synchronised network on the exclusive frequency of 1231 kc/s, should not give rise to objections.

10. It proves necessary as a result of these variants, to add Bologna I, 50 kW, to Bari I (whose power should be increased to 50 kW) on the shared frequency of 1150 kc/s.

11. In concluding this statement, the Italian Delegation is confident that the aggregate of its requirements will receive favourable consideration from the Copenhagen Conference by reason of the moderation which characterises them.

(Signed) Antonia Pennetta,

Head of the Italian Delegation.

(D.16).

(Tr.5/R.11/D.16)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

GENERALDIREKTION PTT BIBLIOTHEK

RD Document No 121 - E
July 20, 1948

Submitted in: English

ROUMANIA

Observations on the two drafts of the Frequency Allocation Plan

Mr. Chairman,

Pursuant to the decision of the Executive Committee, we have the honour to submit to you our observations on the two drafts on Frequency Allocation drawn up at Brussels.

A. The Roumanian Delegation appreciates the improved conception underlying the Plan drawn up by the Soviet Delegation, which provides for:

1. A separation of 10 kc/s between adjacent channels, which assures the necessary protection for good reception.

2. The allocation of a greater number of exclusive channels (14 channels, i.e. approximately 24% more).

B. As regards the frequencies allocated to the Popular Republic of Roumania, we should like to say:

1. In the matter of long waves, the exclusive frequency of 155 kc/s provided for in the Soviet Plan meets the requirements of our country. We recall that, in conformity with the stipulations of the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City (No. 118), "The maritime mobile service must not cause harmful interference to the reception of broadcasting stations within the boundaries of the national territories in which the broadcasting stations are situated." We should like to ask the European Broadcasting Conference to make arrangements with the competent authorities with a view to enforcing the application of the said stipulations.

The Roumanian Delegation notes on the other hand that the plan drawn up by Mr. L. W. Hayes and Prof. Balth van der Pol provides for the same frequency of 155 kc/s but that it is to be shared with another European station. This would be detrimental to the requirements and rights of our Country, which already had assigned to it in 1933 (Lucerne) the exclusive frequency of 160 kc/s, which it has used uninterruptedly ever since.

The Roumanian Delegation cannot under any circumstances accept the sharing of this single long wave, which belongs exclusively to Roumania.

2. In the matter of medium waves, the Roumanian Delegation recalls the claims made in the address submitted on 12 May 1948 to the Committee of Eight, which contained, as was specifically stated, the absolute minimum requirements of our Country, i.e. 5 medium waves of which 2 were to be exclusive and 3 shared. We limited ourselves at that time to claims which were below our legitimate requirements in consideration of the difficulties of frequency allocation. We note, however, that the number and quality of frequencies allocated to countries, without the justification of difficult transmission conditions and linguistic needs, are superior to the number and quality of frequencies allocated to our country, which has unfavourable transmission conditions and whose linguistic composition make transmission in the two official languages (Roumanian and Hungarian) a necessary minimum.

As we have already said in previous notes and at our hearing by the Committee of Eight, the orography of our country, crossed by several major mountain chains, and the poor conductivity of the soil, which in certain regions falls to 0.3 - 0.5. 10-14 u.c.g.s., make the transmission of waves very difficult. The result is that important zones cannot be served by central stations and require regional transmitters, e.g. Banat, the North and West of Transylvania, the larger part of Oltenia, the North of Moldavia and part of the Dobroudja.

(Tr.40/R4/D)

These specific conditions call for the use of the lowest possible frequencies.

In conclusion, the requirements of Roumania are the following:

1) an exclusive long wave of 155 kc/s for the station of Brasov;

2) an exclusive medium wave of 666-600 kc/s (450-500 m) for the Bucharest station;

3) an exclusive medium wave of 850-750 kc/s (350-400 m) for the Timisoara station;

4) a medium wave of approximately 1000 kc/s (300 m) for the Cluj station;

5) a medium wave of 1100-1200 kc/s (250-270 m) for the Moldavia station;

6) a medium wave of 1100-1200 kc/s (250-270 m) for the Craiova (Oltenia) station;

7) a medium wave of approximately 1200 kc/s (250 m) for the Dobroudja station.

The Delegation of Roumania wishes to make it clear that, in the event that the sharing of one or another of the frequencies of the regional stations is unavoidable, such a sharing would be

acceptable only on the condition that a protection of 40 dB of the fields is assured.

In regard to adjacent channels, the Delegation of Roumania stresses that the allocation of neighbouring frequencies should be made with due regard to the geographical situation and the power of the transmitters, so that protection of a high quality is ensured.

The Delegation of Roumania reserves the right to return to the question of the merits of its claims, supported by appropriate documents.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948.

RD Document No 122-E

July 20, 1948

Submitted in: French

A G E N D A

of the Third Meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference of Friday 23 July 1948 at 2.30 p.m.

1. Approval of the Minutes of the 2nd Meeting (Meeting of Friday 9 July 1948, RD Document No. 104).
2. Report of Committee 4 on the work of the Committee of Eight Countries.
3. Report of Committee 3 on the nature of the Conference.
4. Voting Procedure (Rule 17) ... (if time permits).
5. Miscellaneous.

(Tr.42/R.11/D30)

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 123

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 162 - Amendments to Document No. 123

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No.123-E

July 20, 1948

Submitted in: French

P O L A N D

Referring to the observations transmitted to the Committee of Eight Countries (Doc.No.236), and to the case put forward during the hearing of the Polish Delegation on 21 May 1948 before the above-mentioned Committee (Doc.No.264), the Delegation of the Republic of Poland has the honour to present the following general observations on the Final Report on the Work of the Committee of Eight Countries (Doc.No.284-E) and the Plans presented as Documents Nos. 279 and 281.

1. Although Document No. 279 provides three shared frequencies for long waves, it is supposed that it will fulfil the conditions listed in Annex 3 to Document No. 284, in view of the distances between the transmitting stations to which these shared frequencies are allocated and at the respective power of the said stations.

Comparison of the two Plans as regards medium waves leads to the following conclusions:

Only 47 exclusive channels have been allocated to the 207 transmitting stations of the European area, according to Document No. 279.

Document No. 281, on the other hand, provides 58 exclusive channels for 233 transmitting stations.

The latter Plan thus gives 12 more exclusive channels than Document No. 279. This increase in the number of exclusive channels is of particularly noteworthy importance for night reception, when the reception of stations using shared channels is subject to additional interference due to reflected waves.

2. An analysis of Documents Nos. 279 and 281 from the point of view of frequency allocations to Polish broadcasting gives rise to the following observations:

The Plan suggested in Document No. 281, which is unquestionably the more favourable Plan - allocating, as it does, 5 exclusive channels, 4 shared channels and 2 international channels, covers, in practice, the minimum requirements of Polish broadcasting. Document No. 279 on the other hand limits the allocations to Poland to 3 exclusive channels, 5 shared channels and 1 international channel and thus falls short of the above-mentioned minimum.

Moreover, as regards the medium wave exclusive channels of Document No. 279, 2 frequencies - taking into account the power of the transmitting stations - make reception free from interference possible on a surface area 10 times less than that serviced by the four exclusive channels allocated to Poland in Document No. 281 according to the relation of field intensities as in Annex 4 to Document No. 284 and the 9 kc/s separation. This is a result, not only of the larger number of exclusive channels but of the use of the 10 kc/s separation and the more favourable geographical situation of the stations operating on the neighbouring channels.

(RD Doc.123-E)

On examination of Document No. 279, it appears that, of the 5 shared channels (one of which was international) allocated to Poland, one only fulfils the field intensity conditions of Annex 3 to Document No. 284. This channel is allocated to Warsaw II, while for the other Polish transmitting stations the ratio of the field intensities is appreciably less than or, at least, equivalant to 30 db. This renders the frequencies allocated unacceptable to the Polish Delegation.

3. As regards allocation of frequencies to Germany the Polish Delegation wishes to emphasise that its Government has already made its position clear before the Committee of Eight Countries. It has not changed its point of view and, although the Polish Delegation fully appreciates the great difficulty of satisfying the requirements of all countries, it considersthat, in this field, priority should be given to the requirements of countries, which were devastated in the war brought about by Germany and which are now in process of reconstruction.

Although this point of view has been repeatedly and explicitly stated at Brussels, Document No. 279 provides 11 channels, of which two are shared, for Germany, as against 9 channels, for example, for Polish broadcasting. In this way the Plan in Document 279 favours Germany at the expense of countries ravaged by her during the war.

4. The Polish Delegation thinks it its duty to state, in conclusion, that, as early as the Brussels meeting, it had adopted a critical attitude towards the basic principles for the preparation of the Plan of Professor Van der Pol, with which Document No. 279 is concerned. The Polish Delegation reserves the right to revert to this question at the opportune moment, in view of the fact that the said principles do not appear either clear enough or sufficiently equitable.

5. The Polish Delegation gives, as an annex to these observations, a comparative table of the Polish transmitting stations according to Documents Nos. 279 and 281, side by side with the stations using the neighbouring channels which handicap and interfere with reception in Poland.

1. Annex.

(Tr.5/R.4/D.30)

(RD Doc. 123-E)

Comparative Table.

Transmitting Station	Plan according to Doc. No. 279			Plan according to Doc. No. 281		
	Interfering Station		Channel Used	Interfering Station		Channel Used
Warsaw I	Oslo	100 kW	neighbouring	Motala	200 kW	neighbouring
	Lahti	200 kW	"			
Poznan	Tallin	100 kW	"			
	Vaasa	50 kW	"			
Szczecin	Gdansk	50 kW	shared	Tunis II	120 kW	shared
	Nancy Reg.	100 kW	neighbouring			
	Kiev II	100 kW	"			
Gdansk	Szczecin	10 kW	shared	Nyiregyhaza		
	Nancy Reg.	100 kW	neighbouring	Zalaegerszeg	5 kW	neighbouring
	Kiev II	100 kW	"			
Wroclaw	Saragossa	30 kW	shared	Strasbourg	100 kW	"
	(Brussels II	150 kW				
	(	150 kW	neighbouring			
	Göteborg	150 kW	"			
Cracow	(Dniepropietrowsk					
	(	20 kW	"			
Torun	(Constantine II					
	(	20 kW	shared	Barcelona	100 kW	shared
	Oran II	20 kW	"	Kosice	100 kW	"
	Viborg	20 kW	neighbouring			
	Marche	20 kW	"			
Gliwice	Hörby	100 kW	"	(Constantine II		
				(	20 kW	"
	Germany		"	Oran II	40 kW	"
Warsaw II	no interference foreseen					
Lodz	uses an international channel					
Lublin	uses an international channel					

(Tr.5/R.4/D.34)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL

BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

KØBENHAVN 1948

DOCUMENT NO.RD 124-E

20 JULY 1948

Submitted in : English

UNITED KINGDOM

This document revises and replaces RD document No. 55-E

REVISED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONVENTION.

Proposed Convention for Copenhagen Conference

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
(List of Countries) The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the above-named Governments, being assembled at Lucerne by virtue of the provisions of the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radiotelegraphic Conference of Madrid (1932) have, by agreement and subject to ratification, adopted the following Convention:	(List of Countries) The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-named countries, being assembled at Montreux, acting in virtue of the International Telecommunication Convention relating to the conclusion of special arrangements, have, by agreement and subject to ratification, concluded the arrangement for broadcasting in the European region contained in the following Convention and the Plan annexed thereto.	(List of Countries) The undersigned plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-named countries, Members of the International Telecommunication Union, being assembled in conference at Copenhagen by virtue of the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference signed at Atlantic City on the 2nd October, 1947, by the Delegates of the European Area, have, by mutual consent and subject to ratification, revised the European Broadcasting Convention and the Plan annexed thereto, concluded at Lucerne on the 19th June, 1933, to read as follows:	To relate the proposed Convention to the decisions reached at the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City in 1947.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 1 Purpose of the Convention. Definitions	Article 2 Execution of the Convention and of the Plan.	Article .... Purpose of the Convention	
(1) The contracting Governments declare that they adopt, and will implement, the provisions of this Convention and of the Plan annexed hereto.	(1) The contracting Governments declare that they adopt, and will implement, the provisions of this Convention and of the Plan annexed hereto.	(1) As for Lucerne	
(2) These Governments agree neither to instal nor to put into operation, in the bands provided for in the Plan, any broadcasting stations other than those mentioned in the Plan, except under the conditions provided for in Article 5.	(2) The Governments agree not to utilize for their broadcasting stations, in the bands provided for in the Plan, any frequencies other than those mentioned in the said Plan. They undertake furthermore neither to instal nor to put into operation, in the bands provided for in the Plan, any broadcasting stations other than those mentioned in the Plan, except under the conditions provided for in Article 8.	(2) As for Lucerne	

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 1 (cont.) (3) Until such time as this Convention shall enter into force, the contracting Governments agree to make no changes in their radio-communication services of a nature which would prevent a strict and complete implementation of the Plan.		Article ...(cont.) (3) As for Lucerne.	

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 1 (cont.)	Article 1 Definitions	Article .... Definitions	
(5) In this Convention:	(1) In this Convention:	In this Convention:	
No equivalent	the words "International Telecommunication Convention" denote the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, or any revision thereof which may be substituted therefor;	(1)the words "International Telecommunication Convention" denote the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, 1947, or any revision which may be substituted therefor;	These and any other definitions used in the proposed Convention will have to be drafted in the light of the Atlantic City Conference documents and of decisions taken by the Copenhagen Conference, 1948.
No equivalent	the words "General Radio Regulations" denote the General Radio Regulations of Cairo, 1938, or any revision thereof which may be substituted therefor;	(2)the words "Radio Regulations" denote the radio regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947, or any revision which may be substituted therefor;	
No equivalent	the word "Plan" denotes the Montreux Plan annexed to this Convention or any revision thereof which may be substituted therefor;	(3)the word "Plan" denotes the Plan of Copenhagen annexed to this Convention or any revision which may be substituted therefor;	

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 1(5)(cont.)	Article 1(1)(cont.)	Article ....(cont.)	
the word "Administration" denotes the governmental administration of a contracting country in the European region, responsible for the technical operation of the broadcasting service;	the word "Administration" denotes a governmental administration of a contracting country in the European region;	(4)the word "Administration" denotes a government administration of a contracting Government of the European Area;	See page 5
the words "Bureau of the Union" denote the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union.	the words "Bureau of the Union" denote the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union.	(5)the words "General Secretariat of the Union" denote the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union.	

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 1 (cont.)	Article 1 (cont.)	Article (cont.)	
(4) The "European region" to which this Convention applies shall be bounded to the North and to the West by the natural boundaries of Europe, to the East by the meridian 40° E. of Greenwich, and to the South by the parallel 30° N., so as to include the western part of the U.S.S.R. and the territories bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of the parts of Arabia and of the Hedjaz which are comprised in this sector.	(2) The "European region" to which this Convention applies shall be bounded to the North and to the West by the natural boundaries of Europe, to the East by the meridian 40° east of Greenwich, and to the South by the parallel 30° north, so as to include the western part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) and the territories bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of the parts of Arabia and of Saudi Arabia which are comprised in this sector.	(6) The expression "European Area" shall mean the area bounded on the west by a line extending from the North Pole along Meridian 10° West of Greenwich to its intersection with parallel 72° North, and thence by great circle arc to intersection of meridian 50° West and parallel 40° North, and thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 40° West and parallel 30° North; on the East by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich; and on the South by the parallel 30° North, so as to include the western part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the territories bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of the parts of Arabia and Saudi Arabia which are included in this sector.	To conform to the definition of the European Area adopted by the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City. If this definition is accepted in the form proposed, it would be desirable to insert elsewhere in the Convention a separate provision to the effect that the proposed Convention shall apply only to the European Area.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 2 Ratification of the Convention This Convention shall be ratified by the signatory Governments, and the ratifications shall be deposited through the diplomatic channel and as soon as possible in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation. This Government shall notify the other signatory Governments of the ratifications as and when they are received.	Article 3 Ratification of the Convention This Convention shall be ratified by the signatory Governments, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited, through the diplomatic channel and as soon as possible, in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which shall notify the other signatory and acceding Governments as and when they are received. Ratification shall include approval of the Montreux Plan.	Article .... Ratification of the Convention This Convention shall be ratified by each of the signatory Governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Government of ..... which shall notify the other contracting Governments of each deposit of ratification.	It is suggested that the amended text would be an improvement on the corresponding Article in the Lucerne Convention.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 3 Accession to the Convention (1) The Government of a country of the European region, not a signatory of this Convention, may accede to it before the date of its entry into force. Such accession must be without reservations. (2) The instrument of accession shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which shall inform all the other contracting Governments.	Article 4 Accession to the Convention (1) The Government of a country of the European region, not a signatory of this Convention, may accede to it at any time. Such accession, which shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, shall extend to the Plan and shall be without reservations. (2) The instrument of accession shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which shall inform all other signatory and acceding Governments.	Article .... Accession to the Convention The Government of a country, which is a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, but not a signatory of this Convention, and the whole or a part of the territory of which lies within the European Area, may accede to this Convention by depositing an instrument of accession with the Government of ..... Unless otherwise specified therein, it shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The said Government shall notify the other contracting Governments of each accession when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the instrument of accession.	It is suggested that the amended text would be an improvement on the corresponding Article in the Lucerne Convention.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
		It is proposed that there should be a new Article as follows: Article .... <u>Application of the Convention to Dependent Territories</u> A contracting Government may, at the time of signature, ratification, accession or at any time thereafter by notification given to the Government of ..... declare that this Convention shall extend to any of the territories, wholly or in part within the European Area, for the international relations of which it is responsible, and this Convention shall, from the date of the receipt of the notification, or from such other date as may be specified in the notification, extend to the territory or territories named therein.	It is considered desirable to provide in terms for the extension of the proposed Convention to any dependent territories within the European Area by means of a declaration by the Government of the country responsible for the international relations of the dependent territory. Cf. Article 18 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City (1947).

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 4 Revision of the Convention and of the Plan (1) This Convention shall be in force until the date of the coming into force of the decisions to be taken by the first International Administrative Conference on Radiocommunication, which takes place after the Madrid Conference of 1932.	Article 6 Revision of the Convention The revision of this Convention shall be undertaken by Conferences of Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries of the European region, when it has been so decided by an International Radiocommunication Conference of Plenipotentiaries, or when at least ten contracting Governments make such request to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.	Article. Revision of the Convention and of the Plan The revision of this Convention or of the Plan annexed hereto shall be undertaken by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the contracting Governments when decisions of a Plenipotentiary Conference or of a Radio Administrative Conference of the International Telecommunication Union so require, or when at least..... contracting Governments make such a request to the Government of	After further consideration and taking into account the views of Delegations represented on the Working Group of Committee 3, the United Kingdom Delegation have decided to withdraw their earlier proposal in favour of the proposal now made. This is based on Article 6 of the Montreux Convention which however provided only for the revision of the Convention itself.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 4 (cont.)			
(2) In the course of the said Administrative Conference, or in the three months following its termination, the Administrations shall arrange to convene a new European Conference which shall be charged with the examination of modifications to this Convention.		Omit	Not required

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 4 (cont.)	Article 9		
	Revision of the Plan		
(3) European Administrative Conferences may take place at any time for the revision of the Plan, if the request is made by one or more Administrations to the Bureau of the Union and if such request is agreed to by a third of the Administrations within the period fixed by the said Bureau.	(1) The revision of the Plan may be carried out by the Conferences provided for in Article 6.	Omit	Not required
If, however, none of the Conferences referred to above take place before 13 January 1936, an Administrative Conference shall be convened automatically immediately after that date.	It may also be carried out by administrative conferences of delegates of the Governments of the countries of the European region, when it has been so decided by an International Radiocommunication Conference, or when request has been made by one or more Administrations to the Bureau of the Union, on condition that within a period fixed by the said Bureau, at least ten Administrations have declared themselves in favour of revision.		
	(2) For the approval of a new Plan, the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention relating to the approval of regulations shall apply.	Omit	Not required

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 4 (cont.) (4) The provisions of this Convention or of the Plan annexed hereto shall be respectively abrogated between all the contracting parties at such date as a new Convention or Plan is brought into force.	Article 7 Abrogation of the Convention and of the Plan (1) This Convention and Plan shall be abrogated between all the signatory and acceding parties from the date on which a new Convention enters into force. The Plan shall be abrogated from the date on which a new Plan enters into force. (2) In the event of a contracting Government not approving a new Plan, the Convention shall be abrogated in relation to such Government from the date on which the new Plan enters into force.	Article .... Abrogation of the Convention and of the Plan (1) This Convention and Plan shall be abrogated between all the contracting Governments from the date on which a new Convention enters into force. The Plan shall be abrogated from the date on which a new Plan enters into force. (2) In the event of a contracting Government not approving a new Plan, the Convention shall be abrogated in relation to such Government from the date on which the new Plan enters into force.	

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 5 Modification of the Plan (1) Any administration wishing to alter the characteristics (frequency, power, in the case of a maximum specially provided in the list of stations in the plan; geographical position, etc.) of one of the stations in the Plan, or to set up new broadcasting stations in the bands provided for by the Plan, shall inform those Administrations which it considers are directly concerned.	Article 8 Modification of the Plan (1) Any Administration wishing to alter the characteristics (frequency, power, geographical position, etc.) laid down for one of its stations in the Plan, or to set up a new broadcasting station, or to use a frequency allocated to it in the establishment of a network of synchronised stations shall observe: (a) if the frequency which it wishes to use is in one of the bands which are allocated exclusively to broadcasting by the General Radio Regulations and which appear in the Plan, either whatever provisions may be contained in the Plan, or the procedure laid down in the following paragraphs of this article; (b) if the frequency which it wishes to use is outside the bands mentioned in sub-paragraph (a), the provisions of the said Regulations.	Article .... Modification of the Plan (1) Any Administration wishing to alter the characteristics (such as frequency, power, position) laid down in the Plan for one of its stations, or to operate a new station, or to use one of its frequencies for a network of synchronised stations shall: (a) when the frequency is in one of the bands exclusively reserved for broadcasting by the Radio Regulations and appearing in the Plan, observe either the provisions of the Plan or the procedure laid down in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this article; (b) when the frequency is outside the bands referred to in sub-paragraph (a) observe the provisions of the Radio Regulations.	The Montreux text appears to be more suitable than the Lucerne.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 5 (cont.) (2) If these Administrations reach an agreement, this shall be notified to the Bureau of the Union, which shall inform the other Administrations.	Article 8 (cont.) (2) The Administration shall notify its desire to those Administrations which it considers are directly concerned. If an agreement is reached between these Administrations it shall be notified to the Bureau of the Union, which shall inform the other Administrations.	Article ...(cont.) (2) Such Administration shall inform the other Administrations which it considers to be directly concerned. If agreement is reached, the General Secretariat of the Union shall be notified and shall inform all other Administrations.	

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 5 (cont.)	Article 8 (cont.)	Article....(cont.)	
(3) If any of these latter Administrations consider that such agreement may affect their own services unfavourably, they shall have six weeks, from the date of receipt of the notification from the Bureau of the Union, in which to communicate their observations through the intermediary of the Bureau.	(3) If any of these latter Administrations consider that the said agreement may affect their own services unfavourably, they shall have six weeks from the date of receipt of the notification from the Bureau of the Union, in which to communicate their observations through the intermediary of the Bureau of the Union.	(3) Any Administration which considers that such agreement may affect its own services unfavourably, shall notify its objections, through the General Secretariat of the Union, within a period of six weeks. Until the expiry of this period, the modification shall not be adopted.	
	Any Administration, which does not reply before the expiry of this period, shall be considered to have given its assent.	As for Montreux.	
Until the expiry of this period the proposed measure shall not be adopted.	Until the expiry of this period the proposed measure shall not be adopted.	Omit (see above)	
	After the expiry of the same period, the proposed measure may be adopted, if no objection has arisen or if all the Administrations concerned have agreed.	After the expiry of the same period the proposal may be adopted if no objection has been raised, or all Administrations concerned have agreed.	

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 5 (cont.)	Article 8 (cont.)	Article ...(cont.)	
(4) In case of dispute, or if no agreement is reached, the Administrations concerned shall appeal, in accordance with procedure to be settled among themselves, to expert bodies, and, if the occasion arises, to conciliation. If no agreement can be reached, the provisions of Article 12 (2) of this Convention shall apply.	(4) If no agreement is reached in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) above, the Administrations in disagreement shall appeal, in accordance with procedure to be settled among themselves, to expert bodies and, if the occasion arises, to conciliation. If no agreement can be reached the provisions of Article 14 (2) of this Convention shall apply.	(4) Where agreement is not reached under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article, the Administrations in disagreement may refer the dispute to an expert or experts acceptable to all parties to the disagreement, or may adopt any other method of settlement mutually agreed upon. (5) If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any Administration party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in Annex 3 to the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City (1947).	It is considered desirable to make use of the machinery worked out at Atlantic City for the settlement of differences.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 5 (cont.) (5) The preceding paragraphs shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph (5) of Article 7 of the General Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid (1932).			

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 6 Denunciation of the Convention (1) Each contracting Government shall have the right to denounce this Convention by a notification addressed, through the diplomatic channel, to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and subsequently circulated by this Government to all the other contracting Governments.	Article 5 Denunciation of the Convention (1) Each contracting Government shall have the right to denounce this Convention and Plan by a notification addressed through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which shall circulate it to all the other contracting Governments.	Article .... Denunciation of the Convention (1) Each Government which has ratified, or acceded to, this Convention, shall have the right at any time to denounce it by a notification given to the Government of ... which shall inform the other contracting Governments thereof. (2) A Government which has made a declaration under Article .... extending this Convention may at any time thereafter by notification given to the Government of .... declare that this Convention shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification. (3) The Government of ..... shall inform the other contracting Governments of any notification received by it in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article.	It is suggested that the amended text would be an improvement on the corresponding Article in the Lucerne Convention, and in order to provide for denunciation in respect of dependent territories - see proposed new Article on page 10.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 6 (cont.) (2) Such denunciation shall take effect after the expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Government of the Swiss Confederation of the notification thereof.	Article 5 (cont.) (2) Such a denunciation shall take effect after the expiry of one year from the date of receipt of the notification thereof by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.	Article ....(cont.) (4) Each denunciation referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the receipt of the notification of it by the Government of	

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 7 Notification of the frequencies prescribed by the Plan (1) Modifications of the list of frequencies resulting from the application of the Plan shall be notified to the Bureau of the Union as soon as possible. (2) Frequencies allocated by the Plan shall bear, as the date of notification to be inserted in the list of frequencies, the date of signature of this Convention in the following form: 19.6.33.(Lucerne Plan).	Notification of the frequencies prescribed by the Plan (See Article 7 of the Plan)	Article .... Notification of the frequencies prescribed by the Plan (1) Modifications of the list of frequencies resulting from the application of the Plan shall be notified to the International Frequency Registration Board, as soon as possible, in accordance with Article 11 Section II of the Radio Regulations. (2) Frequencies allocated by the Plan shall bear, as the date of notification to be inserted in the list of frequencies, the date of signature of this Convention.	Inasmuch as the notification procedure should now relate to the General Radio Regulations of Atlantic City it is considered appropriate that the Article on this subject should be retained in the text of the Convention itself.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 8 Quality of Transmissions Administrations shall take the necessary steps:	Article 11 Quality of Transmissions Administrations shall take the necessary steps:	Article .... Quality of Transmissions	
(1) to ensure that broadcasting stations keep to the nominal frequency allocated to them according to the standard permitted for the category of wave used and in accordance with the latest technical progress;	(1) to ensure, with due regard to the latest technical progress, that their broadcasting stations keep to the nominal frequency allocated to them, according to the standards permitted for the category of wave used;	(1) As for Montreux	
(2) to avoid, in transmissions from broadcasting stations, any over-modulation liable to interfere with other stations;	(2) to avoid, in transmissions from broadcasting stations, any over-modulation liable to interfere with other stations;	(2) As for Montreux	
(3) to make international control of broadcast transmissions as effective as possible;	(3) to make international control of broadcast transmissions as effective as possible;	(3) As for Montreux	
(4) to remedy as rapidly as possible breaches pointed out by other Administrations or communicated by the International Broadcasting Union, as laid down in Article 11.	(4) to remedy as rapidly as possible breaches pointed out by other Administrations.	(4) As for Montreux	

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 9 Rights of coutries not included in the European region The undersigned Governments declare that this Convention shall not impair any of the rights of countries not included in the European region.	No equivalent	Omit	Not necessary in view of Article 41 of the Atlantic City Convention.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 10 Interference (1) When the use of a frequency by a broadcasting station causes interference which had not been foreseen at the time of signing of this Convention, the Administrations concerned shall endeavour to reach agreement for eliminating such interference.	Article 12 Interference between Stations (1) When the use of a frequency by a broadcasting station causes interference which had not been foreseen at the time of signing of this Convention or Plan, the Administrations concerned shall endeavour to reach agreement eliminating such interference, taking into account any provisions which may be introduced into the Plan on this subject.	Article ..... Interference (1) As for Montreux.	In the Montreux text this Article of the Convention is restricted to a statement of the principles involved, the paragraphs regarding implementation being included in the Plan (Article 5). It is considered that this arrangement is an improvement on that adopted at Lucerne where all these paragraphs were grouped together in the Article of the Convention.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 10 (cont.) (2) In this event, the following provisions shall be observed: (a) Broadcasting stations in the band 240-265 kc/s (1250-1132 metres) shall not impede services not available for public correspondence or aeronautical services. These services shall take steps to avoid interference with the reception of broadcasting stations in this band, within the limits of the national territories of such stations. (b) Broadcasting stations in the 540-550 kc/s (556-545 metre) band shall not interfere with either the mobile services in the 485-515 kc/s (619-583 metre) band, or with the services not available for public correspondence in the 515-550 kc/s (583-545 metre) band. Services not available for public correspondence shall be arranged so as to avoid interference with the reception of broadcasting stations so placed, within the limits of the national territories of such stations.	Article 12 (cont.) (2) In the case of interference caused by a broadcasting station in a band other than those reserved by the General Radio Regulations, either exclusively for broadcasting or for sharing with other services, the services to which this band is allocated by the said Regulations shall take precedence over the broadcasting service. [See Article 5 of the Plan]	Article....(cont.) (2) As for Montreux	See paragraph 1.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 10 (cont.)			
(c) As far as cases of derogation listed in the Plan outside the bands enumerated in the two preceding sub-paragraphs are concerned, the authorized services shall take precedence over the broadcasting service.	[See Article 5 of the Plan]		See paragraph 1.
(d) In the case of interference between the U.S.S.R. broadcasting stations of the Lucerne Plan, whose frequencies are situated in bands in regard to which reservations were made in the Madrid Convention, and stations of the services to which these bands are allocated, it shall be for the parties concerned, negotiating on an equal footing to arrive at a solution.			

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 11 Relations with the International Broadcasting Union (U.I.R.) (1) The U.I.R. shall, for preference, be called in as an expert for all technical questions regarding the implementation of this Convention, which exclusively concern broadcasting services. (2) To enable the U.I.R. to act as an expert, its statutes shall grant to all State Organizations of the European region operating a broadcasting service admission to its deliberations at all times as of right, and on request, with the same rights as the other members. Under the said statutes, all organizations of the U.I.R. shall admit in a consultative capacity such Representatives of the Bureau of the Union and of the Administrations not belonging to the U.I.R. as may express a wish for admission.	Article 13 International Expert and Collaborating Organizations (1) One or more International Organizations may be employed as experts either for technical questions relating to the application of this Convention and Plan, or in preparatory work for the purpose of drawing up agreements between Governments or Administrations, which only concerns broadcasting. (2) The regulations for implementing the above paragraph shall be given in the Plan. /See Article 8 of the Plan/		The U.K. has no representation on any existing broadcasting organization, but it is considered that it would be desirable to include an Article on this subject provided that there is a suitable body to which it could be applied. In that event the Montreux Article appears preferable, as it leaves technical details regarding co-operation for inclusion in the Plan.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 11 (cont:) (3) The U.I.R. shall carry out measurements and periodical observations of the technical characteristics of broadcasting stations in the European region. It shall communicate the result to all the Administrations, through the intermediary of the Bureau of the Union. On the request of an Administration, the U.I.R. shall further carry out special measurements and observations and shall communicate the results directly to the parties concerned. In case of technical difficulties, the measurements taken by the U.I.R. shall be taken into consideration by the Administrations concerned.	[See Article 8 of the Plan]		See paragraph 1.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 11 (cont:) (4) An agreement may be made between Administrations, with a view to entrusting the U.I.R., through the intermediary of the Bureau of the Union, with the preparation of work preliminary to joint action on the part of such Administrations. In this case, the representatives of the Administrations, whether belonging or not to the U.I.R., shall take part on an equal footing in the meetings of the body to which the U.I.R. refers the task of preparing the work in question. In the meetings contemplated in the previous sub-paragraph, the vote of each country represented shall be exercised by its Administration. If the Administration of a country is not represented, the vote shall be exercised by the broadcasting enterprise or group of enterprises of the said country, when such enterprise or group is a Member of the U.I.R. The report, prepared by the U.I.R., shall be transmitted to the Administrations through the intermediary of the Bureau of the Union.			

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
No equivalent	Article 10 Expenses of Conferences (1) Without prejudice to special provisions which may be contained in the Plan, the expenses of the European Broadcasting Conferences shall be borne by the participating Governments and the international organizations admitted to Conferences. (2) For the purpose of apportioning expenses the participants shall be divided into four classes, each contributing in the proportion of the following numbers of units: 1st class: 25 units, 2nd class: 20 units, 3rd class: 15 units, 4th class: 10 units. The first three classes shall comprise the Governments included in the first three classes under the Article on the payment of the expenses of the Bureau of the Union in the International Telecommunication Convention. The fourth class shall comprise Governments which are included in the last three classes of the said Article of the International Telecommunication Convention, and, in addition, international organizations. (3) Contributions shall be paid according to the provisions of the said Convention.	Article ..... Expenses of Conferences (1) The expenses of European Broadcasting Conferences are a charge on participating Governments and international organizations admitted to the Conferences. (2) The final apportionment of expenses of such Conferences shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention, 1947.	To conform with Section 11 (f) of the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947).

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 12 Application of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid (1932) (1) As regards matters which are not regulated by this Convention, but which relate to its purpose, the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid (1932), the General Radio Regulations annexed thereto, and the Final Protocol to the said Regulations shall remain in force even for those Governments which have not signed or ratified the said three instruments although they have ratified or acceded to this Convention.	Article 14 Application of the International Telecommunication Convention (1) As regards questions which are not regulated by this Convention or by the Plan, but which relate to their purposes, the International Telecommunication Convention, the General Radio Regulations and the Final Protocol to the said Regulations shall be observed even by those Governments which although they have ratified or acceded to this Convention, have not signed or ratified these three instruments.	Omit.	Under the Atlantic City Convention all Members of the I.T.U. are obliged to accept all the Regulations annexed thereto, including the Radio Regulations. Thus this Article is no longer necessary.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASONS
Article 12 (cont:)	Article 14 (cont:)		
(2) In particular, in the case of a dispute which cannot be settled in any other manner, Article 15 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid (1932), shall be obligatory on Governments which have ratified or acceded to this Convention.	(2) In particular, in the case of a dispute which cannot be settled in any other manner, the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention relating to arbitration shall be obligatory on Governments which have ratified or acceded to this Convention.	Omit	See paragraph 1.

LUCERNE CONVENTION	MONTREUX CONVENTION	U.K. SUGGESTION	REASON
Article 13 Entry into force of the Convention This Convention and the Plan annexed hereto shall enter into force on the 15th of January 1934, at 0001 hours (Greenwich Mean Time).	Article 15 Entry into force of the Convention This present Convention shall enter into force on the 4th of March 1940, at 0001 hours (Greenwich Mean Time). It shall abrogate and replace, with effect as from this date, the European Broadcasting Convention of Lucerne (1933).	Article..... Entry into force of the Convention This Convention and the Plan annexed thereto shall enter into force at 0001 hours (Greenwich Mean Time) on the ..... of ..... 19.. between the Governments of countries and territories, in respect of which instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited before that date.	For greater precision It is, however, considered unnecessary to include a provision abrogating the Lucerne Convention, because this matter is provided for by paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Lucerne Convention itself.
In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the above-mentioned Governments have signed one copy of the Convention, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and of which one copy shall be sent to each Government. Done at Lucerne, the 19th of June, 1933	In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the above-mentioned Governments have signed one copy of this Convention, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and of which one copy shall be sent to each signatory Government. Done at Montreux, the 15th of April, 1939.	In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the above-mentioned Governments have signed the Convention in the English, French and Russian languages, each equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited with the Government of ....., and one copy of which shall be forwarded to each signatory Government. Done at Copenhagen, the ..... of ....., 1948.	

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 125 - E
20 July 1948

Submitted in: Russian

The Chairman of the Conference

has the honour to communicate the following

telegram received from the P.T.T. Administration of

the S.S.R. of Esthonia.

C.E.R. 5 Tallin M 61 122/118 18 2100

Northern-

Conference - Chairman of the European Broadcasting Conference Monsieur N.E. Holmblad K.H.

Having analyzed the amended draft of the frequency allocations plan for European Broadcasting Stations submitted by Messrs H.H. Hayes and Professor Van der Pol for examination by the Regional Broadcasting Conference at Copenhagen the Chief Direction of Communications of the Esthonian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the given draft inasmuch as its relation to our Republic is concerned does not differe from the draft elaborated by Professor Vand der Pol - It does not take into account the interest of our Administration in radio waves nor does it give any consideration to the observations which have been dispatched to the Chairman of the Committee of 8 Countries Monsieur R.E.M. Corteil - Considering this draft plan as technically unsuitable for European Broadcasting the Chief Direction of the Esthonian S.S.R. fully adheres to the draft plan elaborated by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. which reflects the interests of all European countries

The Chief Director of the Esthonian Postal-,

Telegraph- and Telephone Administration

O.K.H. Rupsky

(D.16)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948.

RD Document No.126 - E
July 20, 1948

Submitted in: Russian.

The Chairman of the Conference
has the honour to communicate the following
telegram received from the P.T.T. Administration of
the S.S.R. of Latvia

CER Riga M67 106/100 19 1020 Northern.
Conference Chairman of the European Broadcasting Conference
Monsieur N.E. Holmblad, KH.

Having studied the amended draft plan of frequency allocations amongst European Broadcasting stations submitted by Messieurs Hayes and Van der Pol for examination by the Copenhagen Conference we have come to the conclusion that in drawing up this plan its authors did not take at all account of the observations contained in a telegram transmitted by ourselves on May 17th last to the Chairman of the Committee of Eight Countries Monsieur R.E.M. Corteil. The Administration of Communications of the Latvian S.S.R. confirms its disapproval of it stressing its adherence to the draft plan submitted by the Delegation of U.S.S.R. which reflects in an unbiased manner the interests of all European countries.

The Deputy Chief Director of
the Postal-, Telegraph- and
Telephone Administration of
the Latvian S.S.R.

P. Kreisman.

(St.45)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No: 127-E
20 July 1948

Submitted by: Russian

The Chairman of the Conference has the honour to communicate the following telegram received from the P.T.T. Administration of the S.S.R. of Lithuania.

CER 4 Wilno M 66 113/108 19 09.30 Northern

Conference President of the European Broadcasting Conference

Monsieur N.E. Holmblad KH.

The amended draft of the frequency allocation plan for Broadcasting stations in Europe submitted by Messrs H.H. Hays and Professor Van der Pol for examination by the European Broadcasting Conference appears unacceptable for the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic - This draft plan does not take at all into consideration our observations communicated to the address of Monsieur R.T.M. Corteil (Brussels) at the time of deliberations of the second session - Our Administration declares itself in favour of the draft plan submitted by the Delegation of U.S.S.R. because it reflects the interests of our country as well as the interests of all European democratic countries -

For the Chief Director of the Postal-,
Telegraph- and Telephone
Administration of the Lithuanian
Soviet Socialist Republic

Uzumas K.F.

(D.16)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948.

RD Document No. 128-E
July 20, 1948
Submitted in: Russian.

The Chairman of the Conference
has the honour to communicate the following telegram
received from
the P.T.T. Administration of the Karelo Finnish S.S.R.

C E R 1 Petrozavdsk of the European Broadcasting Conference
Monsieur N.E. Holmblad.

The Administration of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic cannot agree to the amended draft plan submitted by Mssrs. Hayes and Professor Van der Pol because that draft plan does not take into account the observations of our Administration set forth in a telegram to Monsieur R.E.M. Corteil- The Frequency Allocation amongst stations and the application of only 9 kilocycles interval complicates the position with regard to Broadcasting in Europe by reason of mutual interference- Taking the above into consideretion we give our full support to the draft plan submitted by the U.S.S.R. Delegation -

The Chief Director of the Postal - Telegraph - and Telephone Administration of the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.

Finkel

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No.129-E
20 July 1948

Submitted in: Russian

The Chairman of the Conference has the honour to communicate the following telegram received from the P.T.T. Administration of the S.S.R. of Moldavia.

CER 6 Kishineff M 93 109/105 19 1000 Northern

Conference. The Chairman of the European Broadcasting Conference Monsieur N.E. Holmblad KH.

The Administration of Communications of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic has the honour to bring to the notice of the European Broadcasting Conference that it is unable to adhere to the amended draft plan submitted by Messieurs Hayes and Van der Pol because that draft plan does not give satisfaction to the demand for broadcasting frequencies as formulated by the Moldanian S.S.R. The application of 9 kilocycles interval between stations will create much interference in European Broadcasting - The amended draft of this plan takes no account of the request which we directed to the address of Monsieur R.E.M. Corteil. Therefore we support the plan submitted by the Delegation of U.S.S.R.

The Chief Director of the Postal-Telegraph- and Telephone Administration of the Moldavian S.S.R.

Kushnareff.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København 1948

RD Document No.130-E
July 20, 1948
Submitted in: French.

A m e n d m e n t s
of
Document RD No 48 for discussion during the 3rd Meeting of the Technical Committee.

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c)....12) to add the following:

"Distinction between daytime and nighttime for the geographical conditions of the European region."

d)..... to delete the original text and insert the following:

"on the basis of results attained in the elaboration of tasks specified in paragraphs a) and b) - submit not later than July 15 recommendations for Committee 5 in accordance with the decisions of the plenary Session of the Conference."

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 131

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 138 - Amendments to Document No. 131

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 131 - E
20 July, 1948

Submitted in: English

(Amendment to Document No. 93.)

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUB-COMMITTEE 4 B of COMMITTEE 4 (TECHNICAL)

(Proposal for Consideration by Sub-Committee 4 B)

Sub-Committee 4 B was set up in conformity with the decision of Committee 4 taken on 8th July 1948 on the occasion of the discussion No. 48 (revised).

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) Mr. I.P. Likhushin was appointed Chairman of the Sub-Committee, and Mr. P. Junod, Member of the Delegation of Switzerland, Vice-Chairman. In conformity with the decision of Committee 4, Sub-Committee 4 B was to submit a technical analysis of the preliminary documents drawn up by the Committee of Eight. In conformity with paragraph (d) of Document No. 48, the recommendations of the Sub-Committee to Committee 5 were to be submitted by July 15th at the latest.

In view of the urgency and the importance of the work entrusted to it, Sub-Committee 4 B started by a general examination of Documents Nos. 279 and 281 (variants of the Plan elaborated by the Committee of Eight) together with Document No. 284. The comparative table of frequency allocation as it appears in these two Plans is given in Document No. 64 of 9th July 1948, submitted by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

Sub-Committee 4 B has examined Document No. 64, and studied the results of the comparative application of the two variants. It has devoted special attention to considering the importance of exclusive channels as a guarantee of the high quality of Broadcasting.

During the discussion several Delegates drew attention to the desirability of allocating to countries as many exclusive channels as possible, and the necessity for a fair distribution of these channels, whilst other Delegates stressed the importance of allocating sufficient shared channels of adequate quality as regards freedom from interference. The wish was also expressed that Document No. 64 should be completed by the addition of data relating to the protection of exclusive channels from the influence of adjacent channels and to the mutual protection of stations sharing the same frequency.

On the basis of this discussion as well as discussion at the Working Group and texts furnished by that Group, Sub-Committee 4 B submits the following report to Committee 4:

1. The variant of the Plan contained in Document No. 281 allocates a greater number of exclusive channels. The variant contained in Document No. 279 provides for a larger number of shared allocations.

2. Generally speaking, the two Documents, quoted above, do not afford, in the majority of cases where sharing is proposed, the standards of protection that are proposed. In point of fact they fulfil these standards only partially, as is apparent from the analytical documents concerning shared waves.

Nevertheless, it must be emphasised that this analysis is subject to certain reservations in view of the fact that standards of protection such as the strength of fields to be protected, the extra protection gained where directional antennae are used, and night time propagation curves, have yet to be discussed.

3. It is recommended that the Copenhagen Conference should take as a basis for the new plan the principles of

a) allocating to each country of the European Area, so far as it is possible to do so, one or more exclusive waves if general and technical conditions render this necessary.

and

b) allocating the meximum possible number of satisfactory channels.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 132-E
July 21, 1948

Submitted in French

C o m m i t t e e 4

Report of the Working Group on the technical analysis of the frequency allocations to Germany in the two Variants communicated by the Committee of Eight Countries.

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1. The Working Group met on July 20 at 9.30 a.m..

Present: Mr. Mercier, Chairman
Mr. Flisak of the Polish Delegation
Mr. Chalk of the Delegation of the United Kingdom
Mme Gelesova of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

In accordance with the terms of reference received from Committee 4, the Working Group proceeded to a technical analysis of the allocations to Germany in the two variants of the Plan Nos. 279 and 281. The results of this analysis appear below.

2. The following are the details of the allocations made in the two preliminary drafts:

a) Variant No. 279

American Zone of Occupation:	826 kc/s	exclusive
	1465 kc/s	exclusive
	1591 kc/s	exclusive
	1429 kc/s	international common wave
British Zone of Occupation:	970 kc/s	shared with Beyrut
	1330 kc/s	exclusive
	1348 kc/s	international common wave
	1429 kc/s	international common wave
French Zone of Occupation:	1087 kc/s	shared with Ouchta
	1366 kc/s	shared with Tchernigov
	1429 kc/s	international common wave
Soviet Zone of Occupation:	826 kc/s	shared with Morocco
	1510 kc/s	shared with Tangier
	1429 kc/s	international common wave

b) Variant No. 281

American Zone of Occupation:	1190 kc/s	exclusive
British Zone of Occupation:	960 kc/s	exclusive
French Zone of Occupation:	1280 kc/s	exclusive
Soviet Zone of Occupation:	770 kc/s	exclusive

(D34)

c) Recapitulation

Variant No. 279 allocated 9 frequencies (4 exclusive and 5 shared) and provides for the use of two international common waves. Without taking the common waves into account, the distribution between zones of the 9 frequencies is:

3 exclusive frequencies for the American Zone
1 exclusive and 1 shared frequency for the British Zone
2 shared frequencies for the French Zone
2 shared frequencies for the Soviet Zone.

Variant No. 281 allocates 4 exclusive frequencies, one to each Occupation Zone.

3. The Working Group proceeded to discuss what service could be assured with the allocations of each of the 2 Variants. The following points of view were expressed:

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., Mme Gelesova, made known the reasons she had for thinking it possible to transmit one programme with one frequency only per zone. She took as an example the American Zone which is the largest. She thought it possible for a central transmitter to have a service area approximately coinciding with the geographical boundaries of the occupation zone. She adduced as evidence a German periodical of 1935, which referred to the exceptional ground conductivity in the Munich and Frankfort regions. She had accordingly based her calculations on a conductivity of 10 - 13. She thought it equally possible to serve each Zone with a single frequency per Zone.

The Delegate of France, Mr. Mercier, expressed his surprise at such favourable conductivity values in the case of Southern Germany with its hilly surfaces. He noted, however, the technical information supplied by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. But a single frequency, even if it were exclusive, would not be sufficient to assure a reasonable service within the French Zone, a part of which would be at night in the fading zone of the Coblence transmitter.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom. Mr. Chalk, said his remarks were based on the practical results obtained in the British Zone. He insisted that it was indispensable to have two frequencies available to service one programme adequately in the British Occupation Zone, and in addition to have the use of an international common wave.

4. Values of the frequencies:

in Variant No. 281: 2 frequencies lower than 1000 kc/s
2 frequencies higher than 1000 kc/s

in Variant No. 279: 3 frequencies lower than 1000 kc/s
1 frequency between 1000 and 1100 kc/s
2 frequencies between 1300 and 1400 kc/s
3 frequencies higher than 1400 kc/s.

The above figures do not take into account the international common waves.

The Delegate of France calculated the average frequency for all the Zones in both Plans.

In Variant No. 281, the average was 1050 kc/s; in Variant No. 279 the average was still 1223 kc/s, although 5 frequencies were higher than 1300 kc/s.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the average frequency value was not a characteristic value, and that the only values of importance were the exact values of the frequencies in the spectrum.

5. Powers.

a) In Variant No. 281, the total power contemplated for the 4 Zones was 600 kw.
No power being indicated as regards the 1510 and 1591 kc/s frequencies, the total power for Variant No. 279 cannot be calculated accurately. The figures indicated in the Variant make it clear, however, that this power is of over 922 kw

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, according to the statistics supplied by the O.I.R., the service for the occupying troops in the American Zone was estimated to be using at present a power in the neighbourhood of 170 kw. The power corresponding to the 1591 frequency specified in Variant No. 279 as intended to serve the occupation troops could therefore be estimated at that value. The power for the American Zone of Occupation alone would be of the order of 452 kw. The three other Zones together would therefore be allocated a total frequency of only 470 kw

The Delegate of France said that, if the total power figure in the 9 kc/s draft was high, that was not due to the transmitters provided for the French Zone. The power of these transmitters, under Variant No. 279, reached a total of about 105 kW.

b) Comparison with the situation under the Lucerne and Montreux Agreements. The comparision was made, taking into account medium waves only, as neither of the Variants proposed the allocation of a long wave as did Lucerne and Montreux. Moreover the allocations made to transmitters at present outside the occupation zones in the Lucerne and Montreux Plans (Breslau, Heilsberg, Memel, Saarbruck, Austria), were not taken into account.

Lucerne Plan:	327 kw, 750	- 11 frequencies
Montreux Plan:	656 kw,	- 8 frequencies

International common waves were not taken into account.

It is therefore noted that Variant No. 279 provides a much higher power than that proposed at Montreux (1939 situation), and that the power for the American Zone alone is higher than that of Lucerne for the whole of Germany.

6. The Working Group is of the Opinion that it is not called upon to discuss the question of meeting the requirements of the American troops in the Zone of Occupation.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. in particular is of opinion that a European frequency plan cannot allocate frequencies except to countries of the European Area.

The Working Group notes nevertheless that the allocation for such a service in Variant No.279 (1591 frequency) is tantamount to the allocation of an additional frequency to Germany.

C. Mercier,

Chairman.

(Tr.5/R 11/D. D-35)

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 133

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 175 - Amendments to Document No. 133

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 133-E
21 July, 1948

Submitted in: French

FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

OF

YUGOSLAVIA

Commentaries and Observations concerning the Final Report on the work of the Committee of Eight Countries (Document No. 284) and the preliminary Documents as recast for the drawing up of the Plan (Documents Nos. 279 and 281).

The drawing up of a Frequency Allocation plan for the European Area presents a complex problem. The adequate solution of the problem lies in a just and equitable allocation of frequencies to all the countries of the European Area, so as to satisfy their national radio services.

From this it emerges clearly that the fundamental aim of the Plan is to assure the transmission and reception of the necessary programmes, and especially of the programmes in all the official languages, over the entire territory of each country and under equal conditions for all countries. In consequence it is essential that the utilisation of all technical resources should be provided for in the Plan, and especially for all the advantages of the various types of wave.

With the above general remarks, the Yugoslav Delegation has the honour to submit herewith its commentaries and observations on the preliminary documentation of the Committee of Eight, which is intended for the use of the Broadcasting Conference in drawing up the Frequency Allocation Plan.

Let it first be said that in Document No. 281, with the 10 kc/s separation, there are more allocations than in Document No. 279 with the 9 kc/s separation.

1. The question of exclusive channels.

It cannot be denied that the use of the secondary zone in European broadcasting is only possible if exclusive frequencies are used. A large number of countries, in view of their area and their orographic conditions for the propagation of waves, see in the use of the secondary zone the only means of running, at least during the night, a complete national broadcasting service.

It may be concluded that this procedure, amongst other technical possibilities, possesses considerable advantages and that it should be widely applied. Otherwise many countries will not be able to meet their minimum broadcasting requirements.

This line of argument is also confirmed by the report of the Permanent Office of the Technical Commission of the O.I.R., dated 13 March 1947. In this Document (Doc. C.T.113, page 4 and annex 2, page 2), the text of which was drawn up under the chairmanship of Prof. van der Pol, it is explicitly stated:

"The service in the secondary zone is in fact of satisfactory quality and, in any case, of better quality than the service secured by shared frequencies".

The Office, therefore, considered it reasonable to take advantage of this possibility in view of the shortage of frequencies.

Concerning the documentation of the Committee of Eight Countries, Document No. 281 with the 10 kc/s separation entails the allocation of 72 exclusive frequencies, whilst Document No. 279 with the 9 kc/s separation entails only 58.

It can therefore be seen that the above-mentioned principle of the use of secondary zones in broadcasting has been applied more correctly and with greater effort in Document No. 281.

2. The question of shared frequencies, and the result of the sharing method used.

In order to have the great possible distance between the transmitters using shared waves, a certain number of countries or of stations were chosen, in Document No. 279, at a reasonable distance from the virtual centre of the European Area which, of necessity, had to use, for sharing, a certain portion of the frequencies available in the spectrum.

The direct consequence of such a sharing, relatively so simple and convenient in Document No. 279, would be the following:

a) The majority of the transmitters in question or the respective countries would lose the possibility of using the secondary zones.

b) The other stations or the countries situated near the virtual centre of the European zones, i.e. stations or countries geographically adjacent, would have allocated to them the remainder of the frequencies, which would necessarily be neighbouring.

The result is that this group of stations would no longer be able to operate satisfactorily, even using exclusive frequencies, for the secondary zone would be obliterated by interference from stations geographically close and on adjacent frequencies.

In this latter case, the situation would be greatly improved if adjacent frequencies were separated by 10 kc/s, as provided for in Document No. 281, for here the necessary ratio of protection is only 2: 1, whereas in the case of a 9 kc/s separation. the ratio rises to 5: 1.

The accuracy of these protection ratios is confirmed by the experiments and measurements made by Prof. van der Pol among others (see O.I.R. Doc. C.T. page 6 and annex 6, page 2.).

It must be said, therefore, that Document No. 279 had not made use of the real advantage and the undeniable improvement in the quality of reception which would have been attained by the adoption of a 10 kc/s separation, as in Document No. 281.

On the other hand, concerning the character itself of the sharings which figure in Document No. 279, we must agree with Mr. Hayes who, in Document No. 287, page 13 of the Committee of Eight, stated explicity: "The sharings are not as good as one would have wished, but this is not the case only with Germany, but with many of the sharings and many of the countries."

3. The question of allocation of frequencies to Germany.

Above all it must be remembered that the Atlantic City Directives stipulate that the requirements of Germany in frequencies must be reduced to a technical minimum. This decision is respected in Document No. 281 by the allocation of 4 frequencies to this country. The same number of frequencies for Germany appear, for example, in the draft frequency allocation Plan drawn up by the Permanent Office of the Technical Commission of the O.I.R. under the chairmanship of Prof. van der Pol (see Document C.T. 113)).

Thus, although Germany has lost the war, she would, thanks to document No. 279, i.e. to the Plan with a 9 kc/s separation, have won the "war of the frequencies."

At this point it must be stated that the authors of the said Plan did not take into account the Atlantic City Directives to the detriment, in fact, of the services of other countries, and above all of those countries that were occupied by Germany and which suffered most in the late war.

Nevertheless, in spite of the difficulties of the sharing of frequencies with the German transmitters, a matter mentioned by Mr. Hayes in Document No. 297 page 13, of the Committee of Eith - the authors of the 9 kc/s Plan were, however, able to find the means of effecting this sharing for the Soviet and French Zones. However, as is well known, the area of the Soviet Zone is about the same as that of the American Zone, and the geographical position of the French Zone is no different from that of the American and British zones.

This fact shows even more plainly that Document No. 279 does not strictly apply fair and objective technical principles.

We would like at this point, referring to Document.No. 278, to make a comparison between the Germany of today with its area of 300,000 Km^2 and the Federated People's Re ublic of Yugoslavia, whose area is about the same. If four different programmes are reserved for Germany, the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, with its various official languages and the many nationalities which it encompasses certainly requires more than four programmes.

Nevertheless, according to Document No. 279; Germany obtains 9 frequencies, not counting the international frequencies, while Yugoslavia receives only seven.

It may be asked which of these two countries would receive, according to Plan 279, a technical minimum. If it is Yugoslavia, we consider that sufficient reason for laying Document No. 279 aside as a basis of discussion. If, on the other hand, it is Germany, it would be Yugoslavia which would suffer by the allocation of a number of frequencies lower than the technical minimum.

In this case, the procedure would be subject to the severest criticism.

However, the authors of the Plan in Document No. 279, ignoring the shortage of frequencies, have thought fit to allocate to certain countries twice as many frequencies as they had asked for.

Moreover, the confirmation of this fact is to be found in Mr. Hayes' declaration, when he said explicitly (Document No. 287 page 5 of the Committee of Eight): "In this case there are two allocations because, in fact, "two allocations" can be used simultaneously during the day with two different programmes."

4. The question of allocation of frequencies higher than 1500 kc/s.

In the Final Report on the work of the Committee of Eight it was stated that in Document No. 279 "the frequencies between 1500 and 1600 kc/s, and more particularly those included between 1560 and 1600 kc/s, were not generally satisfactory."

This fact, or rather this inconvenience, shows itself in the case of the frequencies allocated to Yugoslavia, to whom Document No. 279 gives two frequencies of this category, viz. 1519 kc/s and 1582 kc/s. The first was allocated to the main transmitter of the People's Republic of Serbia and the second to the sole transmitter of the People's Republic of Montenegro.

It may be emphasized that it would be impossible to intercept the programmes of these two stations if they operated on such frequencies, as the receivers available in the two Republics mentioned, as in the rest of Yugoslavia, have a range that does not go below 200 metres.

Moreover, the poor conductivity of the soil in Yugoslavia would reduce to nothing the radius of action.

In this way more than, 8,000,000 inhabitants, living in the territory of these two countries (whose total area exceeds 110,000 Km^2, i.e. more than 2/5 of the total area of Yugoslavia) would be deprived of the national programmes.

For this reason Yugoslavia considers that her legitimate frequency requirements are not at all taken into consideration by the Plan in Document No. 279.

In conclusion it may be said that Document No. 279 (Plan drawn up by Prof. van der Pol and Mr. Hayes) cannot be used as a basis for discussion, for the following reasons:

1. The document, from a technical point of view, does not allow of a sufficient use of the secondary zones because of the small number of exclusive frequencies and the inevitable mutual interference on adjacent channels with a separation of 9 kc/s.

2. The Document really gives only five frequencies to Yugoslavia, because the two other frequencies are quite unserviceable. This means that the inhabitants of two People's Republics - half the population of Yugoslavia - would be deprived of their national broadcasting service.

3. The Document has not reserved the frequencies necessary for the synchronised network which has to transmit the central programme, nor for the Serb and Groat relays. As a result Yugoslavia cannot achieve the minimum conditions necessary for the organisation of her broadcasting. The Plan of Document No. 279 would mean in practice the putting out of operation of ten stations already in existence.

4. The Document allocates to Germany many more frequencies than are necessary for a technical minimum.

On the other hand, Document No. 281 is acceptable from the point of view of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia subject to the introduction of certain changes of power, and the following modifications:

1. Replace the frequency of 1370 kc/s for the transmitter of Cetinje by a shared frequency of the same order, or, if this is impossible, allocate to this transmitter a shared frequency of the order of 620 kc/s.

2. Allocate an exclusive frequency (1400 - 1450 kc/s) to the synchronised network of Yugoslavia, which is neccesry for completion of the transmitter Belgrade I in the transmission of the federal programmefor the entire country.

3. To allow the Yugoslav low-power transmitter to use also all the international frequencies.

We must take advantage of the opportunity to repeat and emphasise the minimum requirements of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, without which she cannot achieve, to quote the Atlantic City Directives, "a national service of a reasonably satisfactory quality". These requirements are based on the structure of Yugoslavia, which is a Federal State composed of six People's Republics which have their own Government, Parliament, culture, and national language. Moreover, 5/6 of Yugoslav territory consists of high mountains, which severely restrict the transmission of waves.

The necessary data concerning the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia which should be borne in mind in drawing up the future Plan, are as follows:

(see table on following page).

Yugoslavia further asks for the assignment of two international Type I waves for its low-power stations.

We should like to believe that the European Regional Broadcasting Conference will be moved to give favourable consideration to the justifiable demands of Yugoslavia and of all the other European countries, thereby fulfilling the task allotted to it of drawing up a new European Broadcasting Convention, and a new Plan of European frequencies, on lines just and technically irreproachable.

No.	Country	Ethnical Group	Official language	Area in km^2	Linear Measurements in km	Number of inhabitants	Conductivity (average) of soil	Station	Frequencies kc/s	Exclusive (E) or shared (P)	Power in kW	Programme transmitted
1.	Serbia (P.R.)	Serbs	Serb	88,266	490	6,550,000	$0.8.10^{-13}$	Belgrade II	1350	E	100	Serb Regional
2.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Serb national wave or Serb relay	1050	P	5	"
3.	Croatia (P.R.)	Croats	Croat	56,269	420	3,828,000	$0.7.10^{-13}$	Zagreb	950	E	135	Croat Regional
4.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Croat national wave or Croat relay	1250	P	5	"
5.	Slovenia (P.R.)	Slovenes	Slovene	20,450	250	1,367,000	$0.7.10^{-14}$	Ljubljana (Laibach)	750	E	135	Slovene Regional
6.	Macedonia (P.R.)	Macedonians	Macedonian	25,494	210	1,200,000	1.10^{-14}	Skoplje (Uskub)	1150	E	100	Macedonia Regional
7.	Bosnia-Heryegovina (P.R.)	Moslems, Serbs and Croats	Serb and Croat	51,564	350	2,535,000	$0.8.10^{-14}$	Sarajevo	550	P	60	Moslem Regional
8.	Montenegro (P.R.)	Montenegrins	Serb	13,837	180	370,000	$0.6.10^{-14}$	Cetinje	620	P	20	Montenegrin Regional
9.	Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)	6	Y	256,000	950	15,850,000	10^{-14}	Belgrade I	690	E	150	Federal (Central)
10.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Synchronised Network	1450	E	Total 140	"

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Doc. No. 134-E
July 19, 1948

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Doc. No. 47-E
July 19, 1948

Submitted in: French

JOINT REPORT

of the Combined Executive Committees

(Committees 1)

of the

European Regional Broadcasting Conference

and the

Maritime Regional Radio Conference

3rd Meeting

16 July 1948

The Chairman opened the meeting at 4.45 p. m.

As the Reports of the two previous meetings had not yet been distributed in all languages, proposed to postpone their approval until the next meeting, and proceeded to the discussion of the programme of the following week. He noted that the Maritime Conference had so far had one Plenary Assembly only, and that various questions remained pending. Another Plenary Assembly should be held as soon as possible: he proposed to arrange for it to take place on Thursday afternoon. Was it possible to arrange for a meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the Broadcasting Conference, in spite of the large number of meetings of that body during the past week?

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said it would be desirable to have a Plenary Assembly the following week, at which Committee 4 would present its Report on the Work of the Committee of Eight. In order to leave Committee 4 time to draw up an account of the early stages of its work, the (RD) Plenary Assembly might meet on Friday afternoon, with the Fourth Committee's Report as the sole item on the Agenda.

Agreed.

The Chairman proposed to add the Report of Committee 3 on the nature of the Conference to the Agenda as also the pending question of voting procedure (time permitting). He called upon the Chairmen of Committees to make known their wishes as regards the Broadcasting Conference.

Mr. Corteil said that Committee 2 ought to be able to meet to continue the consideration of credentials. It had been unable to meet that week as a result of the numerous Plenary Assemblies.

As however the definite nature of the Conference had not yet been decided, Committee 2 could wait.

The Chairman proposed to arrange the meetings of the other Committees first and then see whether a meeting could be fixed for Committee 2.

The Chairman of Committee 4 proposed the following times for his Committee and its Sub-Committees:

Monday July 19	2.30 p. m.	Committee 4
Tuesday 20 July	9.30 a. m.	Sub-Committee 4 B
Wednesday 21 July	9.30 a. m.	Sub-Committee 4 A
Thursday 22 July	9.30 a. m.	Sub-Committee 4 B
	2.30 p. m.	Committee 4

The Chairman of Committee 5 did not think a meeting of his Committee during the following week was necessary, as they had two Working Groups sitting (so to say) permanently, whenever there was no Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman said it would be possible to reserve one day for a Meeting of Committee 2, and proposed Tuesday. To avoid holding two important Meetings simultaneously on Thursday afternoon, it would be best to fix the Plenary Assembly of the Maritime Conference for Wednesday afternoon.

No objections being raised to this proposal, the programme for the Broadcasting Conference was arranged as follows:

Monday:	9.30 a. m.	Working Group of Committee 3
	9.30 a. m.	Working Groups I and II of Committee 5
	2.30 p. m.	Committee 4
Tuesday:	9.30 a. m.	Sub-Committee 4 B (Committee 4)
	2.30 p. m.	Committee 2
Wednesday:	9.30 a. m.	Sub-Committee 4 A (Committee 4)
Thursday:	9.30 a. m.	Sub-Committee 4 B (Committee 4)
	2.30 p. m.	Committee 4
Friday:	2.30 p. m.	Plenary Assembly RD.

The Chairman proposed to pass to the Agenda of the Maritime Conference.

The Chairman of Committee 4 (Frequency Allocation) said he would like to have 4 Meetings for Working Group A, and 3 Meetings for Working Group B, of his Committee.

After discussion, the programme for the Maritime Conference was arranged as follows:

Monday	9.30 a. m.	Working Group A (Committee 4)
Tuesday	9.30 a. m.	Working Group A (Committee 4)
	11.00 a. m.	Working Group B (Committee 4)
Wednesday	9.30 a. m.	Committee 3
	2.30 p. m.	Plenary Assembly MAR.
Thursday	9.30 a. m.	Working Group A (Committee 4)
	11.00 a. m.	Working Group B (Committee 4)
Friday	9.30 a. m.	Working Group A (Committee 4)
	11.00 a. m.	Working Group B (Committee 4)

The Delegate of the Netherlands announced that he had just received a report from Working Group A of Committee 4. According to the Rules of Procedure Working Groups were to draw up a single Final Report only; any other arrangement would cause unnecessary work. What was the general opinion on the subject.

The Chairman replied that he had left Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen completely free concerning their Working Groups, which were under no obligation to produce regular reports. If the Chairman of a Working Group thought it necessary to produce an intermediate Report, no one could prevent him from doing so. For his part, and from the point of view of the Secretariat, he would be grateful if extra work could be avoided.

The Delegate of the Netherlands thanked the Chairman. He would speak about it to the Chairman of Committee 4.

The Chairman of Committee 4 agreed completely with the Chairman. It was not opportune to discuss the question then, and he would take it up in Committee.

The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 5.30 p. m.

H. Voutaz,
Rapporteur.

N. E. Holmblad,
Chairman.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 135-E
July 21, 1948

Submitted in: English

AUSTRIA

(Corrections to Doc. RD 115 of July 19, 1948)

Remarks to the preliminary drafts
(Doc. 279 & 281 of Brussels)

Page 1: line 1 of the text to read, "Austria has 6.9 million..." instead of "Austria has 69 million..."

line 3 from the bottom, to read, "which implies...." instead of "which implied...."

Page 4: line 6 from the bottom to read:

"Salzburg 1501, 5, 0, 21, 1·5"

line 5 from the bottom to read:

"Linz 1501, 10, 0, 29, 2·0"

Page 5: line 9 from the bottom to read:

" $\frac{\Delta f}{f}$ only 2·2 %"

line 3 from the bottom, in conductivity-column to read:

"2·0" instead of "20".

St. 22

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 136

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 214 - Corrections to Document No. 136

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 136 - E
July 21, 1948

Submitted in: French

People's Republic of Albania

OBSERVATIONS

of Albanian Broadcasting on the two preliminary drafts presented by the Committee of Eight Countries

In conformance with the communication of the Chairman of the European Broadcasting Conference (RD Doc. No. 33), the Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania has the honour to submit the comments of Albanian Broadcasting on the two variants formulated by the Committee of Eight Countries at their Second Session.

The Albanian Delegation, before submitting its observations on the two draft Plans, deems it necessary first to set forth the requirements of Albania, the present situation and, the prospects of development of broadcasting in Albania, together with the unfavourable territorial conditions of the country, conditions which incontestably justify the indispensable demands of our Broadcasting Service.

I.

1) The Albanian Broadcasting Service, in view of the insufficiency of frequencies and the difficulties in connection with their distribution, guided by the desire to see the vital requirements of each European country satisfied, has limited its application to the indispensable minimum, and has applied accordingly for the highest possible frequencies, even though these frequencies are not well suited to the demographic, geographic, and orographic conditions of the country. These applications are as follows:

1 exclusive wave of 1000 kc/s (300 m) for the national transmitter Tirana I with a power of 100 KW.

1 shared wave of 1300 kc/s (225.6 m) for the 20 KW transmitters of Korcha and Shkodra (Scutari). This wave will also be used, under the latest projected programme of the Albanian Government for the development of broadcasting, for the Gjirocastra transmitter with the same power.

2 common international waves, Type I, for the Tirana II transmitter, and for the other low power transmitters which broadcast programmes for the larger towns such as Vlora, Berat and Elbasan.

These modest and indispensable requirements for our country were submitted to the Committee of Eight on the occasion of their First Session, and were upheld and defended by the Albanian Governmental Delegation which attended the Second Session of the Committee.

2) The Lucerne Plan allocated to Albania a wave of 1384 kc/s (222 m) shared with Warshava (Warsaw) II. At that time the Albanian Broadcasting Service had not yet been created, and even up to the time of the Montreux Plan, which allocated to Albania a common international wave Type I of 1366 kc/s (219 m), there existed in the country only one 3 KW station on short waves. As for broadcasting on medium waves, its creation was still in the project stage.

If before the war the feudatory Government of Zogu was not interested in the creation of broadcasting on medium waves, it was not because the Albanian people were not interested, but because the reactionary government of Zogu did not wish to give the people a national culture for fear it might prove dangerous to him and his imperialistic Fascist Italian masters, who at that very time were preparing the occupation and colonisation of Albania.

3) The development and, one might even say, the definitive creation of Albanian national broadcasting began after the liberation. The sole station with a power of 1 KW (Tirana), found by the People's Government of Albania after the liberation, was seriously damaged as a result of the Fascist occupation. The economic situation was very poor owing to the war, and the country as a whole had suffered serious damage at the hands of the Italian and German Fascist occupants, against whom our people struggled unremittingly losing 28,000 lives.

In spite of these unfavourable conditions the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, considering that the cultural development of the people is bound up with the development of broadcasting, has given much attention to broadcasting in the country. We have made considerable progress in the development of broadcasting, and the prospects for its future are also very great.

After the liberation and up to the present there have been put into operation 4 transmitters on medium waves, which, with the addition of the short wave transmitters, bring the total number of transmitters in operation up to 7.

For these, the Albanian broadcasting service operates at present on 4 frequencies on medium waves:

RADIO TIRANA	1500 kc/s (200 m)
RADIO KORCHA	1260 kc/s (238 m)
RADIO SHKODRA (SCUTARI)	970 kc/s (310 m)
RADIO GJIROKASTRA	650 kc/s (461.5 m)

The projected programme for the development of Albanian broadcasting in the immediate future aims at the following situation:

RADIO TIRANA I	100 KW
RADIO TIRANA II	5 KW
RADIO KORCHA	20 KW
RADIO SHKODRA (SCUTARI)	20 KW
RADIO GJIROKASTRA	20 KW

plus the other low power transmitters to be installed in the larger towns for the transmission of local programmes.

Two transmitters of 20 KW are already under construction and another of 100 KW is to be installed very shortly at Tirana, along with a third of 20 KW and one of 5 KW.

Concurrently with the reinforcement and increase of transmitters, the Government is interested in the increase of receiving sets, the number of which is already considerably larger than before the liberation. At present Albania possesses, according to the last registration, more than 20,000 receiving sets. This number will increase in greater proportions in the course of this year and next year, 1949. A considerable number of the receiving sets now in existence are installed in working centers, cultural clubs, and the like, and are used for group audiences.

We desire to record that the Germans during the occupation confiscated and destroyed thousands of receiving sets in Albania.

4) Albanian broadcasting conditions are very unfavourable:

a) GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS:

Albania has a territory, the area of which (29,000 km^2) is very much the same as that of Belgium. The distance between the farthest points apart in the country is: 1) North-South, 400 km; 2) East-West, 200 km.

b) OROGRAPHIC CONDITIONS:

Albania is extremely mountainous. The terrain of the country is rugged, pierced by deep valleys which are in turn rimmed by mountains attaining the height of 3,000-3,500 meters.

c) CONDUCTIVITY OF THE SOIL:

The conductivity of the soil cannot be measured; but in view of the mountainous character of the country it is unquestionably poor, of the 10^{-14} order, as in mountainous countries like Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

d) DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS:

Albania has a population of 1,250,000 inhabitants. The population density is equal and uniformly distributed throughout the country, except in a few of the bigger towns such as Tirana which is the largest town (80,000 inhabitants). The population of others of the bigger towns varies from 15,000 to 35,000 inhabitants.

e) ETHNOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS:

Ethnographically, Albania has a population of homogeneous composition, with the exception of a small Greek minority which is settled in the south of the country. In the People's Republic of Albania this small minority lives on an equal basis with its Albanian brothers. It has the right to its own language, schools, and a newspaper. Albanian Broadcasting has arranged programmes in the Greek language for the cultural development of this small minority of the

population; these programmes are broadcast from the Gjirokastra radio station. The Albanian people all speak the same Albanian language, which has two different dialects, one in the South and one in the North of the country.

f) UNFAVOURABLE RECEIVING ZONES:

Because of its mountainous territory, Albania has several localities in which the wave reception is very poor, as for example, the areas around Korcha, Shkodra (Scutari), Vlora, Berat, and Gjirokastra.

g) THE CULTURAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE:

It has been pointed out that the former Government of Zogu wished to leave the people in ignorance in order the better to exploit them and in order to allow of the country's colonisation by the Italian Fascist regime. Consequently, the cultural standard of the Albanian people is not highly developed. Since the liberation, thanks to the great interest of the Government in the education and elevation of the cultural standard of the people, considerable progress has been made. The necessity for the cultural development of the Albanian people is bound up closely with the marked economic development of the country and, generally, with the progress which the Albanian people is making today in all parts of its national life. The Government has utilised every available means for cultural development, and it considers broadcasting to be a very important factor of popular education, calculated to promote a rapid amelioration of the cultural and artistic standards of the Albanian people. It is for this reason that the Government of the People's Republic of Albania attaches so much importance to the development of broadcasting.

In presence of the unfavourable conditions above indicated and the necessity for the development of Albanian broadcasting in such a way as to cover the whole of the country, the frequencies we have applied for are not more than will cover - by day - a very modest proportion of the highly mountainous territory of Albania by a single programme.

II.

Observations on the two variants.

1) The Albanian Broadcasting Service, in order to avoid interferences between stations as much as possible, and to eliminate the chaos which at present exists in the matter of frequencies, is in favour on scientific and practical grounds of a separation of 10 kc/s. Albanian Broadcasting considers it neither right nor reasonable to sacrifice the quality of wave reception for the very small number of supplementary frequencies that the separation of 9 kc/s would allow.

Concerning the frequencies allocated by each of the variants to Albania, our Broadcasting Service reports as follows:

a) 9 kc/s variant

The first variant at 9 kc/s prepared at the First Session of the Committee of Eight Countries allocated to Albania an exclusive frequency of 1321 kc/s for Tirana and a shared frequency of 664 kc/s for Korcha and Shkodra (Scutari).

In our observations on the first variant at 9 kc/s made during the Second Session of the Committee of Eight, we emphasised that the 1321 kc/s frequency for the most important central station in Albania was too high, in view of the difficult conditions of wave transmission. There will also be great interference from the stations Hamburg and Landerberg with their 100 KW power; and the 9 kc/s bandwidth between the frequency allocated to the Hamburg-Landerberg station and the Tirana frequency, will only serve to further aggravate the situation. As to the 664 kc/s frequency allocated to the Korcha and Shkodra (Scutari) stations, we have pointed out that the Stavanger (Norway) transmitter of 100 KW on the same frequency as these two 20 KW stations produces harmful interference. In general, we considered that the 9 kc/s Plan could not cover the Albanian territory without interference during the night, even with a single programme, and consequently, the Plan was not acceptable to our country. But the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, in submitting its observations and suggestions, hoped that the Committee of Eight would see its way to satisfying the modest and reasonable requirements of the country.

The Albanian Broadcasting Service regrets to say that the author of the variant at 9 kc/s not only did not take into consideration the arguments which incontestably justified the modest Albanian application, but even aggravated the situation for Albanian broadcasting in the second variant, with the result that we are obliged to protest categorically and to consider the variant as absolutely unacceptable.

The author of the 9 kc/s variant not only reduced the frequency allocated in the first variant to Tirana to as low a point as possible, without any provision for the diminution of the interferences arising from the Hamburg and Landerberg stations, but he also assigned the same frequency to the Spanish broadcasting stations the effect of which was to convert the exclusive frequency of Tirana into a shared frequency.

As regards the shared frequency allocated to the Korcha and Shkodra (Scutari) stations (which in the second 9 kc/s variant was increased to 790 kc/s instead of the 664 kc/s of the first variant) the Stavanger station (Norway) which uses the same frequency, causes harmful interference. In addition, the second 9 kc/s variant with a 9 kc/s band-width, allocated a frequency to the

100 KW Milan (Italy) station, which is extremely near to Albania and causes harmful interference to the Korcha and Shkodra (Scutari) transmitters with their 20 KW power.

Moreover, the 9 kc/s variants has not taken into account our request for two Type I international waves.

The Albanian Delegation cannot understand why the author of the 9 kc/s variant changed his opinion at the Committee of Eight's Second Session, and withdrew the exclusive wave allocated to the Tirana station in his first variant at the Committee of Eight's first session when however we find that this variant allocated one exclusive frequency and one shared frequency to both Luxemburg and Monaco, neither of which countries has any considerable territory, and that the Vatican City was even allocated two shared waves, one of which is virtually exclusive since it is shared with Madeira (1 KW), is clearly appears that the draft in question favours certain countries to the detriment of others. The author of the 9 kc/s variant himself must know very well that there is no comparison between the Albanian broadcasting system and those of Luxemburg, Monaco or the Vatican City to which nevertheless he allocates exclusive frequencies in addition to shared frequencies, while Albania, on the other hand, is only allocated two frequencies both shared on a disadvantageous basis with other stations which cause serious interference.

The second 9 kc/s variant increased the frequencies allocated to Germany to 4 exclusive waves (3 for the American Zone), 5 shared waves and 2 Type I common international waves, which is more than the number of frequencies operated by Germany before the war. A variant which allocates a disproportionate number of frequencies to a country like Germany, which is still dangerous to peace and democracy, while at the same time failing to satisfy the needs of other countries which suffered heavily during the war cannot but surprise our Delegation. Our country was occupied by the Germans, and our people unreservedly fought Fascism and suffered from Hitlerian barbarity. The Albanian Delegation protests strongly against this manner of allocating frequencies and expresses its indignation over the allocations made to Germany, which was responsible for the blood of millions at the cost of the victims of German Fascism.

The 9 kc/s variant is, both on general grounds and from the particular standpoint of our country, completely unacceptable.

b) <u>10 kc/s variant</u>

The Albanian broadcasting system notes with satisfaction that the author of the 10 kc/s, variant has made a considerable effort to take into account the observations and suggestions made by the Albanian Delegation at the Committee of Eight's Second Session. Consequently, this variant is more acceptable to our country.

According to this variant, Albania is allocated:

1 exclusive wave of 1110 kc/s for the Tirana transmitter, power 100 KW.

1 shared wave of 1320 kc/s for the Korcha and Shkodra (Scutari) transmitters, each of 20 KW power, which can also be used by the Gjirokastra station of the same power, for a synchronised programme: in addition a second wave of 1390 kc/s shared with 9 other countries, for use on a limited power of 5 KW.

Despite the fact that this variant does not allocate common international waves to Albania, the second shared wave which it assigns to us may take the place of the two Type I common international waves for which we asked. Our broadcasting system can use the second shared wave for the Tirana II transmitter having a 5 kW. power for a local programme. For the other small stations, which transmit programmes for large centres we can use the Type II common international wave.

The Albanian Broadcasting System is very grateful to the author of the 10 kc/s variant for having taken into account our desire to diminish the interference caused by the synchronised Czechoslovak network in the case of the Tirana station and by the Budapest network in the case of the Korcha and Shkodra (Scutari) stations. Realizing as he did the difficulties encountered by the Albanian Broadcasting System in trying to cover the territory, he allocated a second shared wave to Albania. The Albanian Broadcasting System notes an increase in the second 10 kc/s variant over the first 10 kc/s variant of 30 kc/s in the allocation for the Tirana station and 40 kc/s. for the Korcha and Shkodra (Scutari) stations.

The Albanian Broadcasting System considers that the frequencies for which Albania has asked are very high for such a mountainous terrain as that of Albania. It is for this reason that we urge the reduction of the exclusive 1110 kc/s frequency allocated to the Tirana station by the 10 kc/s variant to at least 1000 kc/s. In the event of such reduction being impossible, the two shared frequencies allocated Albania by this variant would be acceptable.

It is desirable for the operation of the exclusive Tirana frequency that the interference caused by the Korsice station (100 kW) in Czechoslovakia should be reduced. Further, for the operating of the 1390 kc/s shared frequency the interference from Italy also calls for reduction, particularly if the 1390 kc/s shared frequency is to be used by stations in Southern Italy. Its use by stations in Northern Italy would not interfere with our station.

Conclusions.

1) Taking into account the extremely unfavourable conditions such as the mountainous terrain of the country, the

Albanian Broadcasting System asks for lower frequencies, which will ensure the transmission of Albania's programmes, even during the daytime. If this does not prove possible, we insist that the frequencies should at least conform to our requirements.

2) The 9 kc/s Plan is in any case wholly unacceptable by Albania.

3) If it proves difficult to give complete satisfaction to Albania's requests, which are incontestably justified by the points raised above, the Popular Republic of Albania, guided by its spirit of international solidarity, is prepared to accept the frequencies proposed in the 10 kc/s variant. Although this variant does not allocate precisely the frequencies requested, it would satisfy the vital needs of Albania. Moreover, the 10 kc/s separation eliminates, to a great extent, the smaller interferences caused by neighbouring stations, and allows of more efficient operating of our stations.

4) The Albanian Broadcasting System recalls the Albanian Government's statement, made at the Committee of Eight's Second Session, to the effect that the Albanian Government would be obliged to protest against any decision which favoured conditions too disadvantageous to Albanian broadcasting.

In raising these points on the two variants of the plan presented by the Committee of Eight, the Albanian Broadcasting System would like to believe that the Conference desires to give her satisfaction in what are just and modest requests. She hopes that the Conference will be able to draft a new frequency plan, one that will be satisfactory and acceptable to all European countries, thus fulfilling the task entrusted to the Conference at Atlantic City.

The Delegate of Albania.

Petro Kito

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 137-E
21 July 1948

Submitted in: Russian.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 4 B TO COMMITTEE 4
(TECHNICAL)

Sub- Committee 4 B was set up in conformity with the decision of Committee 4 taken on 8th July 1948 on the occasion of the discussion of Document No. 48 (revised).

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) Mr. I.P. Likhushin was appointed Chairman of the Sub-Committee, and Mr. P. Junod, Member of the Delegation of Switzerland, Vice-Chairman. In conformity with the decision of Committee 4, Sub-Committee 4 B was to submit a technical analysis of the preliminary documents drawn up by the Committee of Eight. In conformity with paragraph (d) of Document No. 48, the recommendations of the Sub-Committee to Committee 5 were to be submitted by July 15th at the latest.

In view of the urgency and the importance of the work entrusted to it, Sub-Committee 4 B started by a general examination of Documents Nos. 279 and 281 (variants of the Plan elaborated by the Committee of Eight) together with Document No. 284. The comparative table of frequency allocation as it appears in these two Plans is given in Document No. 64 of 9th July 1948, submitted by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

Sub-Committee 4 B has examined Document No. 64, and studied the results of the comparative application of the two variants. It has devoted special attention to considering the importance of exclusive channels as a guarantee of the high quality of Broadcasting.

During the discussion Delegates drew attention to the desirability of allocating to countries as many exclusive channels as possible, and the necessity for a fair distribution of these channels, whilst other Delegates stressed the importance of allocating sufficient shared channels of adequate quality as regards freedom from interference. The wish was also expressed that Document No. 64 should be completed by the addition of data relating to the protection of exclusive channels from the influence of adjacent channels and to the mutual protection of stations sharing the same frequency.

On the basis of this discussion as well as discussions at the Working Groups and texts furnished by those Groups, Sub-Committee 4 B submits the following report to Committee 4:

I. The variant of the Plan contained in Document No. 281 allocates a greater number of exclusive channels. The variant contained in Document No. 279 provides for a larger number of shared allocations.

II. Generally speaking, the two Documents, quoted above, do not afford, in the majority of cases where sharing is proposed, the standards of protection that are proposed. In point of fact they fulfil these standards only partially, as is apparent from the analytical documents concerning shared waves.

Nevertheless, it must be amphasised that this analysis is subject to certain reservations in view of the fact that standards of protection such as the strength of fields to be protected, the extra protection gained where directional antennae are used, and night time propagation curves, have yet to be discussed.

III. It is recommended that the Copenhagen Conference shall take as a basis for the new plan the principles of

a) allocating to each country of the European Area, so far as it is possible to do so, one or more exclusive waves if general and technical conditions render this necessary
and
b) allocating the maximum possible number of satisfactory channels.

IV. As regards the question of the technical minimum for broadcasting in Germany, Sub-Committee 4 B has taken as a basis the following report of the Working Group:

1. The following are the details of the allocations made in the two preliminary drafts:

a) Variant No. 279

American Zone of Occupation:	826 kc/s exclusive.
	1465 kc/s exclusive.
	1591 kc/s exclusive
	1429 kc/s international common wave.
British Zone of Occupation:	970 kc/s shared with Beyrut
	1330 kc/s exclusive
	1348 kc/s international common wave
	1429 kc/s international common wave
French Zone of Occupation:	1087 kc/s shared with Ouchta
	1366 kc/s shared with Tchernigov
	1429 kc/s international common wave
Soviet Zone of Occupation:	826 kc/s shared with Morocco
	1510 kc/s shared with Tangier
	1429 kc/s international common wave

b) Variant No. 281.

American Zone of Occupation:	1190 kc/s exclusive
British Zone of Occupation:	960 kc/s exclusive
French Zone of Occupation:	1230 kc/s exclusive
Soviet Zone of Occupation:	770 kc/s exclusive

c) Recapitulation

Variant No. 279 allocated 9 frequencies (4 exclusive and 5 shared) and provides for the use of two international common waves. Without taking the common waves into account, the distribution between zones of the 9 frequencies is:

3 exclusive frequencies for the American Zone
1 exclusive and 1 shared frequency for the British Zone
2 shared frequencies for the French Zone
2 shared frequencies for the Soviet Zone.

Variant No. 281 allocates 4 exclusive frequencies, one to each Occupation Zone.

2. The Working Group proceeded to discuss what service could be assured with the allocations of each of the 2 Variants. The following points of view were expressed:

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. Mme Gelesova, made known the reasons she had for thinking it possible to transmit one programme with one frequency only per zone, She took as an example the American Zone which is the largest. She thought it possible for a central transmitter to have a service area approximately coinciding with the geographical boundaries of the occupation zone. She adduced as evidence a German periodical of 1935, which referred to the exceptional ground conductivity in the Munich and Frankfort regions. She had accordingly based her calculations on a conductivity of 10 - 13. She thought it equally possible to serve each Zone with a single frequency per Zone.

The Delegate of France, Mr. Mercier, expressed his surprise at such favourable conductivity values in the case of Southern Germany with its hilly surfaces He noted, however, the technical information supplied by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. But a single frequency, even if it were exclusive, would not be sufficient to assure a reasonable service within the French Zone, a part of which would be at night in the fading zone of the Coblence transmitter.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom Mr. Chalk, said his remarks were based on the practical results obtained in the British Zone. He insisted that it was indispensable to have two frequencies available to service one programme adequately in the British Occupation Zone, and in addition to have the use of an international common wave.

3. Values of the frequencies:

in Variant No. 281:	2 frequencies lower than 1000 kc/s 2 frequencies higher than 1000 kc/s
in Variant No. 279:	3 frequencies lower than 1000 kc/s 1 frequency between 1000 and 1100 kc/s 2 frequencies between 1300 and 1400 kc/s 3 frequencies higher than 1400 kc/s

The above figures do not take into account the international common waves.

The Delegate of France calculated the average frequency for all the Zones in both Plans.

In Variant No. 281, the average was 1050 kc/s, in Variant No. 279 the average was still 1223 kc/s, although 5 frequencies were higher than 1300 kc/s.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the average frequency value was not a characteristic value, and that the only values of importance were the exact values of the frequencies in the spectrum.

4. Powers

a) In Variant No. 281, the total power contemplated for the 4 Zones was 600 kW.

No power being indicated as regards the 1510 and 1591 kc/s frequencies, the total power for Variant No. 279 cannot be calculated accurately. The figures indicated in the Variant make it clear, however, that this power is of over 922 kW.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, according to the statistics supplied by the O.I.R., the service for the occupying troops in the American Zone was estimated to be using at present a power in the neighbourhood of 170 kW. The power corresponding to the 1591 frequency specified in Variant No. 279 as intended to serve the occupation troops could therefore be estimated at that value. The power for the American Zone of Occupation alone could be of the order of 452 kW. The three other Zones together would therefore be allocated a total frequency of only 470 kW.

The Delegate of France said that, if the total power figure in the 9 kc/s draft was high, that was not due to the transmitters provided for the French Zone. The power of these transmitters, under Variant No. 279, reached a total of about 105 kW.

b) Comparison with the situation under the Lucerne and Montreux Agreements. The Comparison was made, taking into account medium waves only, as neither of the Variants proposed the allocation of a long wave as did Lucerne and Montreux. Moreover, the allocations made to transmitters at present outside the occupation zones in the Lucerne and Montreux Plans (Breslau, Heilsberg, Memel, Saarbruck, Austria), were not taken into account.

Lucerne Plan:	327 kW,	750 - 11 frequencies
Montreux Plan:	656 kW,	- 8 frequencies

International common waves were not taken into account.

It is therefore noted that Variant No. 279 provides a much higher power than that proposed at Montreux (1939 situation), and that the power for the American Zone alone is higher than that of Lucerne for the whole of Germany.

5. The Working Group is of the Opinion that it is not called upon to discuss the question of meeting the requirements of the American troops in the Zone of Occupation.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. in particular is of opinion that a European frequency plan cannot allocate frequencies except to countries of the European Area.

The Working Group notes, nevertheless, that the allocation for such a service in VariantNo. 279 (1591 frequency) is tantamount to the allocation of an additional frequency to Germany.

V. When this report was discussed at Sub-Committee 4 B the following additional comments were made on the subject of the technical minimum for broadcasting in Germany.

A number of delegates pointed out the necessity for assigning to Germany only those frequencies technically necessary for broadcasting one programme. The view was also expressed that Germany as a whole should enjoy no priviliges as regards broadcasting relative to other European countries. A number of delegates considered that in order to ensure the technical minimum standard of broadcasting it would be sufficient to allocate one exclusive frequency for each zone of occupation, whilst certain other delegates were of the opinion that two shared frequencies for each zone would correspond with this technical minimum. The desire was also expressed that the question of the technical minimum needs as regards frequencies for Germany should be further discussed at Committee 4.

This Document has been prepared and unanimously agreed by the Drafting Group, consisting of the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B, Mr. I.P. Likhushin, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. R.J. Junod Mr. R.J. Junod, the delegate of the United Kingdom, Mr. P.W. Fryer, and the delegate of Bulgaria, Mr. A.J. Marinov.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 138 - E
July 21, 1948

Corrections
to Document 131 RD

These corrections do not concern the English text of Document 131 - E.

St.33

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

MARITIME REGIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 139-E
21 July 1948

MAR Document No. 69-E
21 July 1948

Submitted in: French

Corrigendum to
RD Document No. 95-E
MAR Document No. 41-E

Page 4, 6th line of the 2nd speech of the Chairman of Committee 3, read:

(While Germany) would not represent herself, her needs could de facto and de jure be presented by the authorities.....

(Tr.5/R.11/D.16)

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 140

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 156 – Amendments to Document No. 140
- Document No. 185 – Replacement to Document No. 140

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948.

RD Document No. 140-E
22 July, 1948

Submitted in: French

Recommendations of a Group of Experts Entrusted with the Study of Data Relative to Transmission .

At the meeting of 19 July 1948, the Technical Committee (No.4) decided to entrust to a Group of Experts the study of data relative to the transmission of the waves used by European Broadcasting.

This Group has been asked to draw up a system of transmission curves for ground and sky waves; which might be used as a working agent by the Planning Committee.

In accordance with these instructions the Group of Experts met on Tuesday July 2o and Wednesday July 21 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Kessenikh of the Delegation of the U.S.S,R., Chairman of the Technical Committee. The other Members of the Group were: Mr. Esping of the Swedish Delegation, Vice-Chairman of the Technical Committee; Mr. Sponzili of the Italian Delegation, Chairman of Sub-Committe 4A; Mr. Roberts, Observer of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.); and Mr. Anglès d'Auriac, Observer of the International Broadcasting Organisation (O.I.R.).

Sky Waves.

A. Concerning sky waves, the Group of Experts took into consideration the following data:

1) The Curve approved by the Cairo Conference 1938. This curve expresses the value of the quasi-maximum field as a function of the distance, for a power of 1.kW and for a short aerial. Starting from these data it is easy to establish a curve giving the value of the median field as a function of distance. It is only necessary to multiply the value of the quasi-maximum field by a coefficient of reduction near to 1/3. In this way - using a coefficient of o,35 - the curve figuring in Annex 4 of O.I.R. Document No. CT 113, was established. This document was distributed at the present Conference under the number RD. No. 45 (see O.I.R. Document CT 198).

It will be noticed that this curve does not take account of the frequency and gives a single value for the band of 15o to 15oo kc/s.

It will also be noticed that this curve does not take into account the position of the point of ionospheric reflection. The only fact referring (somewhat vaguely) to this matter in the Cairo Documents consists of the indication there of two distinct field values. One (curve A) corresponds to courses "further from the magnetic pole", and the other (curve B) to courses "nearer to the magnetic pole". The single curve referred to above corresponds to curve A (courses further from the magnetic pole).

2.) The curves adopted by the Federal Communications Commission of the U.S.A. (amendment No. 321 to the "Standards of Good Engineering Practice concerning standard Broadcast Stations", to be applied as from 10 February 1947) give the field value as a function of the distance for different values of the latitude of the point of ionospheric reflection, for an aerial of height H - 0,311 h, where the field at a distance of one mile (1609,30 metres) has a value of 100 millivolts per metre. The field registered by these curves is that attained or surpassed during 10 % of the year by the hourly median field value. The coefficient of reduction to be applied to obtain the median field represented as the ordinate on the Cairo curve cited above is not as well known as the factor of reduction spoken of in the preceding paragraph; bus as a first approximation it can be considered as having a value of the order of 0.4.

To compare the Cairo curve with those of the F.C.C., it is also necessary to change the abscissas from miles to kilometres, as well as the ordinates, in order to take into account the fact that the curves to be established should be relative to a radiated power of 1 kW., which corresponds to a field at a distance of one mile, whose value is 186,4 mV/m. (The abscissas must therefore be multiplied by 1.609, and the ordinates by 1.864).

As it has been said, these curves take into consideration the latitude of the point of ionospheric reflection, but not the frequencies (results applicable from 540 to 1600 kc/s).

Attached is a system of curves established using the F.C.C. curves as a point of departure and submitted to the Group of Experts by Mr. Esping. It gives as a function of the distance (in kilometres) the value of the field attained or surpassed during 10 % of the year by the hourly median field, for a radiated power of 1 kW.

3.) The results of the systematic measurements made from March to October 1947 by the Canadian Ministry of Communications (file communicated to the Group of Experts by the representative of the O.I.R.) relating to the transmission of sky waves (study of hourly fading - comparison of North-South and East-West courses - influence of latitude and frequency).

B. The Group of Experts has examined these various Documents and submits the following Observations concerning them:

1. The Cairo curves which was established on the recommendation of the Committee of Experts meeting in London in November 1937, and as a continuation of the work of the C.C.I.R. of Bucharest 1937, is the only official point that the Conference can take into account, and the only official point submitted by its authors as applicable to the European Zone.

It should be taken into consideration, however

a) that this document is ten years old and that in consequence any more recent data which are sufficiently well established, affording more accurate information on the special circumstances of the European area, should be considered in conjunction with it.

b) that this Document does not take into account the latitude of the point of ionospheric reflection, or the various local anomalies that may be encountered. Furthermore, this Document has been established for courses far from the magnetic pole, so that its authors themselves consider the field values indicated to be maximum values, the real value being possibly smaller to an appreciable extent especially for great distances.

c) that this Document does not take into consideration the frequency, whereas the recent Canadian measurements show that this factor should not be neglected either. However, this point is considerably less important than the preceding one.

2. The curves of the F.C.C. are subject to the following observations:

a) The curves were established for the U.S.A., a region where the magnetic conditions are very different from those existing in Europe, as the magnetic pole is situated approximately on the meridian 95° West and at a latitude of 7o° N. It is therefore certain that they can only be used for the European Region after certain corrections.

b) The curves were the object of criticisms even in the United States, and the Conference held in Washington for the prolongation of the American Broadcasting Agreement of Havana recommended the signatory countries to undertake a campaign of systematic measurements in these matters, as the existing data could not be considered sufficient.

c) The results obtained by the Canadian experimenters showed some differences with the F.C.C. curves.

d) The curves in question do not take into account the frequency.

3. Regarding both the Cairo curve and the F.C.C. curves it may be observed that none of them take into account certain factors whose importance is still little understood, but of which some have probably a not inconsiderable, and in some cases a preponderant, influence. Amongst these factors may be cited the direction of course (whether North-South or East-West for the same point of ionospheric reflection), the geographic position of transmitters and receivers (the case of terrestial reflection, local conditions at the transmitter end and the receiver end), the possibilities of focalisation, etc., etc.

Various observations have been submitted on these subjects by the Members of the Group of Experts who have embodied the results of personal observations and of the organised campaigns of measurement in a Document (cf. O.I.R. Document CT 196 distributed as RD Document No.45).

4. By comparing the Cairo curves of the F.C.C. it can be seen that, even taking into account a change of scale for the latitudes to allow for the observations in 2., a) above, the values given by Cairo are on the average 2 to 3 times higher than those of the F.C.C. for a point of reflection situated in the European Zone between Lat. 4o° N. and Lat. 45° N.

In general the differences between the Cairo curve and those of the F.C.C. increase the distance.

C. Taking into account the above Observations, the Group of Experts considers:

1. That it is impossible to establish a curve or a system of curves applicable to the European Region, on the basis of recent reliable data.

2. That it would be dangerous and unscientific to attempt at the present Conference, to amend the Cairo curve, taking into account the curves of the F.C.C. and trying to adapt them to the European Region. Any such attempt would be extremely hazardous, and would be based on more or less fragile hypotheses.

3. That the Cairo curve is in the present circumstances the only official criterion - established, as it was, by eminent experts from data compiled over a period of four years - that can be applied directly to the European Region.

4. That this curve does not take into account the important factor of the latitude of the point of ionospheric reflection, and that for these reasons it cannot be used as a working agent without serious qualifications.

D. Consequently the Group of Experts recommends:

1. That the Cairo curve should be used - as a first approximation only - by the Copenhagen Conference as a "standard" working agent for the appreciation of the field of sky waves.

2. That it shall be taken into consideration that the results of this curve are systematically too high, so that the real conditions of protection will certainly be better than those predetermined by the application of the curve. The improvement thus obtained is very difficult to calculate exactly. It may however be presumed that it is greater for long distances, and that in certain cases it will attain 10 db.

3. That the information contained in the F.C.C. curves shall be taken into consideration to the extent to which they allow of the important factor of the latitude of the point of ionospheric reflection being taken into account, while at the same time the fact that the conditions in Europe differ appreciably from those prevailing in the United States (see paragraph B 2 d above) is not left out of account. (The magnetic difference of latitude is approximately equal to 2o, which does not mean that the F.C.C. curves are applicable to the European area with a simple adjustment of 2o).

4. That whenever, at an examination of a special case, an Administration offers recent and reliable data, applicable to the case under consideration (e.g. taking into account the latitude of the point of reflection) the necessary correction shall be made in the result of the calculations based on the Cairo curve.

E. Finally, the Group of Experts suggests that the Technical Committee should discuss the possibility of submitting a Recommendation to the Plenary Assembly, to the effect that the Copenhagen Conference should recommend Administrations and interested Broadcasting Organisations to undertake campaigns of observation and systematic measurements to enable the next European Broadcasting Conference to meet with complete and precise data on the transmission of sky waves in the band from 150 to 1600 kc/s.

In order that the results obtained in the different countries should be uniform, the methods used should be the same and i would be advantageous if the work were done in cooperation with the various international organisations interested in these matters.

Ground waves

A. Medium waves The Group of Experts is of opinion that the O.I.R. chart No. 1051 (O.I.R. Document No. 198, distributed as RD Document No. 45) can be used for determining the value of the ground wave field.

The chart cannot be regarded as having a high degree of accuracy. The various networks of curves representing the transmissions of ground waves cannot be merged in a single chart except by means of certain simplifications, which impair the exact accuracy of the chart. But the errors, to which this may give rise, are certainly very much less than the errors resulting from the uncertainty as to the conductivity of the soil, or from the fact that the course of the waves passes over ground of different conductivities.

Subject to these reservations, the O.I.R. chart 1051 may be regarded as a convenient working instrument, sufficiently exact for the purpose to which it will be put.

B. Long waves. The Group of Experts is of opinion that the curves of Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of O.I.R. Document C.T. 198, distributed as RD Document No.45, can be used for determining the value of the ground wave field.

(Tr.40 & 11/R.11/D.19)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 141-E
22 July, 1948

Submitted in: English.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5
(FREQUENCY ALLOCATION COMMITTEE)
SECOND MEETING
FRIDAY 16 JULY, 1948

The meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. Faulkner (United Kingdom).

The Chairman proposed the following Agenda:

1. Consideration of the Minutes of the first Meeting.
2. Organisation of the work of the Committee.
3. Other business.

The Minutes of the first meeting were approved without comment.

Then Chairman then submitted his proposals for Item 2. The work appeared to him to fall into two groups, namely:-

Group 1. An assessment of the approximate number and quality of the frequencies needed to meet the broadcasting requirements of each country.

Group 2. The preparation of plans to meet those needs.

To deal with the work under Group 1 he proposed that a panel should be set up consisting of the Chairman, Vice Chairman and two members of Committee 5. This panel, sitting continuously except when Plenary Sessions were being held, would collect representations from all the countries as to their frequency requirements and would discuss them individually with the delegations concerned.

As regards the composition of the panel, he suggested Mr. Makarov (U.S.S.R) and Mr. Pedersen (Denmark). Mr. Pedersen was very much occupied but had consented to participate during the early stages. Mr. Esping (Sweden) would, on his return from Stockholm, be asked to replace Mr. Pedersen. Group 2 would consist of planning experts with previous experience of such work. The Group would also sit continuously in a room containing all the necessary apparatus of maps, plans etc. It should commence its task on the basis to be laid down by Committee 4, taking into consideration all the comments received on the draft plans of the Committee of Eight with the object of preparing a plan as acceptable as possible to all. The plan would then be referred to Group 1, which would examine it in the light of the requirements submitted by the various countries, and would make suggestions for modifications in an attempt to meet those requirements.

In this way a first plan would be produced for discussion by the full membership of Committee 5. If necessary the process would be repeated through the two Groups until a final and reasonably acceptable plan was produced.

As personnel for Group 2, he suggested Mr. Hayes (United Kingdom), Mme Gelesova (U.S.S.R.), Mr. Zahradnicek (Czechoslovakia) and M. Daumard (France).

The Delegates of Italy and the Netherlands expressed agreement with these proposals. Replying to the Delegate of the Vatican City, the Chairman stated that all the work carried out at Brussels would be taken into consideration, and gave an assurance that every Delegation would have opportunities of making its representations to Group 1.

The Delegate of the Vatican City then enquired whether criteria might not be laid down whereby the two plans produced by the Committee of Eight could be judged. The Delegate of Greece proposed that certain directives should be given to the Groups; for example that priority in the allocation of new exclusive frequencies should be accorded to countries at present possessing none. This view was supported by the Delegates of Egypt, Turkey and Ireland.

The Delegate of Moracco and Tunisia agreed with the working organisation recommended by the Chairman. With regard to the proposal of Greece, he feared that delay would be caused if the question of directives were discussed at length in the main Committee. The Group should consider the point as a matter of priority and make its recommendations to Committee 5.

The Chairman concurred with the opinion that the principles governing the allocation of exclusive frequencies would best be discussed in the first place by the Group. Any recommendations made by the latter would be welcomed by Committee 5. He was anxious, however, to dispose of the question of the working organisation and asked if there were any objections to his proposals. These were then adopted.

Discussion then reverted to the subject of directives for the allocation of exclusive frequencies, on which the Delegate of Egypt and Greece again laid emphasis. The Chairman remarked that there might be countries which did not require an exclusive wave.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered it premature to discuss general principles in Committee 5 until the Groups had prepared their programme of work, but since the matter had been raised he wished to know on what basis the allocation of exclusive frequencies should be made, or alternatively how one would determine which countries did not need an exclusive frequency.

The Delegate of the Vatican City recalled the general directives at Atlantic City, namely that satisfaction should be given to the reasonable requirements of all.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia pointed out that a rigorous application of exclusive frequencies might give rise to difficulties. Thus he would prefer a shared frequency if sufficiently low, to an exclusive frequency in the new band allocated by Atlantic City which the receivers in use in Morocco could not cover.

A recommendation should be made to the Working Group with the full weight of Committee 5, to the effect that priority should be given to the study of the question. Committee 4 should also clarify the position on the lines of Document No. 100.

The Delegate of Ireland was in favour of the Group proceeding immediately with the task of preparing a directive, referring to the Main Committee for guidance as necessary.

The Delegate of Roumania enquired whether the priority under discussion referred only to the study of the needs of countries or to the actual allocation of exclusive frequencies.

The Chairman observed that there had been a proposal made by the Delegate of Greece supported by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, and suggested that a transactional text should be drawn up in the interests of clarification.

The following text was then read by the Delegate of Greece:-

"Committee 5 expresses the desire that the needs of countries not possessing an exclusive frequency should be considered as a matter of priority before additional exclusive frequencies are allotted to countries which already have them."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to know whether the Delegate of Greece had in mind any specific principles for the assessment of priority, or whether his proposal was that exclusive frequencies, should primarily be allotted to those countries which had not received one under the Lucerne Plan. If the latter, the 66 exclusive frequencies designated in that plan were already in use; hence new frequencies would be required.

The Delegate of Greece replied that he was referring to frequencies additional to those contained in the Lucerne Plan. It was to be noted that in the Brussels proposals such new frequencies had been assigned to a number of countries.

The Delegate of Turkey remarked that the U.S.S.R. Plan was preferable to the Dutch Plan as regards exclusive frequencies. Certain modifications should be made, whilst accepting both 9 kc/s and 10 kc/s separations, taking into account the observations of the various countries on the Brussels Plans.

The Chairman felt that the meeting was becoming involved in details. He was anxious to confine the discussion to the Greek proposal. Were there any objections to it?

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that he could not accept the text in the form enunciated by the Delegate of Greece.

The Chairman considered that since there had been an objection, the matter should not be pursued further at the moment. He would ask the Delegates of Greece and of Morocco and Tunisia to draw up a text to be submited in writing. Was that agreed?

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed the following alteration which might assist the Delegate of Greece in drafting his written text and make it acceptable:-

> "Committee 5 expresses the desire that priority of consideration should be given to the allocation of exclusive frequencies to countries which require them, but to whom none were assigned under the Lucerne Plan."

The Chairman suggested that this amendment should be borne in mind by the Delegates of Greece and Morocco and Tunisia in their preparation of a written text for discussions at a later meeting. This being agreed, he enquired whether there were any other items for the Agenda of the next meeting.

The Delegate of Egypt considered it desirable that Group I should at the outset study the basis on which exclusive frequencies ought to be allotted, and that this should then be discussed by the full Committee before going further.

The Chairman replied that the proposal of Egypt would be taken into consideration and that Group 1 would draft a text for submission to Committee 5.

The meeting closed at 11.34 a.m.

W.A. Duncan
E. Gross
Reporters.

Seen:
H. Faulkner
Chairman.

(D.16)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD - Document No 142 - E
July 22, 1948

Submitted in : FRENCH

F R A N C E

OBSERVATIONS ON THE RATIOS OF PROTECTION RELATIVE TO ADJACENT CHANNELS

Numerous parameters enter into the problem of the ratio of protection (ratio wanted to unwanted signal) to be permitted for a given frequency separation:

1) modulated frequency spectrum, percentage modulation;

2) sensitivity and fidelity characteristics of receivers;

3) subjective elements on the part of the listener;

4) propagation conditions, which vary the intensity of a sky wave within wide limits of the median value.

French Broadcasting has undertaken experiments in the laboratory and in practice on the interference caused in the service areas of transmitters by transmitters operating in adjacent channels, and has arrived at the following conclusions:

1. In spite of the very great divergency of the results, the experiments confirmed that with a separation of 9 kc/s the necessary ratio of protection is approximately twice that necessary for a 10 kc/s separation.

2. The ratios of 2 and 5 for separations of 9 and 10 kc/s respectively, allowed by the Committee of Eight, seem to ensure perfect protection in practice against interference from adjacent channels but very much lower ratios of protection have also been found effective. Ratios in the neighbourhood of 2 and 1 respectively for separations of 9 and 10 kc/s ensure satisfactory protection in practice. Moreover these figures do not contradict the results of experiments made by the O.I.R. (see Document CT 195 recently distributed by that organisation). Indeed they are consistent according to the experiments, with admissible percentage modulations of 70 % for frequencies in the neighbourhood of 4,000 c/s, and probably of 20 - 25 % for frequencies in the neighbourhood of 6,000 c/s. Moreover, it is a fact that percentage modulations in the case of frequencies higher than 4,000 c/s are generally low.

3. Lastly, the experiments show that interference due to transmitters in adjacent channels is appreciably reduced and often eliminated by better selectivity in the receivers. The use of variable selectivity seems useful in this regard.

In conclusion, it seems to the French Delegation that Annex 4 of Document No. 284 of the Committee of Eight should be modified to take into account the above considerations. It might be worded as follows :

"The ratios of 5 and 2, for separations of 9 and 10 kc/s respectively, may be considered as ensuring complete protection against the possibility of interference from transmitters in adjacent channels. In practice lower ratios still (not less than 2 and 1 respectively) ensure satisfactory protection. It

is recommended, therefore, that ratios of protection lower than 2 and I should be avoided, and that efforts should be made to obtain, as far as possible, the most favourable ratios of protection".

Seen :

Jacques MEYER,

Chairman.

(18.26.7)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN. 1948

RD Document No. 143-E
22 July 1948

Submitted in: Russian

Report No. 1
Committee No. 4.

Technical analysis of the report of the work of the Committee of Eight Countries.

The Plenary Assembly of the C.E.R. has entrusted Committee No. 4 with the technical analysis of the results of the work of the Committee of Eight Countries.

In accordance with Document No. 48 (revised) and Document No. 130 which completes Document No. 48, the Committee has formed the following Subcommittees:

4a Additional technical standards

4b Technical analysis of the draft documentation.

4c Technical drafting.

Subcommittee No. 4b has made the technical analysis of the draft documentation which has been submitted by the Committee of Eight Countries in the form of two draft plans contained in documents No. 279 and 281 of the Committee of Eight Countries.

The results of the technical analysis of these versions of the plan are shown in document No. 131, which has been approved by Subcommittee No. 4b in the meeting of July 21, 1948:

1. The variant of the Plan contained in Document No. 281 allocates a greater number of exclusive channels. The variant contained in Document No. 279 provides for a larger number of shared allocations.

   Generally speaking, the two Documents, quoted above, do not afford, in the majority of cases where sharing is proposed, the standards of protection that are proposed. In point of fact they fulfil these standards only partially, as is apparent from the analytical documents concerning shared waves.

   Nevertheless, it must be emphasised that this analysis is subject to certain reservations in view of the fact that standards of protection such as the strength of fields to be protected, the extra protection gained where directional antennae are used, and night time propogation curves, have yet to be discussed.

2. It is recommended that the Copenhagen Conference should take as a basis for the new plan the principles of

   a) allocating to each country of the European Area, so far as it is possible to do so, one or more exclusive waves if general and technical conditions render this necessary

   and

   b) allocating the maximum possible number of satisfactory channels.

Committee 4 has formed a working group for the study of the methods by which the Committee of Eight Countries has solved the problems of satisfactorily providing for broadcasting to Germany on a minimum technical basis. The results of the work of this group are contained in document No. 132 which has been discussed by Subcommittee 4b in a meeting of July 21, 1948.

The contents of Documents No. 131 and 132, as well as the results of the deliberations on these Documents, are set out in Document No. 137, which contains the Report of the Sub-committee No. 4b, constituting the technical analysis of the documentation of the Committee of Eight Countries, Document No. 137 was adopted by Committee 4 at the meeting of July 22. 1948 on the condition that the words "so far as it is possible" in Chapter IIIa of Document 137 will be deleted.

At its meetings of May 19th and 22nd Committee 4 also examined the decisions of the Committee of Eight Countries on technical questions. Those decisions are contained in Annexes Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 to Document 284/Committee of Eight Countries.

The following decisions have been taken on these Annexes:

Document of the Committee of Eight Countries.	Recommendation of Committee No. 4 of the CER.
Annex 1 to Doc. No. 284. Frequency bands.	To approve the allocation of channels in the 150-285 kc/s band, based on the 9 kc separation and the total number of 15 channels.
Annex 2. Definitions.	To approve the definitions given in Doc. No. 284 for: a) exclusive channels. b) shared channels. c) synchronized stations.
Annex 3. Field ratio for shared frequencies.	To agree to the ratio of the median field intensity of the wanted station to the median field intensity of the unwanted station of 100:1, that is, 40 db, for satisfactory reception, as a conditional standard. To form a working group in order to formulate technical characteristics of the quality of reception for various protection ratios from 60 db to 10 db.
Annex 4. Field ratio for adjacent channels.	Subject to future consideration.
Annex 5. Power limit for medium waves.	To accept the power of 150 kw as a maximum power permitted for transmitters operating on frequencies between 525 and 1605 kc/s.
Annex 6. Maximum power for synchronized stations operating on exclusive waves.	Subject to future consideration.
Annexes 8 and 9. Remarks on frequencies higher than 1500 kc/s.	Adopt the recommendations of the Committee of Eight Countries.

Committee 4 recommends that the document No. 137, as well as the above mentioned recommendations on the Annexes to Doc. No. 284 be approved as directives for the use of technical documents of the Committee of Eight Countries in the work of the Conference in Copenhagen.

To this Report is annexed the document No. 137 which forms part of it.

Adopted at the meeting of July 22nd 1948.

The Chairman

V. Kessenuch.

(D 29)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL.
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 144-E
23 July, 1948

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

MAR Document No. 76-E
23 July 1948

Submitted in: French

WORKING METHODS TO BE FOLLOWED IN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Approved: by the Plenary Assembly of the Broadcasting Conference (9 July 1948 - RD Doc. 104) and

by the Plenary Assembly of the Maritime Conference (21 July 1948 - MAR Doc. 71).

Rules of Procedure

a) Committees are guided in their work by the Rules of Procedure of the Conference.

Designation of Proposals and Amendments

b) In order to facilitate the work of the Conference, as well as the drafting of the final documents and reference to them, the Rapporteurs shall always designate proposals or amendments by the number of the document in which they have been published.

Reports shall bear at the top of the page the number of the Committee which has drafted them.

Inclusion of additional proposals in the reports.

c) The Rapporteurs shall be responsible for inserting in their reports the text of additional proposals, the examination and discussion of which are related thereto.

Numbering, mimeographing and distribution of reports.

d) The Rapporteurs shall submit the first draft of their reports to the Secretariat of the Conference.

The Secretariat shall be responsible for their numbering, mimeographing and distribution.

Corrections

e) Requests that corrections be made in a report may be addressed either to the Secretariat or to the meeting responsible for the adoption of the report. In the former case, they shall be accompanied by the endorsement of the responsible Rapporteur, numbered, and published immediately. They shall show clearly upon whose request the correction has been made.

Time-table of Meetings.

f) Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees of the Conference shall meet on Fridays to fix the time-table for the meetings of the following week.

Allocation of Rooms. Summonses to Meetings.

g) The rooms required for the meetings fixed by the weekly time-table shall be reserved, in agreement with the Reception Committee, at the weekly meeting of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees. In the case of meetings outside the time-table, the Rapporteurs shall apply to the Reception Committee for reservations of the necessary rooms. The Committee shall also be responsible for the posting of the date, time and place of meetings. In the case of changes in the arrangements for the meetings, it will be appreciated if the Rapporteurs will inform the Reception Committee. As far as possible, summonses to meetings shall be posted at least 24 hours in advance.

Views and Opinions.

h) The views and opinions which the Sub-Committees or Working Groups may be asked to formulate shall be submitted for correction to the Committee concerned, and then, should the occasion arise, to the Plenary Assembly. The decisions involving the Conference are obligatorily taken by the Plenary Assembly.

Application of the Working Methods to Committees.

i) The Chairmen of the various Committees may complete the stipulations of the present Document in accordance with the special needs of their Committees.

(Tr.5 & 42/R.11/D.16)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No.145-E
July 23, 1948
Submitted in: English

Committee 5 (Group 1)

Directive No.1

Group 2 shall prepare a preliminary distribution list of allocations for each country, taking into consideration that the total number of allocations should be approximately 250 (which is the approximate number of allocations according to Documents Nos. 279 and 281) and that the total number of exclusive allocations must be approximately 72 (which is the number of exclusive allocations according to Document No.281). This list should be provided with three columns - 1. exclusive, 2. shared, and 3. international common frequencies.

Whilst distributing the number of allocations, all the relevant documents of the Committee of Eight should be taken into account, as well as the oral and written comments of the respective countries made at the Copenhagen Conference.

(D.19)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No.146 E
July 23, 1948

Submitted in: French

Committee 5 (Group 1)

Directive No. 2

With reference to the distribution list of allocations described in Directive No.1, it is proposed that priority should be given to the lon wave band. As soon as this portion of the list is finished, a tentative long-wave allocation plan should be prepared for submission to Group 1. In preparing this plan, all the relevant documents of the Committee of Eight should be taken into account as well as the comments of the respective countries made at the Copenhagen Conference.

(D.19)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 147-E
23 July 1948

Submitted in: French

COMMITTEE 3

WORKING GROUP 3

The Working Group has finished the work entrusted to it by Committee 3. It has drawn up a draft of the provisions of the new Convention, corresponding to Articles 4 and 5 of the Lucerne Convention and to Articles 6, 8 and 9 of the Montreux Convention. These Articles concern the revision of the Convention and the Plan, as well as the modification of the Plan. (1).

Article.....

Revision of the Convention and the Plan.

(1) The revision of this Convention or of the Plan annexed hereto shall be undertaken by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the contracting Governments, convened pursuant to the provisions of Article 41 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City (1947):

(a) When a decision of a Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union or a Radio Administrative Conference render such revision necessary (1).

(b) When a request for revision, accompanied by proposals and reasons therefor, is submitted by one or more countries of the European Area (2) to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and such request is supported within a period of three months by ten (3) contracting Governments. (4)

(1) Articles 10 and 11 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City.

(2) The Delegation of the United Kingdom has made the reservation that it considers the expression "Countries of the European Area" to mean "contracting Governments".

(3) The French Delegation, supported by the United Kingdom Delegation, has made a reservation on the fixing of ten contracting Governments.

(4) It must be reaffirmed that it is within the powers of the Copenhagen Conference to assign to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. the obligations resulting from the application of the Convention and the Plan.

(1) The Yugoslav Delegation makes the following reservations:

"Given that the text cited above deals with the revision of the Convention and the Plan, whose content and final form are not yet known, it is premature, to say the least, to draft this text which, normally, should not be drafted before the other Articles of the Convention."

Article.....

Modification of the Plan

(1) Any Administration wishing to alter the characteristics (such as frequency, power, position and aerial directivity) laid down in the Plan for one of its stations, or to operate a new station, or to use one of its frequencies for a network of synchronised stations shall:

(a) when the frequency is in one of the band exclusively reserved for broadcasting by the Radio Regulations and appearing in the Plan, observe provisions of the Plan, and the procedure laid down in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this article;

(b) When the frequency is outside the bands referred to in sub-paragraph (a) observe the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

(2)

(a) Such Administration shall inform the other Administrations which it considers to be directly concerned. If agreement is reached, the General Secretariat of the Union shall be notified and shall inform all other Administrations.

Note: The General Secretariat of the Union shall ensure that notifications are received by all Administrations.

(b) Any Administration which considers that such agreement may affect its own services unfavourably, shall notify its objections, through the General Secretariat of the Union, within a period of six weeks from the date of receipt of the notification from the General Secretariat of the Union. Until the expiry of this period the modification shall not be adopted.

Any Administration, which does not reply before the expiry of this period, shall be considered to have given its assent.

After the expiry of the same period, the proposal may be adopted if no objection has been raised, or all Administrations concerned have agreed.

(3) Where agreement is not reached under the provisions of paragraph (2) above, the Administrations in disagreement may refer the dispute to an expert or experts + acceptable to all parties to the disagreement, or may adopt any other method of settlement mutually agreed upon. If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any Administration party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in Annex 3 to the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City (1947).

+ These may be individuals or organisations.

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 148

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 153 – Amendments to Document No. 148

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 148-E
23 July 1948

Submitted in: Russian.

Minutes of the First Meeting of the Technical Committee (Committee No. 4)

Chairman: Prof. Kessenich (U.S.S.R.)
Deputy Chairman: Monsieur Esping (Sweden)

The following countries, members of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference, were represented at the Meeting and expressed their desire to participate in the work of Committee No. 4.

Albania
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Vatican City
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Hungar
Ireland
Italy
Norway
The Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Morocco and Tunisia
Bielorussia
Ukraine
Rumania
United Kingdom
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Czechoslavia
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavia

Moreover, the below-mentioned observers have declared their intention to participate in the meetings:

1) U.S.A. Observer

2) I.F.R.B. (International Frequency Registration Board)

3) International Radio-Maritime Committee (C.I.R.U)

4) International Chamber of Shipping.

The Chairman opened the meeting and thanked the members of the Committee for the honour conferred upon himself and upon his country by electing him to be Chairman of the Technical Committee. He dwelled upon the difficulty of the task entrusted to the Committee as well as on its responsibilities and was convinced that, in utilising the precious data at the disposal of the Conference and the experience of the technical experts participating in it, the Committee would rapidly accomplish this task. Further, the Chairman declared that, in view of the presence of the majority of Delegations, the meeting could be considered as competent to take decisions.

Further, the Chairman took up the question of examing organisatory problems, viz. the problem of setting up Sub-Committees and determining their work. The views of the Chairman on these questions were put forth in Document No. 36.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom declared that, in consideration of the particular interest of the Chairman's proposal concerning the creation of three Sub-Committees, it might be desirable for the Delegates to have an opportunity of studying it in detail. Therefore he proposed to adjourn the deliberations on the said proposal to the next meeting. In this manner the Delegates would have before the next meeting the possibility of studying the Chairman's proposal in the form of a written document.

The Delegate of the Vatican City seconded the suggestion of the U.K. Delegate.

After a few remarks had been exchanged on this subject, the Chairman mentioned that his proposal did not contain anything new and was just recalling the Committee's programme of works, such as it had been accepted at the Plenary Meetings and set forth in Document No. 2. However, in deference to the Delegate's wishes, he agreed to have the examination of the question put off to the next meeting, i.e. the one convened for Monday at 2.30 p.m. Not later than to-morrow morning he would submit his proposals in the form of a written document.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed to the adjournment which the Chairman had accepted.

The meeting was closed at 12.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

B. Shamsha.
A. d'Auriac

The Chairman:

Kessenich.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 149-E
23 July, 1948

Original: FRENCH

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2

(Credentials Committee)

3rd Meeting

21 July, 1948

The meeting was opened at 2.45 p.m. by Mr. Corteil, Chairman of the Committee with Mr. José Luiz da Solva Dias, Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman submitted Doc. RD No. 57 (Minutes of the Second Meeting) for the approval of the Committee. There being no observations, the Minutes were approved.

The Chairman invited the Committee to proceed with the examination of the Documents submitted by the various Delegations in the order of the list of countries in the Annex to the Atlantic City Convention, beginning at the point where they had stopped at the previous meeting.

The results of the examination showed that:

1) The following countries had given one or more delegates regular and normal powers to take part in the work of the Conference and to sign the resulting Acts.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia (P.R.)

2) The Committee was not unanimous regarding the powers produced by the Delegates of the Ukraine (S.S.R) and the U.S.S.R.

According to some members these powers did not cover the right. to sign

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he and the Dalegate of the Ukraine would regularize the position by producing new credentials authorising them to sign the Acts of the Conference.

3) The Committee considered that the documents produced by the Delegates of Roumania (P.R.), Syria and Turkey were credentials but not formal powers to sign diplomatic acts. The Committee decided to draw the attention of the Delegates of those countries to the fact.

The Chairman then invited the Committee to revert to the credentials of the Delegate of Norway and Portugal, consideration of which had previously been reserved in the absence of a translation. After examination, the Committee agreed that the credentials of both countries constituted full powers in good and due form.

The Chairman submitted documents which it had not been possible to submit at earlier meetings. As in the preceding instances, the Committee found that:

Albania, (P.R), Austria, Greece and Luxembourg had formal full powers.

The Committee having completed the examination of all the files submitted by the Secretariat, the Chairman observed that the Delegation of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Biolorussia was the only one which had not handed in its credentials. He asked the

Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to be kind enough to draw his colleague's attention to the matter on behalf of the Committee.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) wished to know under what circumstances a country could accredit as its representative a person in the Delegation of another country.

The Committee felt that its function was limited to questions of fact, and that it was not qualified to settle questions of principle.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) asked for exact information as to the position of the Lebanon. Conflicting indications had been given on that subject.

The Chairman said that the Committee did not possess the necessary papers to comply with that request.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R) again asked the Committee how Observers were accredited.

The Chairman was of the opinion that it did not seem necessary for Observers to submit credentials as they had no powers to sign. The question did not seem to be one which fell within the province of the Committee.

There being no more questions, the Chairman brought the meeting to a close at 4.45 p.m.

J.M. Leproux,
Rapporteur.

R. Corteil,
Chairman.

(Tr.5/R.11/D.16)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No.150-E
July 23, 1948

Submitted in: French

Allocation of Frequencies to Germany

1. Proposal of the French Delegation:

The Plenary Meeting instructs Committee 5 to assign to Germany the minimum of technical means allowing of the reception in each zone of the single programme allocated for each zone.

The requirements of the occupying forces will be met by the use of frequencies allocated to each of the occupying countries for its national service. There will however be a provisional special frequency for the American zone, with the proviso that such special frequency shall not constitute any kind of claim on the part of Germany at the end of the occupation.

2. Proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation:

The Conference finds that the allocation of frequencies for Germany made in Draft No.279 of the draft documentation does not correspond to the technical minimum and is not equitable. On the other hand, the allocation of four frequencies for Germany, which appears in Draft Plan No.281, corresponds to these claims and to the interests of all European countries. This decision can be taken as a basis for the allocation of frequencies for Germany in the new Draft Plan.

3. Proposal of the Polish Delegation:

The Plenary Meeting adopts the following text as directives for the allocation of frequencies to Germany:

"A number of frequencies sufficient for one programme shall be allocated to Germany. This number shall be calculated from the points of view of quality and of quantity in such a way as to give Germany a lower radiophonic potential than in 1939.

"The requirements of the occupation troops shall be met by the use of frequencies allocated to each of the occupying countries for its national service."

4. Proposal of the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia:

Amendment to the Proposal of the French Delegation:

"The Plenary Meeting instructs Committee 5 to provide for Germany only the minimum allocations allowing of the reception in each zone of the single programme allocated for each zone; and instructs Committee 4 to determine the technical characteristics of these minimum allocations."

(2nd paragraph without change)

(Tr.5/R.11/D.19)

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 151

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 286 – Corrective to Document No. 151
- Document No. 289 – Corrective to Document No. 151

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No.151-E
27 July 1948

Original: French

Composition of Committees

\+ = taking part in the work of the Committee
0 = not taking part in the work of the Committee

C = Chairman
VC = Vice-Chairman

Countries signatories of the Additional Protocol (X)

		2	3	4	5	6
1. Albania (P.R.)	1	+	+	0	+	0
2. Austria	2	0	+	+	+	0
3. Belgium	3	+ C	+	+	+	+
4. Bielorussia (S.S.R.)	4	0	+	+	+	0
5. Bulgaria (P.R.)	5	0	+	+	+	0
6. Vatican City	6	+	+	+	+	+
7. Denmark	7	+	+	+	+	0
8. Egypt	8	+	+	+	+	0
9. Finland	9	0	+	+	+	0
10. France	10	+	+ C	+	+	+
11. Greece	11	0	+	+	+	0
12. Hungary (P.R.)	12	0	+	+	+	+
13. Ireland	13	0	+	+	+	0
14. Iceland	14	0	0	+	+	0
15. Italy	15	+	+	+	+	+
16. Lebanon	16	not represented at Copenhagen				
17. Luxemburg	17	+	+	+	+	+
18. Monaco	18	0	+	+	+	+
19. Norway	19	0	+	+	+	0
20. Netherlands	20	0	+	+	+	0
21. Poland (P.R.)	21	0	+	+	+	0
22. Portugal	22	+ VC	+	+	+	0
23. French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia	23	0	+	+	+	+
24. Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)	24	+	+	+	+ VC	+
25. Ukraine (S.S.R.)	25	0	+	+	+	0
26. Roumania (P.R.)	26	0	+	+	+	+
27. United Kingdom	27	+	+	+	+ C	+ VC
28. Sweden	28	0	0	+ VC	+	+
29. Switzerland	29	0	+	+	+	+ C
30. Syria	30	+	+	+	+	0
31. Czechoslovakia (P.R.)	31	0	+ VC	+	+	+
32. Turkey	32	0	0	+	+	0
33. U.S.S.R.	33	+	+	+ C	+	+
Observers						
a. Countries						
San Marino						
U.S.A.		0	+	+	+	0
b. Organisations						
International Frequency Registration Board		0	0	+	+	+
United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.)						
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.)						
International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.)		0	+	+	+	0
International Chamber of Shipping		0	0	+	+	0
International Radio-Maritime Commission (C.I.R.M.)		0	0	+	+	0
International Broadcasting Organisation (O.I.R.)		0	+	+	+	+
International Broadcasting Union (U.I.R.)		0	+	0	0	0

(X) Committee 1 (Executive) is composed of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and of Committees.

ARCHIVES U.I.T. GENEVE

Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of Committees

	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Committee 1. Executive	N.E.Holmblad Denmark	G.Pedersen Denmark	H.Voutaz/Secretariat
Committee 2 Credentials	R.Corteil Belgium	J.L.da Silva Dias Portugal	J.M.Leproux/France
Committee 3 Organisation	J.Meyer France	J.Ehrlich Czechoslovakia Deputy, J.Busak	J.M.Leproux/France J.M.Biansan/France
Committee 4 Technical	V.N.Kessenikh U.S.S.R.	E.Esping Sweden	Shamsha/Ukraine(S.S.R.) H.Anglès d'Auriac/O.I.R.
Committee 5 Frequency Allocation	H.Faulkner United Kingdom	V.Popovic Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)	W.J.Chalk/United Kingdom E.Gross/Roumania (P.R.)
Committee 6 Drafting	Dr.E.Metzler Switzerland	G.R.Parsons United Kingdom	

(St:45)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 152-E
July 26, 1948
Submitted in: English

United Kingdom

Amendment
to document RD 110-E of July 16, 1948

Add to the title of this document No. 110-E:
United Kingdom, in order to read

United Kingdom
Use of directional aerials

(D-35)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 153-E
July 26, 1948
Submitted in: French

COMMITTEE 4
(Technical)

Correction to be made to Document RD 148
of 23 July 1948

Page 1, the title to read:

Report
of Committee 4 (Technical Committee)
1st Meeting
5 July 1948, 11,45 a.m.

At the middle of the page, insert between 2) I.F.R.B. and 3) C.I.R.M.:

3) O.I.R. (International Broadcasting Organisation).

Former point 3) becomes 4) and former point 4) becomes 5).

(D-35)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 154 - E
July 26, 1948

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No 78 - E
July 26, 1948

Submitted in: French

Report

of the Combined Executive Committees

(Committees 1)

of the

European Regional Broadcasting Conference

and the

Maritime Regional Radio Conference.

4th Meeting

23 July 1948

The Meeting was opened at 6.45 p.m. by Mr. N.E. Holmblad, Chairman. The working programme for the week of July 26-31 was immediately taken up for discussion.

BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

The Chairman proposed that, since the Plenary Assembly of that day had not finished the discussion in progress, it should be continued on Monday in order to finish as soon as possible the Report submitted by Committee 4 on the Committee of Eight Countries.

The Chairman of Committee 5 said that there were problems which had to be thought out before the next Plenary Assembly. He preferred that it should be held on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Chairman of Committee 3 wished to know if the Plenary Assembly would continue the discussion in the order set by the Agenda published in Document RD 122. If so, Committee 3 must submit its Report on the nature of the Conference, so that Committee 2 could get on with its work.

The Chairman replied that it was his intention to take the same Agenda at the Plenary Assembly as on the present day.

The Chairman of Committee 4 was of the opinion that the Plenary Assembly should first finish the discussion on the Report of his Committee. Consequently he proposed to continue the discussion in the order set in the Agenda of the Plenary Assembly. He imagined everyone was agreed on that point.

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that he had wished to remind them of a question which was overdue, but he would welcome all suggestions. It was the question of the nature of the Conference. There was unanimous agreement in the Committee on the substance of the question; but the title of the Conference might lend itself to discussion.

The Chairman proposed to set the continuation of the Plenary Assembly for Tuesday afternoon, July 27, and asked the Chairmen of the Committees of the Broadcasting Conference to express their views as to the meetings of their respective Committees.

The Chairman of Committee 2 did not see the utility of fixing any meetings for his Committee for the following week. It had completed its work on the examination of the credentials which had been submitted to it. Where credentials had been judged insufficient, this had been indicated to the interested parties.

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that the text formulated by the Working Group would be delivered to him on Monday morning. Committee 3 could then begin a study of relatively simple articles. He proposed fixing two meetings for the following week, the first on Tuesday and the second on Thursday.

The Chairman of Committee 4 proposed scheduling the following meetings:

Thursday 29 July at 2.30 p.m. - Sub-Committee 4 A

Friday 30 July at 2.30 p.m. - Committee 4

In the course of the following week, the Working Groups of his Committee would meet according to a schedule fixed by the Chairmen of the said Working Groups.

The Chairman of Committee 5 wished to have a meeting for Thursday or Friday morning. The first Group of Committee 5 might meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 9.30 a.m.

The schedule of meetings was therefore fixed as follows:

Monday	9.30 a.m.	-	Group 1 of Committee 5
Tuesday	9.30 a.m.	-	Committee 3
Wednesday	9.30 a.m.	-	Working Group of Committee 5
	2.30 p.m.	-	Committee 3
Thursday	9.30 a.m.	-	Group 1 of Committee 5
	2.30 p.m.	-	Sub-Committee 4 A
Friday	9.30 a.m.	-	Committee 4
	2.30 p.m.	-	Group 1 of Committee 5
	4.45 p.m.	-	Committee 1

(RD Doc. No. 154-E)
(MAR Doc.No. 78-E)

MARITIME RADIO CONFERENCE:

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that his Committee must continue its study of the question of the nature of the Final Acts of the Maritime Conference and the question of signatures.

The Chairman stated that the Chairman of Committee 2, Mr. Gneme, was still at Stockholm. Pending his return, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee might direct the Committee's work. He proposed to schedule a meeting of Committee 2 for Monday afternoon and a meeting of Committee 3 for Wednesday.

The Chairman of Committee 4 desired two meetings for Working Group 4 A, which had an important task to complete, and one meeting for the Committee.

The schedule of the Maritime Conference was fixed as follows:

Monday	9.30 a.m.	- Working Group A of Committee 4
	2.30 p.m.	- Committee 2
Tuesday	9.30 a.m.	- Working Group A of Committee 4
Wednesday	9.30 a.m.	- Committee 3
Thursday	--------	
Friday	9.30 a.m.	- Working Group B of Committee 4
	2.30 p.m.	- Committee 4
	4.45 p.m.	- Committee 1

The Chairman reported that the Head of the Linguistic Service had submitted to him a memorandum concerning the organisation of the Interpreting Service, to the following effect:

"1) In order to facilitate the assignment of interpreters, the Chairmen of Committees, Sub-Committees, and Working Groups are requested to adhere, as much as possible, to the prearranged schedules.

"2) The Chairman of the Conference and the Reception Committee should be notified immediately, if changes in the schedules and the number of meetings become necessary, for the smooth running of the work in progress.

"3) It is now possible to hold 4 meetings simultaneously (2 with simultaneous interpretation, 2 with consecutive interpretation); but it is indispensable that the Head of the Linguistic Service should be notified in time, in order to choose and assign the interpreters in the best possible way. The latter should moreover always be in a position to familiarise themselves with the questions to be dealt with, and the Documents to be examined beforehand."

He wished to draw the attention of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen to this request, so that the necessary provisions might be taken for the organisation of the Interpreting Service.

(RD Doc. No. 154-E)
(MAR Doc.No. 78-E)

Mr. Meyer, Chairman of RD Committee 3, announced that Mr. Lehrmite, Delegate of France to the Maritime Conference, had begged him to report the unanimous wish of the MAR Conference to accelerate its work. He asked if, to that end, it might be possible to grant priority for the study of certain questions, such as the derogation of maritime bands.

The Chairman considered the question raised by Mr. Meyer to be important. He had intended himself to submit it to the Plenary Assembly; but it could be discussed at the present meeting. It was desirable that the Maritime Conference should terminate in the near future. He thought that the competent RD Committee 5 should examine the question of derogations as soon as possible.

The Chairman of Committee 5 said that again was a matter of organisation. He proposed to create a mixed RD/MAR Working Group to draw up a combined Plan and rapidly achieve results. He suggested in addition that the Maritime Conference should establish standards, and the Broadcasting Conference could then take them into consideration in the distribution of frequencies in derogation.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was also of the opinion that the question involved both Conferences. It could be dealt with by the Technical RD Committee and the Technical MAR Committee. He suggested that the Chairmen of these Committees should contact one another, and create a Working Group commissioned to handle the question by working with the maritime and broadcasting experts simultaneously.

The Chairman mentioned an item which interested him in Documen RD 7. He had found there various directives and recommendations concerning the frequency bands to be examined by the Copenhagen Conferences. It appeared that it was for the Broadcasting Conference to take the initiative in dealing with the question. The proposed mixed Working Group would be one way of settling the question. He noted that, while some of the derogations were old and well established, an examination of them from a technical point of view would nevertheless require a great deal of time.

The Chairman of Committee 5 said he was ready to examine the derogations provided for in the Atlantic City Documents.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that his proposal was intended to speed up the work of the Maritime Conference, as desired by a number of Delegations. He thought that a mixed Working Group might be created at once, in which six countries would be represented. He proposed the following: Denmark, France, Poland (P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), United Kingdom, and U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Netherlands favoured the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.; but he would like to have his Working Group 4 A finish its work before the new Mixed Group met.

The Chairman asked if it was intended that the Working Group should occupy itself with the principle of derogations or simply with the final allocations.

(RD Doc. 154 - E)
(MAR Doc. 78 - E)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that it would be a question of establishing the principles concerning shared bands.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was of the opinion that a study group of the two Conferences provided the best solution. Such a Working Group might examine the question of interference, submit a report, and determine whether or not derogations were acceptable.

The Delegate of the Netherlands doubted whether the study of derogations could be undertaken before the Plan for the allocation of coastal station frequencies had been established. It was first necessary to know the technical data; and it was not until afterwards that the derogations could be examined.

The Chairman was not certain of the terms of reference which it was proposed to assign to the Working Group. Were they to make a technical study, or to study the principle of derogations? Was the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. prepared to accept the Chairmanship of the Working Group?

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. accepted the post with pleasure.

The Chairman remarked that it was fully understood that the Working Group was to be composed of representatives of both Conferences, which did not however exclude the possibility of one and the same Delegate representing simultaneously each of the Conferences. It was desirable to fix a meeting for the Working Group.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that, according to the schedule which had just been established, Thursday would be the most favourable date. By that time Committee 5 would be in a position to prepare a number of questions which had been assigned to it.

The first meeting of the mixed Working Group was set for Thursday July 29 at 9.30 a.m.

The meeting rose at 7.50 p.m.

Rapporteur, Chairman,

H. Voutaz. N.E. Holmblad.

(Tr. 42/R. 11/St. 45)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 155 - E
July 26, 1948

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T

of Sub-Committee 4 A

1st. Meeting

22 July 1948

1. The Chairman, Mr. Sponzilli, thanked the Meeting for the honour shown him by his election as Chairman.

In agreement with the Chairman of Committee 4 he proposed Mr. Mercier as Rapporteur. The proposal was accepted.

2. He called the roll of the Delegations who had made known their intention to take part in the work of the Sub-Committee. The roll was as follows:

Albania (P.R.), Austria, Belgium, Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Bulgaria (P.R.), Vatican City, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland (P.R.), Portugal, Roumania (P.R.), United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Czechoslovakia (P.R.), Turkey, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia (F.P.R.).

3. Having reminded Members of the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee (see RD Document No. 48), the Chairman opened the discussion on the question: "Minimum field for satisfactory reception."

On the request of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. the Observer of the O.I.R., Mr. Angles d'Auriac, made a statement on the data in his possession. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that it would be better to confine themselves, for the moment, to the question of the primary zone. A discussion took place in which the Delegates of France, Roumania (P.R.), Ireland, Iceland, and Bielorussia (S.S.R.) took part. The different elements of the question (industrial noises, atmospheric noise, fading) came under consideration.

4. The Delegate of Ireland proposed a value of 3 mV/m for general purposes. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that on the strength of the preceding discussion it would be premature to make a final decision. Each case should be decided on its merits.

5. Mr. Angles d'Auriac demonstrated how the power of the transmitter came into the problem. The limit of the fading area, given a conductivity of 10^{-13} uem. corresponded to a field of 0.3 mv/m per kilowatt radiated (see Document 186 of the O.I.R. which dealt with the question).

A discussion, which followed between the Delegates of France, Greece, Egypt, Iceland, Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), and Bielorussia (S.S.R.), brought up the necessity of distinguishing between the cases of day and night reception.

6. The Delegate of the United Kingdom reverted to the proposal to adopt 3 mv/m as a general rule: but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was not prepared to agree to a single uniform standard. He proposed the formation of a Working Group to comprise, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gross (Roumania), the Delegates of France, Bielorussia, Iceland, and the Observer of the O.I.R.

The Chairman supported the formation of a Working Group on the above lines; but the Delegates of Ireland and the United Kingdom pressed for the acceptance of a 3 mv/m standard.

In the course of the discussion the Delegate of Denmark said that the proposed figure might be accepted for normal cases; i.e. any frequency Plan should guarantee freedom from interference for a field of 3 mv/m. But he supported the proposal to form a Working Group to examine the cases in which a lower value might be applied.

7. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the Terms of Reference of the Working Group should be wordedas follows:

"Sub-Committee 4 A recommends the acceptance of a value of 3 mv/m as the upper limit of the field to be protected in the Direct Zone. Taking into consideration the possibility of using lower values in rural areas, or in areas where the noise level is lower, Sub-Committee 4 A appoints a Working Group to draw up a conspectus of the recommendations relating to the use of a lower field value. Its Members are listed above."

8. The ensuing discussion, in which the Delegates of Denmark Egypt, Bielorussia (S.S.R.), U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Roumania (P.R.) and France took part, brought to light the fact that certain Delegates were in favour of the immediate adoption of the standard of 3 mv/m, and of a reference of the same to Committee 5, leaving it to the Working Group to consider only special cases. Other Delegates on the contrary, considered that the final decision could not be taken except in the light of the work of the Group and the recommendations which it would submit.

Finally, on the proposal of the Delegate of Belgium, the Delegates of Ireland and Denmark were added to the Working Group charged with the examination of the field to be protected. Its composition was therefore as follows:

Chairman: Mr. Gross, Delegate of Roumania (P.R.).

Members: Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Denmark, France, Ireland, Iceland, and the Observer of the O.I.R.

The Group to draw up a Report for the beginning of the following week.

9. The Meeting rose at 1.0 p.m.

C. Mercier,
Rapporteur.

L. Sponzilli,
Chairman.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 156 - E
July 26, 1948

Submitted in: Russian

Corrigendum to be made in document RD 140 - R of 21 July 1948.

Concerns only the Russian text.

St.33

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 157-E
July 27, 1948

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 81-E
July 27, 1948

Submitted in: French

D E N M A R K

Memorandum

concerning the expenses relating to the Broadcasting and Maritime Conferences of Copenhagen and the Committee of Eight Countries of Brussels and their apportionment.

The question of the expenses relating to the two Copenhagen Conferences and of their apportionment raises certain problems.

The convening Administration has thought it well to formulate with the assistance of the Secretariat, the following observations to serve as a basis of deliberation for the Conferences on this subject.

The question of the apportionment of the expenses of the European Broadcasting Conference and the Committee of Eight Countries is regulated in a broad sense by § 11 of the Directives for the C.E.R. annexed to the A.P. § 11 reads as follows:

§ 11

"Since the work of the Committee of Eight Countries must be considered as the first stage of this Conference, and the delegates of the various Administrations to this Committee must not themselves be considered as authorized agents of their own countries but as entrusted with a work of general European interest, the expenses of this Committee shall in principle, like those of the Conference itself, be borne by all of the European countries.

However, to reduce the expenses indicated to a minimum, it is agreed as follows:

a) the salaries of the said Delegates shall be borne by their Administrations;

b) this shall also be the case with regard to their travelling expenses;

c) the only reimbursement made to the Delegates shall be that of a single and identical contractual allowance in Belgian francs corresponding to the daily travel allowance, calculated only for the days that the Delegates are actually in Belgium, at the rate of one Delegate per country. The Chairman of the Committee shall fix this allowance, make the calculations for it and come to an agreement with the Belgian Government on the payment,

which will be reimbursed to it through the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, acting in the name of all the countries participating in the European Regional Broadcasting Conference;

d) the funds necessary for the operation of the Secretariat, which shall be as small as possible, shall be advanced by the Belgian Government under the same conditions of reimbursement in effect for allowances to the delegates;

e) if the Committee of eight countries should decide, by agreement among their members, to call for the collaboration of competent experts, it may make a recommendation to the European Regional Broadcasting Conference, concerning the payment of the reasonable expenses of these experts;

f) the final apportionment of the expenses of the Committee of eight countries and of the Conference itself, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City (1947);

g) it may be decided that the international organizations which may in future participate in the Conference will be invited to participate in all of the expenses of this Conference."

Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention reads as follows:

"ARTICLE 14

Finances of the Union

1. The expenses of the Union shall be classified as ordinary expenses and extraordinary expenses.

2. The ordinary expenses of the Union shall be kept within the limits prescribed by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall include, in particular, the expenses pertaining to the meetings of the Administrative Council, the salaries of the staff and other expenses of the General Secretariat, of the International Frequency Registration Board, of the International Consultative Committees, and of the laboratories and technical installations created by the Union. These ordinary expenses shall be borne by all Members and Associate Members.

3. (1) The extraordinary expenses shall include all expenses pertaining to plenipotentiary conferences, administrative conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees. They shall be borne by the Members and Associate Members who have agreed to participate in these conferences and meetings.

(2) Private operating agencies and international organizations shall contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the administrative conferences and the meetings of the International Consultative Committees in which they participate, in proportion to the number of units corresponding to the class chosen by them among the classes provided in paragraph 4 of this Article. The Administrative Council may, nevertheless, excuse certain international organizations from contributing to these expenses.

(3) Expenses incurred by laboratories and technical installations of the Union, in measurements, testing, or special research for individual Members or Associate Members, groups of Members or Associate Members, or regional organizations or others, shall be borne by those Members or Associate Members, groups, organizations or others.

4. For the purpose of apportioning expenses, Members and Associate Members shall be divided into 8 classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units, namely:

1st class:	30 units,	5th class:	10 units,
2nd class:	25 units,	6th class:	5 units,
3rd class:	20 units,	7th class:	3 units,
4th class:	15 units,	8th class:	1 unit.

5. Each Member and Associate Member shall inform the Secretary General of the class in which it wishes to be included. This decision shall be communicated to the other Members and Associate Members by the Secretary General and shall not be changed during the interval between the coming into force of this Convention and the opening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

6. Members and Associate Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory shares calculated on the basis of the estimated expenditure of the Union for the following financial year.

7. The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union with regard to ordinary expenses and from the date on which accounts for extraordinary expenses, and for documents supplied, are sent to Members and Associate Members. This interest shall be at the rate of 3 % (three per cent) per annum during the first six months after the date on which the amounts are due and at the rate of 6 % (six per cent) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month."

Protocol X of Atlantic City reads as follows:

X

"Protocol

Concerning the Procedure to be Followed by the Countries

Wishing to Modify Their Class of Contribution to

the Expenditures of the Union

The International Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City agrees as follows:

1. In derogation of the provisions of the Madrid Convention, the classification of Units of Contribution provided in Article 14 paragraph 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City shall go into effect as of January 1, 1948.

2. Each Member shall, prior to September 1, 1948, notify the Secretary General of the Union of the class of contribution it has selected, from the classification table set forth in Article 14, paragraph 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City. For meeting expenses for the fiscal year 1948, such notification may indicate the selection of a class of contribution for the expenses of the radio service and a different class for the expenses of the telegraph and telephone service. For meeting expenses for the fiscal year 1949 and subsequent fiscal years, such notification shall indicate the single class selected for meeting the consolidated expenses of the radio service and the telegraph and telephone service.

3. Members failing to make decision prior to September 1, 1948, in accordance with the foregoing paragraph shall be bound to contribute in accordance with the number of units to which they have subscribed under the Madrid Convention, provided, however, that if such Members have, under the Madrid Convention, subscribed to a class of contribution for the radio service which is different from the class subscribed by them for the telegraph and telephone service, they shall, for the fiscal year 1949 and subsequent years, be bound to contribute in accordance with the higher of these two classes."

For the study of this question, it is worth while to be familiar with the resolution taken by the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., which reads as follows:

"20.

"Resolution concerning the detachment of members of the Permanent Staff of the Union to regional conferences.

(Minutes of the 26th Meeting, Document 89 revised)

The Administrative Council

considers

that is desirable that members of the permanent staff of the Union should be detached for temporary loan to regional conferences upon their request to the extent personnel may be available. In this case, the regional conferences must be required to cover all the expenses of this personnel. The amount thus collected will be credited to the Union."

A. It is desirable to examine whether the accounts of the Committee of Eight Countries should be, or can be, adjoined to those of the Copenhagen RD Conference, or whether they should be controlled separately.

Although the Directives stipulate in § 11 that "the expenses of this Committee shall in principle, like those of the Conference itself, be borne by all of the European countries", it is well to remember that, this Committee was entrusted with a work of general European interest, and that consequently the expenses should in principle be borne by all of the European countries. It is true that for the expenses of the Committee, one might wonder if countries like the Republic of San Marino could be called upon to contribute to the cost, or if the apportionment should be limited to the 33 signatories of the Additional Protocol.

B. The apportionment of the expenses might be achieved in different ways for the European Broadcasting Conference.

Firstly,

a) should all the signatories of the AP contribute to the expenses, or only the participants in the Conference? In the latter case, Lebanon would be excluded.
b) how should the Republic of San Marino be charged?
c) how should the United States of America be charged?
d) how should the following organisations be charged?

1. The International Chamber of Shipping
2. C.I.R.M.
3. O.I.R.
4. U.I.R.

e) In regard to the I.F.R.B., which is an organ of the I.T.U., the situation is quite special. It would appear that it should be exempted.
f) Concerning the U.N. (whether it is a question of the Organisation itself or of its telecommunication service), it would also be desirable to examine this as a special case.
g) As to specialised agencies such as U.N.E.S.C.O. and the O.A.C.I., there are to our knowledge no provisions applicable to them concerning exemption from payments. Since the Copenhagen Conferences are "regional", it would appear that they are entirely at liberty to decide sovereignly.

By referring to Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention, to which there is a cross-reference in § 11 (f) of the "Directives", it will be noted that Article 14, in paragraph 3 provides for (1) the contribution of the participants and (2) the contribution of international organisations.

At Montreux, for example, the organisations were called upon to contribute and the Montreux Convention even provided, in Article 10, that the expenses should be borne "by the participating Governments and the international organisations admitted to Conferences."

C. Apportionment of the expenses for the MAR Conference.

Questions analagous to those arising under B, above.

In addition, it will be necessary to examine how the expenses should be apportioned,

a) for the RD Conference, and
b) for the MAR Conference*.

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*Annex 1 indicates who are the participants (A) in the European Broadcasting Conference and (B) in the Maritime Radio Conference, according to the information communicated to the Reception Committee (16/7/48).

A decision will have to be taken as to whether a discrimination should be made on the subject of languages or if, in view of the parity of the languages adopted here, the accounts should be established without regard to the different languages used and the expenses resulting therefrom.

In regard to the classes of contribution of which the Bureau of the Union was notified and which it communicated to us, the table annexed hereto (Annex 2) shows the situation as of 16 July 1948.

Protocol X allows Administrations to declassify themselves until 1 September 1948. It would be wise, however, to determine if that date should be maintained for the present Conference or advanced, in order to enable the Copenhagen Conferences to establish the definitive table of the classes which should be taken as a basis for the apportionment of expenses.

The preceding decisions, indispensable for the establishment of accounts, might act as a source of inspiration to Committee 3, which is entrusted with the formulation of the text of the new Convention, notably in case the Committee should decide to insert a clause on the "Expenses of the Conferences", as was done at the Montreux Conference (cf. Article 10).

We reproduce below for purposes of information the above-mentioned text of Article 10 of the Montreux Convention.

"Article 10

Expenses of Conferences

§ 1. Without prejudice to special provisions which may be contained in the Plan, the expenses of the European Broadcasting Conferences shall be borne by the participating Governments and the international organisations admitted to the Conferences.

§ 2. For the purpose of apportioning expenses the participants shall be divided into four classes, each contributing in the proportion of the following numbers of units:

1st class: 25 units.
2nd class: 20 units,
3rd class: 15 units,
4th class: 10 units.

The first three classes shall comprise the Governments included in the first three classes under the Article on the payment of expenses of the Bureau of the Union in the International Telecommunication Convention.

The fourth class shall comprise Governments which are included in the last three classes of the said Article of the International Telecommunication Convention, and in addition international organisations.

§ 3. Contributions shall be paid according to the provisions of the said Convention."

In a resolution of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. (No. 21), the Council requested the C.C.I. to let it know, amongst other things, "which documents should be printed and published and/or mimeographed."

The identical question could be asked in relation to the Copenhagen Conferences. In view of the financial repercussions that this question raises, it is opportune to ask it here also.

If it is true that at Prague, Lucerne and Montreux the documents were printed, it is essential to realise that the Copenhagen Documents will probably be very voluminous.

Then again, if it were decided to print all the Documents, it would be necessary to keep in mind the following points:

a) that there will be three languages instead of only one;

b) that, for this very reason, the circulation will be less for each language;

c) therefore that the expenses, greatly increased by comparison with 1939, will be very high.

This point should also be carefully studied.

(TR. 42/R. 11/D. 19)

Annex 1.

(RD Doc. No. 157-E)
(MAR Doc. No. 81-E)

List of participants in the two Conferences based on information communicated up to and including 16 July 1948.

Participant	RD Conference	MAR Conference
I Countries	A	B
a) Albania P.R.	RD	MAR
Austria	RD	-
Belgium	RD	MAR
Bulgaria P.R.	RD	MAR
Bielorussia S.S.R.	RD	MAR
Czechoslovakia P.R.	RD	MAR
Denmark	RD	MAR
Egypt	RD	MAR
Finland	RD	MAR
France	RD	MAR
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia	RD	MAR
Greece	RD	MAR
Hungary	RD	MAR
Iceland	RD	MAR
Ireland	RD	MAR
Italy	RD	MAR
Luxemburg	RD	-
Monaco	RD	MAR
Netherlands	RD	MAR
Norway	RD	MAR
Poland P.R.	RD	MAR
Portugal	RD	MAR
Roumania P.R.	RD	MAR
Sweden	RD	MAR
Switzerland	RD	MAR
Syria	RD	MAR
Turkey	RD	MAR
Ukraine S.S.R.	RD	MAR
United Kingdom	RD	MAR
U. S. S. R.	RD	MAR
Vatican City	RD	-
Yugoslavia F.P.R.	RD	MAR

(RD Doc. 157-E)
(MAR Doc. 81-E)

b)	<u>European Observer</u>			
	San Marino	RD	-	
c)	<u>Extra-European Observer</u>			
	United States of America	RD	MAR	
	II <u>Organizations</u>			
a)	I.F.R.B.	RD	MAR	I.T.U. Organization
b)	U.N.			U.N.
c)	I.C.A.O.			Spec. Agency S.Fr.Ch. Art. 57
	U.N.E.S.C.O.			ditto
d)	C.I.R.M.	RD	MAR	
	Int. Chamber of Shipping	RD	MAR	
	O.I.R.	RD	-	
	U.I.R.	RD	-	

Annex 2
(RD Doc. 157-E)
(MAR Doc. 81-E)

Situation as of 16 July 1948.

Classification of countries for their subscriptions in 1948.

	Class	Units	Notif.
Albania P.R.	VIII	1	555
Austria	VIII	1	539
Belgium	V	10	542
Bulgaria P.R.	VII	3	550
Bielorussia S.S.R.	V	10	
Czechoslovakia P.R.	V	10	544
Denmark	V	10	545
Egypt	IV	15	-
Finland	VI	5	550
France	I	30	544
Greece	VI	5	544
Hungary	VIII	1	546
Iceland	VIII	1	549
Ireland	V	10	-
Italy	II	25	546
Luxemburg	VII	3	541
Monaco	VIII	1	542
Morocco)	VI (5)	?	539
Tunisia)	VII(3)		549
Netherlands	V	10	543
Norway	V	10	542
Poland P.R.	III	20	554
Portugal	IV	15	551
Roumania P.R.	VI	5	550
Sweden	V	10	551
Switzerland	V	10	550
Syria	VI	5	-
Turkey	V	10	549
Ukraine S.S.R.	III	20	-
United Kingdom	I	30	-
U.S.S.R.	I	30	-
Vatican City	VIII	1	541
Yugoslavia F.P.R.	V	10	-

	Class	Units	Notif.
Observers			
a) Countries			
S. Marino	VI	5	-
United States of America	I	30	550
b) Organizations			
I			
I.F.R.B.			
I.T.U. Org. (as org. in general			
U.N. ((I.T.U./U.N. arrangement)			
U.N.E.S.C.O.)Spec. agencies			
I.C.A.O.)(Art. 57, U.N. Charter)			
II			
C.I.R.M.			
Int. Chamber of Shipping			
O.I.R.			
U.I.R.			

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 158-E

July 27, 1948

Submitted in: Russian

To The Chairman of
the European Regional
Broadcasting Conference

Monsieur Holmblad.

R.S.F.S.R.

Observations re 2 revised variants of the preliminary plan, proposed by the Committee of Eight Countries.

1) The Delegation of the R.S.F.S.R. has explained its frequency requirements in a request dispatched in February 1948 to the Committee of Eight Countries. According to this request, the necessity of ensuring a normal audibility of the programme on the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. makes it indispensable to obtain:

Three long waves for exclusive use, five medium waves for exclusive use in the range below 1000 kilocycles, and seven medium waves, shared with other radiostations, four of which ought to be in the range below 1000 kilocycles.

The variant of the preliminary plan, as per Document 279, does not take into account our minimum requirements. It proposes three long waves for exclusive use, no medium wave for exclusive use and 12 shared waves. Obviously this draft plan is entirely unacceptable for the R.S.F.S.R. and cannot serve as a basis for further deliberations.

The variant of the preliminary plan, as per Document 281, attributes to the R.S.F.S.R. three long waves for exclusive use, four medium waves for exclusive use and eight medium waves, shared with other stations. This plan satisfies our requirements, if not fully, yet to a considerable degree and can figure as a basis for the compilation of the plan of the Copenhagen Conference.

2) As regards the width of the channel, the Delegation of the R.S.F.S.R. would like to declare once more that, in its opinion, the separation by 10 kilocycles appears to be considerably more convenient both, for its own, as well as for all other European countries, than the separation by 9 kilocycles.

The Chief of the Delegation
of U.S.S.R.

Makaroff

(D.28)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No.159-E
July 27 1948

Submitted in: Russian

To the Chairman of the European
Broadcasting Conference

Monsieur Holmblad.

The Ukrainian S.S.R.

Observations re the revised preliminary draft plan for attributing frequencies, as proposed by the Committee of Eight Countries.

Having studied the preliminary draft plans submitted by the Committee of Eight Countries for examination by the Copenhagen Conference, the Ukrainian Delegation finds that:

Document No.279

1. Plan No.279, elaborated by Professor Van der Pol and Mr. Hayes, allows the Ukrainian S.S.R., 8 frequencies in all, 5 of which are shared ones. At the same time, there are high power stations, neighbours by channels, which are situated geographically so near that the territory taken care of by each of the Ukrainian radio stations appears considerably reduced in consequence of interferences caused by them. As a result Ukrainian national broadcasting finds itself in a most difficult position and will not be able to ensure an efficient utilisation of technical broadcasting means for the transmission of its national programmes on the wide territory of the country with its more than 40 million inhabitants.

2. At the same time the Plan No.279 proposes to attribute to Germany 9 frequencies, 4 of which are those for exclusive use. This places German broadcasting in a privileged position, in comparison with other European countries and more particularly in comparison with the Ukrainian S.S.R., which has suffered unspeakably at the hands of German fascist agression.

3. In this manner the Plan No.279 unfortunately does not take into account the minimum requirements of frequencies by the Ukrainian national broadcasting, requirements which are wholly legitimate and just and have been stated in a demand despatched by the Ukrainian Administration to the Committee of Eight Countries.

4. In view of the above-stated reason, the Ukrainian Delegation considers it its duty to declare that the Plan No.279 is entirely unacceptable for the Ukrainian Administration.

Document No.281

1. Plan No.281, elaborated by Professor Kotelnikoff, takes into consideration an attribution to the Ukraine of 10 frequencies, 4 of which are shared ones. While not fully meeting all requirements, this plan safeguards in a better manner the minimum needs of Ukrainian broadcasting, and the Ukrainian Administration considers it acceptable. The U.S.S.R. Delegation recommends that the general number of channels should be increased to 11, including in this number 8 channels for exclusive use, and that the station Charkov should obtain a longer wave.

2. As regards the (technical) basic principles of both plans, the Ukrainian Delegation believes that Plan No.281, with a separation of frequencies by 10 kc/s, is elaborated on grounds which do more justice to all European countries and answer better the requirements of the highly perfectioned broadcasting services of Europe.

Copenhagen,
July 26, 1948.

The Chief of the Delegation of
the Ukrainian S.S.R.

B. Shamsha.

(D.19)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 160 - E
July 27, 1948

Submitted in: Russian

To the Chairman
of the European Broadcasting Conference of Copenhagen,
Monsieur Holmblad.

Declaration of the Bielorussian S.S.R. re the data submitted by the Committee of 8 countries on matters of Broadcasting.

/ Second Session /

The Bielorussian S. S. Republic has submitted to the Committee of Eight countries a demand for 4 frequencies, viz:

1)	208	kilocycles	Minsk	100	kW
2)	870	"	Motilev	100	kW
3)	958	"	Homel	20	kW
4)	690	"	Baronovichi	20	kW

Of the indicated frequencies we propose to obtain frequencies of exclusive use for Minsk and Motilev, and shared ones for Homel and Baronovichi.

After having examined the draft documents 279 and 281, we have noted that document No. 281 allows to the B.S.S.R. 3 frequencies 2 of which are frequencies for exclusive use, while 1 is a shared one.

Although this document does not give full satisfaction to our demand, we can accept it, as it takes into account the interests of the B.S.S.R. in the matter of exclusive channels. However we ask for an additional shared frequency for Radiostation Baronovichi and request that Motilev be given a lower frequency.

Document No. 279 does not take into account the requirements of the Bielorussian S.S.R. with regard to ensuring to its territory a satisfactory broadcasting system. It allows to the Republic two shared frequencies and only one for its exclusive use. This does not at all answer the needs of the B.S.S.R. Therefore the variant of the plan that has been compiled on the basis of the separation of channel-width by 9 kc/s as submitted in Document 279, is unacceptable for us.

The Chief of the Delegation of B.S.S.R.

Likhouchine.

St.33

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No.161-E
July 27, 1948

Submitted in: French

Committee 3

Working Group

Article ..... (1)

ABROGATION OF THE CONVENTION AND PLAN

§ 1. The present Convention and Plan shall lapse as between all the parties signatory or adherent thereto as from the coming into force of a new Convention. The Plan shall lapse as from the coming into force of a new Plan.

§ 2. In the event of a Government not approving a new Plan, the Convention shall lapse, as regards the said Government, as from the coming into force of the new Plan.

(1) Replaces § 4 of Article 4 of the Lucerne Convention, and is identical with the wording of Article 7 of the Montreux Convention.

Tr.11/R.11/D.19)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN,1948

RD Document No 162-E
July 27,1948

Submitted in:English

CORRIGENDUM

TO DOCUMENT RD 123-E

Page 3, last line,information concerning LUBLIN should read as follows:

LUBLIN	----	-------	---	Uses an international channel.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 163-E
July 28, 1948

Submitted in: French

REPORT

to Sub-Committee 4 A

of the
Working Group to Determine Field Values on Reception

The Working Group set up by the Technical Sub-Committee 4A was instructed to study the different disturbance fields (atmospheric and industrial), and to submit figures for the types of fields requiring protection against interference from other stations.

The Working Group has held three meetings, in which the following took part:

Mr. E. Gross, Chairman,
Mr. Likoushine, Delegate of Bielorussia S.S.R.,
Mr. Steen Andersen, Delegate of Denmark,
Mr. Mercier, Delegate of France,
Mr. Monaghan, Delegate of Ireland,
Mr. Gunnlaugur Briem, Delegate of Iceland,
Mr. Angles d'Auriac, O.I.R. Observer.

There were also two shorter meetings.

The values of atmospheric and industrial interference were studied. Examination of the effects of fading led to a distinction between day-time conditions and night-time conditions. The available documentary evidence concerning the extent of atmospheric and industrial disturbance fields was found insufficient for a thorough study of the problem submitted to the Working Group.

The data contained in the following documents was analysed and compared:

C.C.I.R. data concerning the values of atmospheric interference;

F.C.C. data (contained in O.I.R. Document No. 186) concerning the necessary fields in different regions;

Data published by the Lorentz Society concerning the values of, and variations in, atmospheric disturbances;

Values indicated by the Federal Telegraph and Radio Corporation concerning the values of atmospheric and industrial disturbances;

Results of studies recently made by the C.P.F. at Geneva on atmospheric disturbances;

Data published by the O.I.R. on the field standards indicated by various countries as necessary to receiving.

The Working Group has distinguished between diurnal and nocturnal receiving conditions, as also between the ranges of long waves and medium waves. Certain special geographic cases were also discussed.

In adopting the following values of the fields requiring protection, the Working Group has not taken into account the values likely to be accepted with a view to such protection.

A. Medium Waves

The Working Group has made a distinction between exclusive waves, which offer possibility of a service in the secondary zone, and shared waves, in the case of which protection is considered necessary only in the primary zone.

1) Shared waves (night conditions)

The field standard to be protected has been established on the basis of a comparison with the median values of the industrial disturbances encountered in small cities. The atmospheric disturbances have not been taken as an element of comparison, for the reason that they are in general a much less potent factor of interference than other causes (station - sharing and industrial disturbances). The value 2.5 mV/m was adopted.

2) Exclusive waves

In the case of these waves, the disturbances due to the other transmitters can be effectively reduced. The atmospheric disturbances have accordingly been taken as an element of comparison, in order to protect the reception even in the case of rural areas where industrial disturbances are markedly less. The value 1 mV/m was adopted.

This value generally concerns the secondary zone. The Working Group was of opinion that protection in the secondary zone should be confined within the boundaries of the national territory of the transmitter.

3) Day conditions

Since during the day the disturbances due to indirect propagation are non-existant, and the atmospherics have a much lower value (1:30 at the least), 0.5 mV/m was adopted as the value of the field.

It may be added that the fields necessary outside of the rural areas might be those which figure in the F.C.C. standards (see O.I.R. Document No. 186).

B. Long Waves

As it is normally not indicated to share long waves, and as the standard of atmospherics is considerably greater on long waves, the value of 3 mV/m was adopted for night conditions. For daytime conditions 1 mV/m is recommended.

C. Special Cases

In view of the special conditions existing above latitude 65° the Working Group recommends that the countries interested in exceptional modifications of the preceding standards should submit their observations directly to Sub-Committee 4 A. (D34)

In the case of Iceland, the very special conditions relating to atmospherics in that country prompt us to propose the following field standards:

0.2 mV/m for medium waves,

0.5 mV/m for long waves.

The Chairman:

Ernest Gross.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Doc. No. 164-E
July 28, 1948

Submitted in: French

PORTUGAL

OBSERVATIONS OF THE PORTUGESE BROADCASTING SERVICE ON THE VARIANTS AT 9 kc/s & 10 kc/s OF THE DRAFTS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF EIGHT COUNTRIES

1. SEPARATION BETWEEN FREQUENCIES.

Although a separation of 10 kc/s is, from a purely technical point of view, preferable to a 9 kc/s separation, the Portugese Delegation considers that for practical reasons the 9 kc/s separation should be adopted.

2. NEITHER OF THE 2ND TWO VARIANTS SATISFIES THE REQUIREMENTS SUBMITTED BY PORTUGAL.

In general we regret that the observations sent to Brussels were not taken into consideration. The second variant at 9 kc/s is even less satisfactory than the first, while the second variant at 10 kc/s is like the first, unacceptable because it does not offer the minimum conditions capable of serving as a basis of discussion.

3. With the intention of facilitating the analysis of the minimum requirements of Portugal, we annex hereto a table recapitulating the requirements already submitted at Brussels.

4. We especially wish to draw attention to the following points:

a) the transmitters of EMISSORA NACIONAL DE RADIODIFUSAO (State Broadcasting Service), applications 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, transmit different programmes simultaneously;

b) no long wave is applied for, although the 238 kc/s frequency was allocated to Portugal by the Lucerne Convention, and accordingly belongs to her still;

As compensation, we hope to be allocated the two exclusive medium waves applied for.

c) the LISBOA NACIONAL transmitter (Castanheira, 120 KW) has always operated, and still operates, on the frequency of 629 kc/s, using an antifading aerial;

d) The LISBOA REGIONAL transmitter (Barcarena, 15 KW) is operating at present on 722 kc/s and can not on structural grounds operate on frequencies higher than 1100 kc/s.

Note - We hope that in accordance with No. 2 of § 4 of the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol to the Acts

of the Atlantic City Conference, signed by the countries of the European area, the frequency 629 kc/s (or 628) will be maintained for the LISBOA NACIONAL transmitter (Castanheira, 120 KW), and that a frequency lower than 1100 kc/s will be allocated to the LISBOA REGIONAL transmitter (15 KW, Barcarena).

The allocation of any other frequencies would involve a great deal of work and expense, which would be contrary to the Atlantic City recommendations.

5. The Portugese Delegation remains at the disposal of the appropriate Committees to furnish them with any complementary information which they may find useful

The Head of the Portugese Delegation,
FERNANDO DE ECA

(Tr.42/R11/D32)

- P O R T U G A L -

EUROPEAN REGIONAL BROADCASTING CONFERENCE (1948)
BROADCASTING REQUIREMENTS

Frequency Band	Application Number	Station Designation	Location	Present Power	Power (KW) Requested	Observations
Band A (525 to 800 kc/s)	1	Lisboa Nacional	Castanheira	50	120	Exclusive frequency, the nearest possible to 629 kc/s (1)
	2	Nerte Nacional	Gondomar	10	50	Exclusive frequency (2)
Band B (800 to 1100 kc/s)	3	Radio Club Português	Parede	20	40	Shared frequency. The secondary service night zone within the national territory should be protected in terms to be arranged (3)
	4	Lisboa Regional	Barcarena	15	15	Shared frequency. The secondary service night zone within the national territory should be protected in terms to be arranged (4)
Band C (1100 to 1400 kc/s)	5	Radio Catolica Portuguesa	Lisboa	2	20	Shared frequency. The secondary service night zone in the national territory should be protected in terms to be arranged.
	6	Porto	Porto	2	2	Shared frequency, with the field protected in terms to be arranged
	6	Porto	Porto	2	2	
	7	Centro Regional	Coimbra	0.25	1	Shared frequency, with the field protected in terms to be arranged
	8	Sul Regional	Faro	1	1	
	9	Porto Regional	Porto	1	5	Shared frequency, with the field protected in terms to be arranged (2)
	10	Atlantico Regional	S. Miguel - the Azores	-	2	Shared frequency (5)

Frequency Band	Application Number	Station Designation	Location	Present Power	Power (KW) Requested	Observations
Band D (1400 to 1605 kc/s)	11	Braga	Braga	-	0.25	Shared frequency
	12	Portimao	Portimao	-	0.25	
	13	Funchal	Madeira	0.25	1	Shared frequency (5)
	14	Low power stations	Portugal Continental and the Azores	0.25	0.25	Shared frequency
	15	Low power stations	Portugal Continental and Madeira	0.25	0.25	Shared frequency

Observations:

A. Some of the stations provided for Bands C and D could operate on common international waves, by adopting a convenient number of these frequencies and studying a rational plan for their use by low power stations.

B. The application for only two exclusive frequencies constitutes the maximum sacrifice that the Portuguese Broadcasting system can support.

Accordingly, if there were a possibility of allocation of a greater number of exclusive frequencies, or if such an allocation were to be made to other countries with the same conditions, Portugal reserves the right to return to this subject and to claim another exclusive frequency, in Band B.

1) the transmitter has always operated, and still operates, on 629 kc/s, with antifading aerial.
2) to service one of the most mountainous regions where the conductivity of the soil is among the worst in the country.
3) at present operating on 1068 kc/s.
4) the transmitter is operating at presemt on 722 kc/s and cannot operate on a frequency higher than 1100 kc/s.
5) to service mountainous regions of a volcanic nature.

Copenhagen 27/7/48.

(Tr.42/R.11/D.19)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 165-E
July 28, 1948

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 85-E
July 28, 1948

Submitted in: English.

Committee 5 RD (Frequency Allocation)

Proposals for study of derogation by the oint orking roup of the Marine and Broadcasting Conferences.

At the joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Broadcasting and Marine Conferences held on the 23rd July, 1948, a Joint Working Group was set up to consider the question of derogations in the marine bands 415 - 485 kc/s and 515 - 525 kc/s, and Committee 5 RD was given the task of preparing a list of questions to be addressed to that Joint Working Group.

On behalf of Committee 5 RD, I therefore request this Joint Working Group to study paragraph 138 of the Atlantic City Regulations and to report on whether any or all of the five stations mentioned therein can be accommodated in the marine bands and if so, on what frequencies and what power can be tolerated without causing harmful interference to the maritime mobile service.

H. Faulkner

Chairman

Committee 5 RD

(St:45)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 166-E
July 28, 1948
Submitted in: French

R E P O R T

of Working Group No. 2 of Committee 5

In making out the account of the requirements, the U.S.S.R. Delegation submitted the following proposal:

"Frequencies should be allocated to all the countries of the European area one after the other, including countries which were not invited to the Conference. In order to take into account the requirements of countries, and for the later work of formulating the Plan, it is necessary to list in alphabetical order the names of the countries to which frequencies are to be allocated in the Plan. It is essential to place on this list, in alphabetical order, all the countries of the European area regardless of whether or not they have been invited to the Conference. All these countries should be treated on equal terms. For example, the frequencies for the Soviet Socialist Republics of Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Finno-Carelia, and Moldavia, for Palestine and several other countries not invited to the Conference should be allocated in the same way as for the other European countries. In this alphabetical list each of these countries should be placed according to alphabetical order."

The Working Group was unanimously of opinion that in the formulation of the Plan frequencies should be allocated to all the countries of the European area taken independently, whether represented at, or invited to, the Conference or not.

However, it seemed to the Delegations of France and Great Britain that the alphabetical list proposed by the U.S.S.R. Delegation raised a question of principle, which went beyond the terms of reference of the Working Group. The Working Group accordingly referred the proposal to the Committee.

(Tr.42/R 11/D-35)

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 167

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 178 – Amendments to Document No. 167-F
- Document No. 361 – Corrections to Document No. 167

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No.167-E
July 28, 1948

Submitted in: French

MINUTES

OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Third Meeting

Meeting of Friday 23 July 1948

1. The Meeting opened at 2.30 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.E. Holmblad.

2. The proposed Agenda (RD Doc.122) was adopted without discussion.

3. Item 1 on the Agenda: Approval of the Minutes of the Third Meeting, Meeting of July 9 (RD Doc. 104).

4. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) wished to make two corrections to the Minutes in question, viz.:

5. a) in the vote on the question of determining whether the admission of new members should be decided by a 2/3 majority, Yugoslavia was indicated as having abstained. The reference should read that Yugoslavia did not take part in the vote.

6. The Chairman said it was he who had registered the non-participation as an abstention.

7. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), continuing, said:

b) page 8 of the English text read:

"The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) wondered how the votes would be counted, as several Delegations had not arrived, and the majority might be misleading."

He wished to replace the words "as several Delegations had not arrived" by the words "as the credentials of all the Delegates had not yet been verified."

8. The Chairman could not agree with the Delegate of Yugoslavia on that correction. The reply he had made to the speaker at the time proved that the first version, checked by the verbatim report, was the true one. Although the Delegate of Yugoslavia reiterated his affirmation, the Chairman clearly recalled that it was at another moment that the question of credentials not being yet verified by the appropriate Committee had been raised.

He would clear up the matter by a direct talk with the Delegate of Yugoslavia. The correction, on which they agreed, would then appear in the document correcting the Minutes of the Meetings of the Third Plenary Assembly.

9. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) wished his remarks on page 7 of the English text to be rewritten to read as follows:

> "The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) also supported the Yugoslav Delegate's proposal of 4 clearly defined points arranged in order of decreasing importance. The formulation of the Plan was a difficult task; but the Plan had to be made and adopted by a very large majority."

10. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) wished his remarks on page 9 of the English text to be changed to read as follows:

> "The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) said that ..... there were now two variants between which the Assembly was called upon to make a decision, and it should do everything in its power to reach a unanimous agreement. He for his part supported the proposal of the Delegate of Yugoslavia."

11. The Chairman agreed to the two latter modifications. Subject to these two amendments, he declared the Minutes of RD 104 to be adopted.

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12. Item 2 on the Agenda: Report of Committee 4 on the work of the Committee of Eight.

13. The Chairman gave the floor to the Chairman of Committee 4, Professor Kessenikh.

14. The Chairman of Committee 4 said that the result of the work of Committee 4, as the body to which had been assigned the technical analysis of the Brussels documentation (Documents 279, 281 and 284), was contained in Documents RD 137 and 143, unanimously approved by Committee 4. He described the difficulties in connection with the terms of reference of the Committee. In order to surmount them, it had been necessary to create Sub-Committees, one of which (Sub- Committee 4 B), subdivided into several Working Groups, had accomplished a great deal of work in a very short space of time. Sub-Committee 4 B had in particular examined the Final Report of Brussels and its first eight Annexes (Document 284), which were technical recommendations. It was proposed to accept some of the recommendations, amplify others, and reserve a few for future examination.

15. The Chairman thanked Professor Kessenikh for his statement and for the work done by Committee 4. He asked whether there were any observations to make on the Report submitted by Committee 4.

16. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) asked what were the real causes of the divergence between the points of view of the various Delegates, as revealed in RD Document 137, on the fundamental question of Germany.

17. The Chairman of Committee 4 answered that Documents RD 143, 132 and 137 called for the following commentary. It was a question of (1) the extent to which the two variants 279 and 281 allocated to Germany the minimum of frequencies and power corresponding to the present international situation, (2) the requirements of the European countries which in the majority has been the victims of Germany, and (3) the necessity of preventing a rebirth of Fascist propaganda in Germany. Sub-Committee 4 B and its Working Group had therefore compared drafts 279 and 281 with the situation created before the war by the Lucerne and Montreux Plans. For medium waves, Germany had been allocated at Lucerne 11 frequencies and 327 KW, and at Montreux 8 frequencies and 657 KW. Variant 279 proposed for Germany a total power markedly higher than that which had been assigned to her at Montreux, in fact so high that for the American zone alone the power assigned was higher than the power that the Lucerne Plan allocated to the whole of Germany. At the other extreme, Variant 281 granted absolutely no priority to Germany, either in respect of frequencies or in respect of power.

18. As the Delegate of a country which had particularly suffered from the German agression, he (Mr. Kessenikh) considered that they had no right to envisage the German question under the guise of hypocritical neutrality. Any endeavour to favour Germany was contrary to the vital interests of the peoples of Europe.

19. The Observer of the United States begged the Assembly to refer to RD Document 87. That Document stated that, when the time came for the Conference to formulate a Plan concerning areas in which the Government of the United States was interested, the Delegation of the United States would make use of the privileges accorded it by the Additional Protocol of Atlantic City to comment on the question. That was the reason why the Delegation of the United States was reserving its comments on Documents 132 and 137. Meanwhile, the Delegation was at the disposal of the Committees and Working Groups for any and every information it might be able to furnish on the subject of the areas in which the United States was interested. The Delegation of the United States wished this statement to be inserted in the Report of Committee 4, and in the Minutes of that day's meeting.

20. The Chairman said this would be done.

21. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) thanked Professor Kessenikh for his statement. He agreed with the principles the latter had expressed. They were principles which should serve as the basis of the allocation of frequencies to Germany. All Delegates should be in agreement on those principles; but Document 132 showed that there were divergent points of view. Let those who did not share his opinion explain their attitude!

22. The Delegate of the United Kingdom had not fully understood the points of view put forward by Professor Kessenikh, and asked him to repeat them more clearly.

23. The Chairman of Committee 4 explained that Document 137 showed that, in spite of many arguments advanced by the Delegate of the United Kingdom and partly supported by the Delegate of France, Variant 279 allocated to Germany a power which considerably exceeded that which she had had before the war. It was quite natural for the Delegate of Poland and other Delegates to wonder how it came about that Committee 4 had not made a definite recommendation to reject Variant 279 and accept Variant 281 as a basis, with any modifications which might be necessary. He repeated that they had no right to remain neutral on the question, but should take the proper steps to prevent the power of Germany from increasing again. He hoped that his second statement would be understood by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. There was no ambiguity in the matter. He would be interested to hear the opinion of the United Kingdom Delegation.

(Tr.42/R.11)

24. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that most of the Delegates, including Professor Kessenikh himself, were engineers. That being so, he could not understand how they could recommend as a satisfactory solution an immense reduction of the power assigned to any country. No valid conclusion could be drawn from a comparison of the power now proposed for Germany and the power proposed for that Country in 1939. The total power allocated by both variants to the aggregate of European transmitters was ever so much higher than the total power in the Lucerne Plan. It was out of the question therefore to compare the allocations now proposed for Germany with those proposed in 1939. Moreover the absolute value of the power was one thing, and the choice of frequencies with an eye to interference was another. All those questions should be considered on a purely technical plane, on which as engineers they should be able to come to agreement. For example the single frequency allocated to the Russian Zone of Occupation was equivalent, or nearly so, to the two frequencies allocated to certain other Zones. Professor Kessenikh was enough of an expert in radio to judge for himself in the matter, and he would probably come to the conclusion that the area served by the single frequency was not very different from that which would be served by any two other frequencies. It was evident that they must not give to Germany more frequencies than were necessary for the transmission of a single programme. Germany must not be allowed to prepare again for agression. But that was a political question, which had to be kept clear from the technical aspect of the matter. Nor must they forget to think of the service of the occupation troops who, far from their native Countries, needed the distraction and consolation provided by broadcasting.

25. The Delegate of France was astonished to hear the problem of Germany brought up as a whole. He had not thought that there would be any discussion of fundamentals at the Plenary Assembly. The problem had two aspects, political and technical. Before Committee 5 could solve the technical problem of frequency allocation to Germany, the Assembly would have to give it general directives, for Germany was not represented at the Conference. The fact that it was not created a unique situation. The political problem would have to be solved first. It was a basic principle, on which everyone surely agreed, that Germany should receive the strictly indispensable minimum necessary to enable it to transmit one programme for each Zone. It was equally normal to supply Germany with more restricted means of action than she had had before the war, taking into consideration the difference in the territory to be served.

26. They must not now discuss the relative merits of the two variants 279 and 281. Both had their faults. The first allocated too many frequencies to Germany, and the second allocated only exclusive frequencies, i.e. frequencies of too high a quality. What was quite certain was that before all else they had to agree on the basic principle mentioned above, which, in his opinion, was entirely fair and satisfactory to the French Delegation.

27. The Chairman found it quite normal that the question of frequencies for Germany should be raised at the Assembly, for it was an important part of Committee 4's Report in Document RD.137. But that Committee's directives had been only to analyse the Brussels work. The allocation of the German frequencies was a matter for Committee 5, which in its turn would take Committee 4's Report as its directive.

Was the Plenary Assembly prepared to accept the Report as it stood?

Had the Chairman of Committee 5 any observations to make?

28. The Chairman of Committee 5, Mr Faulkner, agreed with the basic principles of the French Delegate. They were approximately the same as those which had served as a directive to the Working Group, which had drawn up variant 279 at Brussels. He quoted the following passage from variant 279:

29. "The Committee considers that, to provide a broadcasting service in Germany, the strictly minimum needs should be considered. By minimum needs, the Committee understands the requirements necessary to ensure adequate reception to the inhabitants of each Zone of occupation of the programme particular to that zone.

30. "Efforts will be made to achieve this result by using, in each zone, the radio-electrical processes which ensure a maximum economy in frequencies while only making use of medium quality frequencies.

31. "The needs of each army of occupation will have to be met by using frequencies allocated to each occupying Country for use in its national territory, possibly supplemented by the use of International Common Waves; in the particular case of the United States zone of occupation, however, a special frequency shall be provided in the Plan. These waves shall only be used in Germany for the duration of the occupation."

32. The Delegates of France and the U.S.S.R. could surely agree on that text. The question of whether the minimum envisaged could be realised by the allocation of one or of several frequencies was a technical one, which was a matter for Committee 5, and for Committee 5 alone.

33. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that an Atlantic City text explicitly stated that the minimum requirements of Germany should alone be met, that text was therefore a directive for the present Conference. Did the United Kingdom Delegate seriously maintain that Variant 279, one of whose authors was a British Delegate, was a fair solution of the problem of the technical minimum? If so, whatever was the technical maximum? Which, in fact, of the variants 279 and 281 seemed to the United Kingdom Delegate the more equitable?

34. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that, amongst the international experts who took part in the Brussels Conference, the representatives of the United Kingdom had not been alone as the authors of Variant 279.

The question which the U.S.S.R. Delegate had asked called for a very close examination; and no reply to it could be given without some plan or basis to work from. Committee 5 had the necessary Documents, and might be able to give the reply at a later date. He himself could not reply, in a Plenary Assembly, without having at his disposal certain parameters such as the nature of the soil. Incidentally, where amongst the Atlantic City Documents were the directives to be found which the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had cited?

35. The Chairman said that it was true the Plenary Assembly had only to give directives to Committee 5, and it was for that Committee to decide on the technical minimum for Germany. As for what the technical minimum should be, everyone seemed to be of the same opinion on the principle. The principle had indeed been enunciated both (1) (according to certain Delegations) at Atlantic City, (2) by the Committee of Eight, and (3) in Document No.279.

36. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., objected that Document No.279 gave Germany much more than the strict minimum, and conflicted accordingly with the directives of Atlantic City. He urged the Assembly to make a firm decision, and to transmit the same to Committee 5, on this matter of frequencies to Germany. Document No.137 consisted only of the statement of the differences of opinion of Committee 4 on the subject.

37. The Chairman felt bound to remark that he had never said Variant 279 gave Germany the strict minimum. He had simply said that everyone was certainly in agreement with the basic principles stated at the beginning of that Document, and that those principles should be taken as directives by Committee 5.

38. In reply to the Chairman, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he would give later the exact quotation of the Atlantic City document, which dealt with the minimum to be allotted to Germany.

39. The Chairman asked the U.S.S.R. Delegate if he agreed with the view that the directives applied by the Committee of Eight should be applied in the present Conference also.

40. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that it was in fact the representative of the U.S.S.R. who, in accordance with the Atlantic City Directives, proposed that only the minimum requirements of Germany should be considered at Brussels. But if it was a question of the directives at the beginning of Document No.279 he could no longer agree, for the good reason that the Russian and Yugoslav representatives had had no part in the drawing up of that variant.

41. That variant was not in the spirit of Atlantic City, and did not even exemplify the principles set out at its beginning. It was a reflection of the politics of its authors. It gave Germany a technical maximum and not a technical minimum, and distributed the exclusive frequencies unfairly between the occupation zones. The variant favoured Germany unreasonably. It could not be accepted.

42. The 281 Variant, on the other hand, gave the German population a satisfactory technical minimum and left no scope for a dangerous development of its broadcasting. The Conference should, therefore adopt it as a basis and as a directive for Committee 5.

43. It was understood that each occupying Power would use the frequencies allocated to its own national territory for transmissions to its occupying troops.

44. The Delegate of the United Kingdom recalled that the Brussels Working Group which had prepared the 279 Variant had received its directives at the Plenary Meeting of 1 June 1948. Did the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agree with the directives of that Meeting, or not? He would also like to see in writing the Atlantic City text from which the U.S.S.R. Delegate had quoted. As for the 281 Variant, he could not accept it. The four frequencies which it assigned to Germany were very disparate. The frequency for the British Zone was particularly disadvantageous.

45. The Delegate of France thought that it was time to cease discussing technicalities, and to draw up directives for Committee 5. There was nothing in the Atlantic City texts to serve as a basis for that; but assuredly all the Delegations present were at one on the principle of the technical minimum. It was a commonsense principle in the particular case with which they were dealing: never mind who first expressed it! In this connection he recalled his preliminary hearing at the First Session of the Committee of Eight Countries. He proceeded to propose the following directives for Committee 5:

46. "The Plenary Assembly gives as terms of reference to Committee 5 to allocate to Germany the minimum technical means to ensure the reception in each zone of the single programme proper to that zone.

47. "The needs of the occupation troops to be met by using frequencies allocated to each occupying country for its national service. Nevertheless, a special provisional frequency to be allocated to the American Zone with the proviso that such allocation shall not constitute any advantage whatsoever for Germany at the end of the occupation."

48. In answer to the Chairman's question as to whether that text differed widely from the directives appearing on the first page of the 279 Variant (§1), the Delegate of France said that he did not wish to influence the present Assembly in favour of one or the other of the variants. The French Delegation was not satisfied with either of them, but merely wished to handle the matter in a practical way.

49. Even if his proposal was identical in form with the text of one of the two variants, it must be considered independent of both. In any case, it was not taken from the 279 Variant, whose conclusions the French Delegation did not accept.

50. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) thought that the stage of drawing up directives was past. The technical minimum for Germany was an accepted principle. The problem now was how to apply these directives.

51. With the allocation of Plan 279, Germany had "won the war of the frequencies" against its conquerors. Nine frequencies were allocated to Germany in the Plan, in the preparation of which Professor van der Pol had taken part, though this same Mr. van der Pol had thought four frequencies sufficient in another document drawn up by the permanent Bureau of the Technical Committee of the C.I.R.

52. Every one knew that neither the U.S.S.R. nor Yugoslavia had recognized Variant 279, nor had they participated in the preparation of the directives for the Working Group which produced it. Other Members of the Committee of Eight Countries had made serious reservations on that Variant - Mr. Daumard, for example, at the closing meeting of 9 June 1948 when he said (Doc. 287 Brussels):

53. "A priori, and without having been able to examine what was excessive and what was not, on account of the lack of time, it appeared to him that the allocations provided for stray considerably from the directives given by the Committee, and that this question deserved to be explained a little in detail."

54. The opinion of the Yugoslav Delegation on the question was formulated in the Copenhagen Document RD 133 (Part 3), in which there would be found a comparison of the allocations envisaged for the Germany of today on the one hand and for the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia on the other. For a comparable surface area of territory, Yugoslavia received 7 frequencies as against 9 for Germany without counting international frequencies, although the number of programme to be transmitted in Yugoslavia was much more considerable than the number in Germany. It was quite certain that Variant 279 did not carry out the directives on the technical minimum for Germany, and that the four frequencies allocated to Germany in Variant 281 or in the above-mentionned Document of the O.I.R. ought to be sufficient.

55. The Delegate of Belgium desired to correct one of the statements of the Delegate of Yugoslavia in justice to Professor van der Pol. The latter had already protested against a similar allegation elsewhere, pointing out that the O.I.R. document in question was never approved by the Technical Committee of the O.I.R., and that he himself did not get to know of it until long after its appearance.

56. The Chairman asked the Delegate of France to submit his proposal for directives to Committee 5 in writing in order to expedite the conclusion of the discussions.

57. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) maintained that the O.I.R. document to which he had referred had been drawn up by Professor van der Pol himself. It was possible that it was never approved by the Technical Committee of the O.I.R.: but the fact remained that in that Document Germany was given 4 exclusive frequencies and Yugoslavia 5.

58. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the question they were discussing was how the problem of Germany was solved in the two final variants of the Committee of Eight. To his thinking the authors of Variant 279 had not taken into account either the written or the verbal observations of the different countries. The Assembly ought accordingly to state that Variant 279 was unacceptable, and Variant 281 was acceptable, for the reason that the former gave Germany much more than the technical minimum, whereas the latter gave it the strict minimum. He pressed that proposal; and he did so, because he had not heard any Delegation except that of the United Kingdom support Variant 279, whereas a number of Delegations were supporters of Variant 281 with its very much more equitable allocations of exclusive frequencies.

59. The Chairman said that the U.S.S.R. Delegate's proposal would be considered by the Assembly: but the French Delegate's proposal had been made first, and would be taken first.

60. He adjourned the meeting at 4.45 p.m.

61. On resuming at 5.30 p.m., he suggested that, pending the distribution of the text of the French Delegate's proposal, the Assembly might begin the discussion of item 3 of the Agenda, which was not likely to call for much discussion.

62. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) protested against the Chairman's suggestion. It would prevent Delegates from expressing their opinion on the attitude of the two variants towards Germany. He thought the French proposal to refer the question to Committee 5 with the directives suggested by the French Delegation was unfair. In the first place it was not necessary to give Committee 5 any such directives in view of (a) the Atlantic City recommendation to take account of the bare minimum requirements of Germany, and (b) the fact that every one was agreed to give Germany that bare minimum, which meant one programme only for each zone of occupation. What the Assembly had now to do was to decide between the two variants, only one of which took account of the principle of allocating a bare minimum to Germany. The Report of Committee 4 recorded different views on the subject of the interpretation of the expression "bare minimum"; but it did not pronounce for either variant. It was therefore for the Assembly to pronounce as between the two, before referring the question to Committee 5.

63. In the Observations, which it submitted in writing to the Committee of Eight at the Second Session of the latter, the Albanian Government expressed its surprise at the fact that the 9 kc/s Plan, drawn up at the First Session of the Committee of Eight, allotted an excessive number of frequencies to Germany, while at the same time failing to satisfy the vital requirements of other countries, and especially those countries which had been seriously damaged by the war.

64. He had been astonished therefore to find that the author of the 9 kc/s Variant had not only failed in his revised Plan to take into account the just observations made by a number of countries, but had also given an increased number of frequencies to Germany, viz. 4 exclusive waves (as against one for Albania), 5 shared waves, and 2 common international waves, which was a higher number of frequencies and a greater total of power than that of pre-war Germany. Germany was still a danger to peace and democracy; and Albania categorically protested against such proposals, and expressed its indignation at such allocations to a country responsible for the death of millions of men, while the strict requirements of other countries, particularly those countries which had suffered serious damage during the war, which had been occupied by Germany and had been subjected to Hitlerian barbarism, were left unsatisfied.

65. In the first form of the 9 kc/s Variant, one exclusive and one shared wave were allocated to Albania. In the revised Variant Albania was given only two shared waves, while the number of frequencies for Germany was increased. He insisted on this question being discussed there and then, and for the same reasons he warmly supported the U.S.S.R. Plan (Variant 281), which gave Germany an effective technical minimum in the shape of a single programme in each zone of occupation.

66. The Delegate of Egypt said that they had already been one month in Copenhagen, and he thought the time had come to make their actions more decisive, in order not to lose time. The directives now proposed were the same as those which were given to the authors of Document 279. Under these directives the latter allocated to Germany 14 frequencies (Document 132). If the Assembly was satisfied that these 14 frequencies were a minimum, there could be no objection to passing on the same directives to Committee 5 as they stood. If on the other hand they considered, as he did himself, that the number of frequencies allocated under these directives were excessive, that should be indicated in the directives in order to ensure their reduction.

67. He observed that in the U.S.S.R. Plan the U.S.S.R. was accepting a single frequency for the Soviet Zone in Germany. One wondered why the other countries could not accept one, or at most two, frequencies for their zones, which were of much the same area as the Soviet Zone, while at the same time utilising to the full the possibilities of synchronisation. The above were the points which he thought they had to consider, and to embody in the directives.

68. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could not accept the French contention that the discussion of the technical minimum for Germany was out of place in the present meeting. The Agenda and the Report of Committee 4 on the work of the Committee of Eight both imposed an obligation to consider the problem from the technical point of view, and also from the point of view of the allocations to Germany. The French Delegate's proposal sought to exclude all discussion at the present meeting of the two variants, while it itself put forward no concrete solution. And yet, both in the Committee of Eight and at the present Conference, France had always agreed to the limitation of German frequencies, and had accepted the principle of the technical minimum, though she had never made any quantitative or qualitative proposal as to the nature or amount of those frequencies.

69. He held that the Conference had a right and a duty to discuss the question with the utmost thoroughness, including its technical aspects, in connection with the documents of the Committee of Eight. The discussion would make possible a fair and just solution of the problem; and such a solution was indispensable for the preparation of a new Plan. He insisted on all Delegates, who wished to speak on this all-important issue at the present meeting, being allowed to do so.

70. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) was astonished that the representatives of a whole series of North European countries, which had been occupied by Germany - Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and the rest - should not hitherto have expressed any views on the substance of the problem with which the Assembly was dealing. He could not understand how those countries could so soon have forgotten all they had suffered from the German occupation. The Czechoslovak people was one of those who knew what German occupation meant. They knew the part which German broadcasting had played in the preparation for the aggression. That was why it was so essential to follow carefully the extension of radio facilities to Germany. For Czechoslovakia as a direct neighbour of Germany, and of the American zone in particular, the main issue was to prevent Germany being allotted frequencies above the technical minimum.

71. Hence the necessity of supporting the U.S.S.R. proposal for discussion by the present meeting of the allocation of frequencies in the two variants, and their respective relations to the technical minimum. Everyone should clear his ideas on the point, and see that it was only Variant 281 which conformed to the directives in regard to the technical minimum.

72. The Delegate of France thought he had made himself clear, but found he had not. He was very definitely of opinion that the Assembly was no place for a technical discussion, and that discussion of directives at the present meeting was quite useless. He could only repeat that both the variants, 279 as well as 281, seemed to him too favourable to Germany, and he refused to opt for either.

73. The French Delegation wanted the Assembly to be satisfied with general instructions, that was to say, to mention the "minimum" (of which by the way there was never any question at Atlantic City). The French Delegation further wanted the whole of the technical study of the question to be referred to the body qualified to undertake it. The Plenary Assembly should simply give that body suitable instructions of a general character, such as those which the French Delegation had embodied in a text to facilitate the discussion.

74. The Chairman said that, to avoid misunderstanding, he would speak, not in his capacity as Chairman, but in his capacity as Head of the Danish Delegation. The Danes had not short memories, and they had not forgotten all they had suffered at the hands of the Germans. They were of course in agreement with the proposal to give Germany a minimum of technical facilities, sufficient to allow of the broadcasting of one programme per zone. But there was another question. Should the problem be discussed in the Assembly, or in Committee 5? That was the question they were now called upon to decide. He thought he had indicated with sufficient clearness the position of the Danish Delegation.

75. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) summarised the previous discussion. He wished to advance constructive arguments to hasten the work. All the speakers had agreed to give Germany a minimum of frequencies, but opinions had differed on the definition of the minimum. The British Delegation interpreted it in the sense of Document No.279 as meaning 11 frequencies, of which 4 were to be exclusive, 5 shared and 2 international. Another suggestion, that of the U.S.S.R. Delegate, interpreted the minimum as meaning 4 exclusive frequencies. There had been yet a third suggestion from the French Delegation, but unfortunately without specifying details. He hoped the Delegate of France would soon let the Assembly know his viewson the matter.

76. He proposed that the Assembly should decide on the directives on which to base the technical discussion, without prejudice to the question of whether the technical discussion was to take place there or in Committees 4 or 5. The directives should take the following form: a minimum of frequencies, sufficient for one programme, to be allocated to Germany. That minimum to be calculated qualitatively and quantitatively in such a way that Germany would have a broadcasting potential lower than she had in 1939.

77. He repeated what had been written in his Government's statement submitted to the Committee of Eight, and what he himself had said at his hearing on May 20. The present Conference was a sort of peace conference for the ether. They knew the chaos that reigned in the ether and had to lay the foundations for a lasting peace. Peace could only be lasting if it were just, and to that end the distribution of the frequencies should be just. It was well known that Germany had been the cause of all the misfortunes that had befallen Europe in recent years. In distributing the frequencies, therefore, a certain priority should be given to those countries which had suffered from German aggression.

78. He cited the example of his own country, where the Germans had utterly destroyed the 11 pre-war transmitting stations and confiscated all the receivers from the civil population. Since then Poland has reconstructed her 11 stations. She now had nearly a million listeners and was manufacturing her own receivers. Without making great plans on paper Poland wished to retain what she had reconstructed. In shape and area Poland was similar to Germany: yet under Variant No.279 a total of only 9 frequencies was allocated to Poland as against 11 to Germany. That could not be considered just. Therefore the directives for the allocation of frequencies to Germany should conform to the Soviet proposal.

79. The Delegate of France recalled that the U.S.S.R. Delegate had accused France of not making precise proposals. France had not, in fact, made a general proposal, nor a proposal for Germany, because she considered that it was neither the time nor the place to make proposals for frequency allocation. They had set up Committee 5 to deal with frequency allocation. The French Delegation would shortly submit to that Committee its concrete proposals concerning Germany at least. But now, since he was asked to clear up the debate, and since he considered that all the plans for different reasons gave Germany too much advantage, he had decided to say that the French Delegation's directives were for a real minimum, which would be expressed in practice in the following manner: "We will submit", he said, " - not here, but in Committee 5 a proposal which will have the following three advantages:

"1. It will ask for fewer frequencies than Variant 279.
"2. It will ask for fewer exclusive frequencies than Variant 281, which will allow of the more complete satisfaction of other countries.
"3. To set an example, it will not ask for an exclusive frequency for the French zone of occupation."

80. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said that he had cooperated closely in the work of the drafting Group of Committee 4 entrusted with the question of Germany. For lack of time they had not been able to submit to the present Assembly a clear report of the work. The Report (RD Doc. 132.) was interesting, but had unfortunately not been submitted in a form that would allow of its use by the Assembly. He was concerned to say that much; but he wondered in that connection if it would not be possible to observe more scrupulously the rules of work. It would allow of progress with their labours, if they did. They had not only not been able to adhere to the Agenda, but they had been continually wavering between one Committee and another on questions which pure common sense indicated were matter for one or the other to consider. How was it possible to hesitate between Committee 4 and Committee 5, when they were all represented on both Committees? If it was a question of allocation of frequencies, it was a matter for Committee 5. If it was a question of preliminary technical considerations, it was a matter for Committee 4.

81. Why then waste time at the present meeting, when the Working Group on German questions had not yet terminated its conclusions, and was in a position usefully to continue its labours, if it was furnished with supplementary instructions? The outcome of its labours would be transmitted to Committee 5. The technical issues would be referred to Committee 4. The aggregate results would pass to Committee 5. It was not normal to ask the Assembly again to decide there and then between one Plan and the other. For his own part, he refused to express a preference for one or the other; and it was certain he was right in so doing, for the good reason that whatever was ultimately adopted would not be either one or the other, but a third Plan.

82. He had a suggestion to make. The U.S.S.R. Delegation proposed an allocation of 4 frequencies. That was a proposal of a definitive character. The allocation was meant to be final. Very well then! It was a matter for Committee 5; and any previous discussion on the point was accordingly premature.

83. On the other hand they had the text proposed by the French Delegation. There would seem to be gaps in that proposal. In
2 the first sentence there were a number of things, which had to be distinguished.

84. 1) The principle of a single programme for each zone. That was a matter of principle, on which no one could set to work, either in Committee 4 or in Committee 5, without a firm resolution on the subject. He for his part thought that here was the point on which all their discussion should centre.

85. In giving instructions to Committee 5, the French proposal should, he thought, be supplemented by an instruction to Committee 4 to continue its labours, especially in the case of its Working Group, in connection with the study of the technical means of giving practical effect to the single programme principle.

86. He recalled the discussion on the subject of the labours of the Fourth Committee, and he urged them to observe the customary rules. Let them decide there and then on the principle of the single programme! Let them send their decision on the point, with a view to the study of the technical means of giving effect to it, to the Fourth Committee, which had already done much

fruitful work in the Working Group which had produced Document 132. Document 132 was not a document for immediate consideration, because it was an analysis without a conclusion. It should go therefore to Committee 5.

87. The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) said that the question of the German frequencies was a matter for Committee 4. Different views had been expressed in the Assembly on the subject of the technical minimum to be assigned to Germany. It seemed that what they had to do was to take account of the technical facts on the basis of the analysis of the two documents 279 and 281 of Brussels, and on Document RD 137 submitted by Committee 4. The general directives had to be borne in mind. That was why the Ukrainian Delegation thought that the power and quality proposed in Document 279 were not what had been contemplated as the minimum for Germany.

88. The Ukraine was almost twice the size of Germany. But according to Plan 279 Germany was allocated a minimum of 9 frequencies, 5 of them exclusive, while the Ukraine, which had suffered because of Fascist Germany, only had 8 frequencies. The Ukrainian Delegation had a right therefore to question the fairness of such an assignment in the light of the Atlantic City Directives. Certainly from the point of view of those countries which had suffered under the Fascist yoke, it was not just. Document 281, on the other hand, handled all these questions in an equitable manner. It was absolutely necessary to give Committee 5 the directives set down in Plan 281. The opinions expressed by Delegates at the present meeting should also be taken into account.

89. The Delegate of Hungary (P.R.) could not support the French Delegate's proposal. The Hungarian Delegation felt that the technical and political questions involved in the problem of allocating frequencies to Germany were very closely related; it was impossible to separate them and limit the solution to a purely technical one. It was because of the technical and political complexity of the problem that Committee 4 in its technical analysis of the Brussels Plans had failed to arrive at any definite result. To that extent he agreed with the French Delegate; but he could not see how, by merely passing on Committee 4's work to Committee 5 the problem would be automatically resolved. He therefore insisted on the Assembly laying down general principles, both technical and political, which would permit Committee 5 to come to a unanimous decision concerning the allocation of frequencies.

90. The first general principle should be that Germany ought to have no priority, either in quality or quantity of frequencies, in comparison with the situation before the war. The second principle should be that Germany ought not to have a number of frequencies higher than the minimum number allocated to countries which had been occupied by Germany. These were questions which could properly be discussed there in the Plenary Assembly.

The question of a proper balance between the Zones, thus far not considered, should also be discussed. It should be noted that Variant 279 did not favour inter-zonal equilibrium, while Variant 281 did.

91. Hungary had been obliged to reconstruct the radio stations which the German troops destroyed. She was closely interested in a just settlement of the question of German broadcasting, not only for the sake of the German people, but for the sake of all the European nations which suffered from the German occupation.

92. The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) said that the statement made by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, no less than the French Delegate's proposal, were deviations from the object of their discussions. The object of their discussions was to compare the two Variants, 279 and 281. It was unfair to assign Germany 9 frequencies, of which 5 were exclusive and 4 shared. Such an assignment certainly did not evidence the fact that Germany was a country which should receive a technical minimum. It did in fact make of Germany a privileged country and created a bad precedent. Bielorussia, as well as other countries, would find itself in a situation less favourable than that of Germany. The solution posed by Variant 281 for the German problem appeared the more satisfactory. It was indispensable that the Assembly should take a decision to the effect that the question of a technical minimum for Germany was most fairly handled in the 281 Variant.

93. Why was it that the French Delegate would vouchsafe no details concerning these two Documents, contenting himself with a comparison? Comparison clearly showed that the 279 Variant assigned Germany frequencies of superior quality, which not only appreciably augmented the technical minimum but almost constituted a maximum, and gave other countries in the European Area the right to envy her.

94. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that they were discussing the Report of Committee 4 on the analysis of the technical documents drawn up at Brussels, and more particularly the problem of Germany. Before anything else it was necessary to make an analysis of both Plan 279 and Plan 281. The Soviet proposal stated clearly that on the one hand Document 279 embodied an unfair settlement of the problem of frequency allocations to Germany, while on the other hand Document 281 fairly met Germany's needs and interests. This was the only genuine proposal before the Assembly, and the only one that needed to be discussed.

95. Why did Document 279 settle the problem unfairly? Admittedly in 1939, when the Montreux Plan was formulated, Germany obtained a highly privileged situation in respect both of frequencies and of power. What difference was there between the Montreux Plan and Document 279? Omitting those stations which in the Montreux Plan were included under "Germany", but were now outside the present German frontiers, it would be seen that Document 279 gave Germany as many frequencies as the Montreux Plan, and even a few more. As for power, Document 279 gave her even more than the Montreux Plan. The difference in the quality of the frequencies allocated was not very great.

96. To those Delegates who did not want to admit that state of affairs he put the following question. For what reason did Variant 279 give Germany as many frequencies as the Montreux Plan of 1939? Was it really the technical minimum? Was it equitable to give Germany as many frequencies as she had had before the war under the Montreux Plan? He (the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.) did not understand why the Assembly did not wish to admit these simple truths.

97. The second part of the Soviet proposal was concerned with the directives to be given after the two Documents in question had been analysed. In regard to this part of the problem there were two proposals: (1) that of the Soviet Delegation, which consddered that the directives for the future work should be based on Variant 281 and (2) the French proposal that the technical minimum should allow of the reception in each zone of a single programme proper to that zone.

98. What did "technical minimum" mean? Everyone spoke of it, just as everyone had spoken of it in the Committee of Eight, where there was also "common agreement". But there was no common conception of technical minimum owing to the different possibilities which it opened up. Germany could be given a programme with a field of 10 or 15 mV/m everywhere, for example. There would then be one programme and many stations with a single frequency. Another technical minimum would be to give Germany such a programme that on the whole of the German territory there would be only one millivolt per meter: for that, other stations and frequencies would be necessary. Therein lay the difference of conception in this matter of the technical minimum. Document 279 settled the problem summarily. Document 281 did not. Therefore it did not suffice to speak of the technical minimum: it was necessary to define it.

99. The French Delegate's proposal opened the way to false interpretations of the technical minimum. Just as in the Committee of Eight the Delegates had had to resist such false interpretations, in order that the present work should not be in vain, so now it was essential to clarify the problem and settle upon concrete definitions. The Delegation of the Soviet Union had submitted such a concrete proposal. It was the proposal to allocate four frequencies.

100. The Chairman thought it wise to postpone the discussion until later. He asked the members of the Combined Executive Committees to remain in order to discuss the working programme for the following week.

The Meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

V. Meyer,	Seen,	Seen,
H. Voutaz,	W.F. Studer,	N.E. Holmblad,
J. Revoy,	Chief Secretary.	Chairman.
Secretaries.		

(Tr.42/R.11/D.33)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 168-E

29 July, 1948

Submitted in: French

COMMITTEE 5

(Group No. 2)

NOTE

During the examination of the long-wave band, Working Group No. 2 of Committee 5 has been obliged to provide for the allocation of frequencies in the 255 to 285 kc/s band to the following stations - 263 and 281 kc/s to Moscow, or Kiev, or Miusk

272 kc/s to Oslo or Kalundborg -

in order to allow sufficient distance between broadcasting stations.

The three stations of Lahti, Brasov, Ankara have operated for many years and still operate, on 160, 160 and 182 kc/s respectively. The allocation of the 272 kc/s frequency to one of these stations is, therefore, excluded, as they cannot, for constructional reasons, accept a substantial change of frequency. Moreover, these stations, it should be noted, are situated in large countries with particularly bad conductivity and it is of the greatest importance that their frequencies should remain in the lowest part of the range.

Consequently, in accordance with the Atlantic City Regulations, Working Group No. 2 of Committee 5 asks Committee 5 to intimate which of the above variants would be acceptable.

H. Faulkner,

Chairman of
Committee 5.

(Tr.5/R.4/D.30)

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 169

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 176 – Amendments to Document No. 169

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 169-E
July 29, 1948
Submitted in: English

Denmark
Draft Rules of Procedure for the European Regional Broadcasting Conference

The following proposal for the drafting of Rule 17 (Voting Procedure), replaces the text of Rule 17 in the Draft Rules of Procedure submitted in Doc. No. 4 of June 22.

Rule 17

Voting Procedure

1. Only delegations of governments in the European area may vote, each delegation having one vote.

2. A duly accredited delegation may give a mandate to another duly accredited delegation to exercise its vote at one or more sessions at which it is unable to be present. In no case may one delegation exercise more than one such proxy vote.

3. At sessions of the Plenary Assembly, each proposal or amendment shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

4. For a valid vote to be taken at a session of the Plenary Assembly, at least one half of the delegations accredited to the Conference and having the right of vote shall be present or represented at the session during which the vote is cast.

5. Voting shall take place by a show of hands. If a majority is not clearly apparent, even after a recount has been taken, or if an individual count of the votes is requested, there shall be a roll-call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the delegations.

6. In sessions of the Plenary Assembly, no proposal or amendment (save only the exceptions mentioned in paragraph 7 and 8 below) shall be adopted unless it is supported by a majority of the delegations present and voting. In determining the number of votes required for a majority, abstentions shall not be taken into account. In case of a tie, the measure shall be considered rejected.

7. "In the case of questions of admission to the Conference with voting rights, no proposal in favour of the admission of a country shall be accepted unless it secures the approval of two-thirds of the countries of the European Broadcasting Area which have already been invited to the Conference in accordance with Article 1 para. 1 of the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City, 1947."

8. If one delegation, present and entitled to vote, requests, when a vote is about to be taken, that the proposal or amendment in question be adopted by a 2/3 majority, and if the said request is supported by at least one more delegation, the voting shall be by 2/3 majority subject to the approval of the Assembly by a simple majority as defined in paragraph 6 of this Rule.

In determining the number of votes required for a 2/3 majority, abstentions shall not be taken into account. In the event of the voting being exactly two-thirds for and one-third against the motion, the motion shall be considered rejected.

9. If the number of abstentions exceeds one-half of the number of delegations present and voting, the measure shall be reconsidered at a subsequent session, at which time the abstentions shall not be taken into consideration.

10. If five or more delegations, present and entitled to vote, request, when a vote is about to be taken, that it shall be taken by secret ballot, this shall be done. The necessary steps shall be taken to guarantee secrecy.

11. Voting procedure within Committees shall be governed by the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 and 9 of this Rule

Comments:

In the text above, paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are identical with the paragraphs of the same numbers in RD Doc. No. 4. In paragraph 6 reference is made to the two new paragraphs 7 and 8. Paragraphs 9 and 10 are identical with the former paragraphs 7 and 8. Paragraph 11 is identical with the former paragraph 9 except

that number 7 has been changed to 8 and number 9 added.

Paragraph 7 is in accordance with the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly at its meeting of Monday 12 July 1948, the Minutes of which are contained in RD Doc. No. 112.

Paragraph 8 is in principle based upon the decision taken by the Plenary Assembly at its meeting of Friday 9 July 1948, the Minutes of which are contained in Doc. No. 104, the decision being, that "the rules for the acceptance of a two-thirds majority cannot be submitted to the Plenary Assembly save by a simple majority only."

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 170 - E
July 30, 1948

MAR Document No 92 - E
July 30, 1948

Submitted in: French

INTERNATIONAL RADIO-MARITIME COMMISSION

COPENHAGEN 1948

1. Broadcasting stations operating in derogation in the maritime service bands of 415 to 485 kc/s and 515 kc/s.

The operation of these stations is subject to the stipulations contained in the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, Chapter 3, Article 5, paragraph 138 (Reference 24).

It has been observed in maritime zones of heavy telegraphic traffic that the field intensity of some of these stations often attains and even surpasses a value of 100 mV per metre by night, and is in the region of 30 mV by day in certain areas.

Moreover, maritime radiotelegraphic traffic normally operates with field intensities of 10 to 20 mV/m. It would not be unreasonable to ask for a protection of at least 20 db against interference produced by other services in marine telegraphic bands.

For these reasons it is proposed that, if the regional agreement concluded by the next European Broadcasting Conference decides to allow the operation of certain broadcasting stations in derogation in the maritime mobile bands, the field intensity produced in interior maritime waters and at sea should never at any period exceed a maximum value of 5 mV/m.

More precisely, the bands in question, are the following (Atlantic City allocation):

285 to 315 kc/s allocated to maritime radio beacons
405 to 415 kc/s allocated to maritime radio direction-finding
415 to 490 kc/s allocated to maritime radiotelegraphic traffic
490 to 510 kc/s allocated to general and distress calls
510 to 525 kc/s allocated to maritime radiotelegraphic traffic.

In the 405 to 415 kc/s band allocated to maritime radio direction-finding no interfering signal should be admitted, as the bearings are taken to extinction. The same is true of the distress band of 490 to 510 kc/s.

(RD Doc. 170 - E)
(MAR Doc. 92 - E)

2. In the bands reserved for radiotelephonic service of small boats mostly in the region between 1605 and 2850 kc/s, the presence of powerful harmonics may constantly be observed at night during the whole year, caused by broadcasting stations operating between 525 and 1600 kc/s.

These harmonics are mainly audible in the North Sea, in the Pas de Calais, and the Channel.

By the Atlantic City Regulations the maximum aerial power authorised for small boats is 100 watts; in practice it is often 25 or 50 watts.

In the areas indicated above, several thousand of this type of ship (cargo-boats and fishing vessels) are equipped with radiotelephony sets of low power for which a distress frequency has been provided (2182 kc/s) by the Atlantic City Conference and regulated by the recent Conference on Safety of Human Life at Sea (London 1948).

The present Meeting of the C.C.I.R. is to decide upon the form of distress signal to be used on this frequency.

Under these conditions, it can be observed constantly in the areas indicated above, that the field intensity produced by harmonics 2 and 3 of certain broadcasting stations is higher than the normal field intensity of the fundamental of the small boats, rendering reception quite impossible in certain cases.

For these reasons it is proposed that the stipulations set out in Appendix 4 of the Atlantic City Regulations should be strictly observed by broadcasting stations.

LAHURE

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 171

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 221 – Replacement to Document No. 171

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 171-E
July 30, 1948
Submitted in:English

Committee 5 Group 1.

Draft directive for discussion in Committee 5.

When examining the requirements and assessing the relative needs of the different countires as regards the allocation of frequencies, certain factors need to be taken into account by the frequency allocation committee.

Some of these factors have a direct bearing on the number of frequencies required for effective operation while the effects of others can only be taken into account in a general way.

Factors in the former category are the following:-

1) Number of languages

The use for broadcasting of various languages requires the allocation of at least one frequency for each official language and also for some other non-official languages where this is justified.

In connection with this, the data which must be taken into account should include:

(a) the number of official languages in which broadcasting is considered indispensable;

(b) the number of otherlanguages for which separate broadcasting programmes are considered desirable (or for which there is a need);

(c) the areas in which a need for broadcasting in these languages exists.

2) Number of programmes

The necessity of transmitting a general national or general state programme should be taken into consideration in allotting frequencies to countries transmitting programmes in two or more official languages.

3) The area and shape of the territories in which broadcasting is carried out.

The area and shape of the territories in which broadcasting is carried out has a direct bearing on the number of allocated frequencies. Taking into account this factor, and using the curves of propagation of radio waves considering the orographical conditions and the conductivity of the soil together with the possible use in separate cases of synchronization of stations, it is possible to determine with sufficient accuracy the necessary number of frequencies of a definite quality which are necessary to cover each country with one programme.

4) The use of technical standards

When drawing up the Plan it will be necessary in each

individual case to apply the technical standards of the field intensity, the limit of power of the transmitter, the standard of protection from interference, the conditions under which the directional aerials should be used etc. as established by the Technical Committee.

5) Existing situation

It will be advisable to take into account, as equitably as possible, the special conditions of each country on the one hand, and, on the other, the existing economic situation, which makes it advisable to introduce the minimum number of changes in the installations in service.

6) Effects of World War II

In allocating frequencies in the new Plan, one should take into practical account the special needs of those countries in which the development of broadcasting suffered and was impeded as a result of World War II.

7) Needs of countries as regards exclusive frequencies.

Each country must be provided with frequencies exclusive if so required by the technical and general conditions for the transmission of one programme in each official language. Furthermore, each country shall, as far as this is possible, receive frequencies for the transmission of supplementary programmes.

Note: The above directive does not exclude the possibility of a country receiving frequencies for the transmission of supplementary programmes in each official language.

8) The number of inhabitants.

The second group includes other factors for assessing the relative needs of the different countries which will be discussed in the future, and in the meantime each case can therefore be discussed separately.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 172-E

July 30, 1948

Submitted in: English

Proposed Agenda for Committee 5

Week commencing 2nd August 1948.

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1) Brief report by Chairman

   (a) on the work of Group 1 & 2

   (b) calling attention to the acceptance of the Record of Committee 4 by the Plenary Assembly.

2) To report request given on behalf of the Committee by the Chairman to the Joint Working Group of the Marine & Broadcasting Conferences. (RD No. 165)

3) Study of the frequency band 255-285 kc/s.
(See paragraph 120-124 of the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City & RD No. 168).

4) Proposed alphabetical list of countries (RD No. 166).

5) Allocation of frequencies to the Zones of Germany (Minutes of Plenary Assembly 27 July and RD No. .....).

6) Directives to Groups 1 and 2 for use in preparing the frequency allocation plan (RD No. ....).

H. Faulkner

(D.28)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 173 - E
July 30, 1948

Submitted in: Russian

Proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation

The list of principal questions relating to the Plan for the allocation of frequencies and to the Convention, in the case of which the preliminary decisions (where it is impossible to arrive at complete agreement) are to be taken by a qualified majority, viz., at least two-thirds of the total number of participants, is as follows:

1. Application of the essential factors in the preparation of the Plan for the allocation of frequencies in such a manner as to satisfy the requirements of the different countries in the matter of frequencies for the purposes of broadcasting (number of national languages employed in broadcasting, area and shape of territory, number of population, orographical conditions and conductivity of the soil, essential technical standards, existing situation and consequences of World War II, conditions for the assignment of exclusive frequencies).

   NOTE: The allocation of frequencies to countries taken one by one has to be unanimous.

2. The essential principles of the Convention:

   a) conditions for the entry into force of the Plan and Convention;

   b) conditions for the revision and denunciation of the Plan and Convention;

   c) conditions for accession, and refusal to accede, to the Plan and Convention.

(Signed) O. Makarov

First Delegate of U.S.S.R.

(D.19)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 174-E
30 July 1948

Submitted in: French

D E N M A R K

Proposal for an article to be inserted in the new Convention concerning

Expenses of Conferences
(see former Article 10, Montreux)

§ 1. The expenses incurred by Meetings of European Broadcasting Conferences, as well as those of the whole of the Secretariat employed at these meetings, shall be shared in the proportions indicated below between participating Governments and international organisations admitted to these Conferences.

§ 2. The expenses incurred by meetings of Committees entrusted with eventual preparatory work in connection with European Broadcasting Conferences shall be met by all the countries signatories of the present Convention or having acceded thereto, in conformity with Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City 1947.

§ 3. The expenses of Conferences shall be divided between Governments participating (including the Governments of countries admitted as Observers) in the proportion of the number of units taken by the respective Governments as their basic contribution to the ordinary expenses of the Union, in accordance with Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, 1947.

§ 4. The I.F.R.B. is exempt from making any contribution.

§ 5. Other international organizations which have applied to participate in the work of these Conferences shall indicate in which class they wish to be included in this respect.

§ 6. Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention provides that the Administrative Council may exempt certain international organizations from any contribution to the expenses. In the absence of a decision of the Administrative Council concerning exemption of international organisations participating in regional conferences, specific cases shall be considered and settled by the European Broadcasting Conferences.

Exemptions declared by the Administrative Council can enter into force only as from the Meeting following the decision of the Administrative Council.

§ 7. Contributions shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the above Convention.

§ 8. Each Government or international organization shall bear the personal expenses of its representatives.

(RD Doc. 174-E)

MOTIVES

By Resolution No. 21 the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., having found that the provisions of Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention were applicable to the C.E.R. subject to the conditions of § 11, sub-paragraph f), of the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol, expressed the opinion that on ground of uniformity the same principles in the matter of the distribution of expenses should be applicable to the International Consultative Committees meeting at Brussels and Stockholm.

Accordingly the texts of Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention and of Chapter 17 of the Atlantic City General Regulations have been taken as a basis in drawing up the preceding Article.

§ 1 lays down the principle that it is the participants in Conferences who pay for them, and its seems reasonable that the liability to contribute should extend to Observer countries (cases of San Marino and of the United States at the present Conference).

§ 2 covers the specific case of the Committee of Eight Countries. It has seemed fair to propose in this case that payment should be made by all the countries signatories of the Convention. The word "signatories" has been chosen to preclude dispute in the event of non-ratification.

§ 3 further proposes the same distribution as in the case of the expenses of the I.T.U. in general and the International Consultative Committees in particular, in order as far as possible to facilitate financial participation in the case of countries desirous of collaborating in the labours of the C.E.R.

It has seemed necessary to make special provision in § 4 for the case of the International Frequency Registration Board.

§ 5 is based on the procedure applicable to the international organisations in the International Consultative Committees.

The case of the specialised agencies not having been provided for explicitly in the Atlantic City Convention or in the General Regulations annexed thereto, the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. will presumably have to deal with the question of the exemption or non-exemption of the said agencies, as also of the United Nations, at its next Session, the opening of which is proposed for 1 September 1948.

It has accordingly been thought necessary in § 6 to refer to the powers of exemption conferred upon the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., and it is contemplated, that such exemptions may be applicable equally to our Conferences. However, if the decisions of the Administrative Council should not go so far as to bind Regional Conferences, it is stipulated that cases of exemption of organisations shall be examined and decided by the C.E.R.

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 175

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 364 – Corrections to Document No. 175

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 175 - E
July 30, 1948

Submitted in: French.

Federal Peoples Republic of

Yugoslavia.

Addition to Document RD 133 - E

Between the first and second paragraphs of item 3)

"The question of allocation of frequencies to Germany"

insert the following:

"The allocations to Germany in Document No. 279 are the following:

4 exclusive frequencies
(viz. 3 for the American Zone and
1 for the British Zone) ;

5 shared frequencies

and 2 international frequencies."

(Tr.4/St.45)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 176 - E
July 30, 1948

Submitted in: Russian.

U.S.S.R.

Amendment to RD Doc. No. 169 of 29 July 1948.

Article 17. Should begin with the following paragraph:

"All questions on which unanimous agreement has not been reached among the Delegates of the Conference, with the exception of the Frequency Allocation Plan and the Convention, should be decided by voting in accordance with the rules indicated hereunder.

The Frequency Allocation Plan and the Convention are not subject to voting. Their final wording must receive the approval of all the Delegates and must be signed by them."

Chairman
of U.S.S.R. Delegation
Makarov

(St.45)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 177 - E
July 30, 1948

Submitted in: French.

AGENDA

of the Fourth Meeting of the Plenary
Assembly of the European Regional
Broadcasting Conference of
2 August 1948
at 2.30 p.m.

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1. Approval of Minutes of the following meetings:

2nd Meeting,	Monday, July 12,	RD Document No.	112,
..	Tuesday, July 13,	..	117,
..	Wednesday, July 14	..	118,
..	Thursday, July 15,	..	119.

2. Voting Procedure (Article 17) RD Document No. 19,
.. No. 27 (France),
.. No. 169 (Denmark),
.. No. 173 (U.S.S.R. List of questions),
.. No. 176 (U.S.S.R. Amendment to RD Doc. 169).

3. Miscellaneous.

(St.45)

European
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document Nr. 178 - E

July 31, 1948

Submitted in: French

This document is an amendment to doc. RD 167, which concerns the French text only.

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 179

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 212 – Corrections to Document No. 179

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
COPENHAGEN, 1948

RD Document No. 179 E
31 July, 1948

Submitted in: French

FRANCE - UNITED KINGDOM

Satisfaction of the Requirements of Germany

(Proposal for Committee 5)

1. In the Plenary Assembly several Delegations have already affirmed that they wanted to see allocated to Germany "the technical minimum" necessary for the reception in each zone of the single programme appropriate to that zone. This "technical minimum" representing an acceptable but barely satisfactory system of reception, must be related to (a) the number of frequencies, taking into account their quality, (value, sharing) (b) to the power employed.

2. It seems that neither of the two Variants of the Plan, Nos. 279 and 281, offers a satisfactory solution to the assurance of this "technical minimum".

Variant 279 allocates a total number of frequencies higher than Variant 281, without diminishing the number of exclusive frequencies. Both Variants entail 4 exclusive frequencies.

The Delegations of France and of the United Kingdom wish to see only shared frequencies allocated to Germany, and they cannot countenance the allocation of so high a number of exclusive frequencies.

Moreover, the number of frequencies in Variant 281 is too low to ensure minimum reception conditions; it is also too remote from the real present-day situation in each zone to warrant consideration.

3. The Delegations of France and the United Kingdom consider that the future Plan should impose a decrease in the technical means at present in service. The crystallization of the present situation would, in fact, lead to a priviliged position for Germany, in which she would have an excess of radiophonic equipment in medium waves incompatible with the principle of the "technical minimum" referred to above.

It seems technically impossible, however, to operate a programme with such barely adequate conditions of reception without the use of 2 frequencies per zone. A single transmitter in each zone - even a very powerful one (150 kW) - would not be sufficient to ensure throughout the zone the minimum service sought.

For preference, these frequencies should be shared. In view of Germany's central position in Europe, however, and of the difficulties in obtaining these shared waves, the Delegation of France and the United Kingdom would agree to two of the frequencies, as a maximum, being exclusive, if it was shown to be impossible to find sharings satisfactory from a technical point of view. In any event, evenness in the quality of reception at the limits of each zone should be ensured.

(D.16)

To assist the Planning Committee in finding satisfactory sharings, the Delegations of France and the United Kingdom would agree to wanted to unwanted signal ratios lower for the German waves than the figures allowed for other European Countries.

The 8 frequencies should be used at powers as reduced as possible and at values exactly adapted to the regions to be served.

The maximum power of the German stations should in no case exceed 70 kW.

4. Consequently the Delegations of France and the United Kingdom make the following proposal for the allocation of frequencies to Germany:

For each zone:

One shared frequency, in principle between 900 and 1100 kc/s, for a single station of maximum power 70 kW (or for a synchronised group)

One shared frequency, in principle between 1300 and 1600 kc/s, for a single station of maximum power 70 kW. (or for a synchronised group).

The exact power of each station and the frequency to be allocated to be decided by the Planning Committee.

The allocations may be summed up as follows:

	Number of Frequencies.	Power (Maximum)
American zone	2	140
British zone	2	140
French zone	2	140
Soviet zone	2	140
	8 ø)	560 (Maximum)

ø) 2 possibly exclusive.

Moreover, the international common waves (2 kW) could be used in each zone in conformity with the general rules fixed by the Plan for the use of international common waves.

5. The characteristics of this proposal are as follows:

a) Widespread use of synchronised networks A single powerful transmitter or a single synchronised network cannot ensure even a minimum of satisfactory reception in each zone. For this reason 8 frequencies have been provided for; this is a number less than proposed in Variant 279 and very much less than the Lucerne allocations.

On the other hand:

b) the frequencies provided for are, in principle, shared frequencies. The only exception to this rule would concern 2 waves which might possibly be exclusive, but only if technical conditions render this indispensable (see paragraph 3 above.)

c) The powers indicated are reduced as far as possible. The total of 560 kW maximum is very much lower than the powers provided for in Variant 279 and slightly lower than the powers in Variant 281.

The total provided for in the Lucerne and Montreux Plans was about 950 kW. (the long wave included).

d) Fairly high frequencies have been provided for. Frequencies higher than 1000 kc/s have been proposed, where in the Lucerne and Montreux Plans 5 medium wave frequencies were lower than 1000 kc/s, of which 5 and 4 respectively were exclusive.

e) The proposal departs widely from the present situation, in which the frequencies are higher in number than those of Lucerne and higher in power than those of Montreux while many of them are lower than 1000 kc/s. It takes into account, however, the present structure of the existing installations, in order to avoid the necessity of constructing new, powerful transmitters in sites other than those used at present. Some transmitters at present in service will have to be disused. Others will have substantially to reduce their power.

6. In summary:

The proposal advocates allocations, which are:

lower, from the point of view of power used, than those proposed in Variant 279 or in the Montreux Plan. The total power is very nearly the same as that in the Lucerne Plan;

very much lower in quality than those of the Lucerne Plan, the Montreux Plan and Variants 279 and 281, since all these Plans or drafts proposed at least 4 exclusive frequencies. Shared frequencies are proposed, in principle, with only two possible exceptions. The number of exclusive waves will therefore be at best, none, and at worst two.

The proposal does not deal with the requirements of the Occupation troops, since the Plenary Assembly has already made a recommendation on this matter.

Jacques Meyer H. Faulkner.

(TR. 40/R.4 & 11/D.16)

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No.180-E
August 2, 1948

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

MAR Document No.95-E
August 2, 1948

Submitted in: English

A U S T R I A

To the Chairman of the Working Group on Derogations

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of 30.7.48., I beg to make the following answers to your questions:

1) Power of each radio station.

The Innsbruck transmitter operates at present on a power of 15 kW, as already stated in our list of requirements submitted on December 20, 1947. (See Doc. 38 of the first session of the Committee of Eight).

As the conditions of propagation are extremely unfavourable in the western part of Austria, we intend to increase the power of this station to 20 kW in order to extend the area of reception, which is quite unsatisfactory at present.

The Dornbirn transmitter operated with a power of 5 kW until recently when this power was increased to 7 kW. For the same reasons applying to the change for the Innsbruck station, we intend to increase its power up to 20 kW (See Doc.38, RD Doc.115 and RD Doc.135).

2) Do both radio stations work simultaneously or according to schedule?

Both stations operate for the same programme with synchronised transmitters.

3) If the work is carried on according to schedule, which are the hours when work is going on or is proposed to be carried on?

No reply because of No.2.

4) Are directed aerials in use or not?

The Dornbirn station has an omnidirectional aerial.
The Innsbruck station has a directed aerial. The data are as follow

Eight-shaped radiation-diagram.
Directions (azimuths) of lobes: 90° and 270°.
Width of lobes: 60° each.
Gain: approximately 3 db.

5) In our remarks (Doc.223 of the 2nd Brussels session) concerning the first preliminary drafts of an allocation plan, we stated that in view of the power necessary for satisfactory reception in a given area, and in accordance with § 4,3 of the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol of the Atlantic City Regulations, we request a frequency among the lowest of the 525 - 1605 kc/s band for these two stations.

Yours very truly,

F. Henneberg.

(D.19)

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 181 - E
August 2, 1948

Submitted in: French.

Belgian Delegation

Communication to Sub-Committee 4 A

concerning attempts to combine programmes

In order to assist the discussions concerning the field ratio to adopt in the case of shared frequencies, the Belgian Delegation considers it useful to summarise briefly a few of the practical attempts effected recently by the Belgian National Broadcasting Service.

The aim was to take note of the auditive impression given by a combination of two programmes in the ratios 100/1, 50/1, and 20/1. The trials were made on low frequencies so as to have some control over the ratio of sonorous energy reaching the ear of the listener. Ratios 100/1, 50/1 and 20/1 were ratios of the peak values of the 2 programmes. The peak value of the principal programme had been taken conventionally as a standard of reference of 0 db. That being the case, the power of the principal programme (Prog. 1), without any compression or limitation, was around 35 db (medium orchestra or speech). The total background noise from the chain up to H.P. was located around - 40 db. The conditions of the 2nd programme (Prog.2) were the same. The trials were listened to and registered by several persons of varied auditive experience (engineers, musicians, speakers, etc.). The experiments comprised diverse formulations such as speech/music, music/music, etc. The hearing was done with the power of a 7 watt amplitude. The results were as follows:

- Ratio 100/1: Programme II was practically inaudible, even during moments of silence on Programme I.

- Ratio 50/1: Programme II was sometimes audible (maximum peaks) in the silences of Programme I, but was not identifiable: It was virtually inaudible during Programme I.

- Ratio 20/1: Programme II was audible often, and sometimes identifiable in the silences of Programme I. It was inaudible when Programme I was being fed. Programme II never disturbed either the intelligibility of speech or the artistic impression of music of Programme I.

Observation.

As the peaks of Programme II reached respectively the levels of - 40 db, - 34 db, and - 26 db, it had to be seen whether:

1) in the 100/1 case they would be confused with the background noise

2) in the 50/1 and 20/1 cases a double play of probabilities would intervene, so that there would be a coincidence of the most pronounced troughs of Programme I (- 35 db) with the highest peaks of Programme II (respectively, - 34 db or - 26 db). The recording of so little real disturbance is probably due to the extreme rarity of these coincidences in the case of - 34 db, and their still weak frequency in the case of - 26 db.

(St.45)

Experiments on numerous types of programmes should be made if a notion of "mean disturbance" is to be arrived at.

Conclusion.

A 100/1 ratio gives perfect protection, that is to say always equal to, or higher than, the signal/background noise ratio, in very good practical listening conditions.

A 50/1 ratio also gives perfect protection in nearly all cases.

A 20/1 ratio gives sufficient protection for most practical listening conditions, especially for a programme which is not of first quality from a power point of view.

These conclusions, we repeat, should be confirmed by other experiments, in view of the importance of the "statistical" factor; and they apply only to low frequency reproductions.

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 182

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 262 – Corrective to Document No. 182
- Document No. 271 – Corrections to Document No. 182
- Document No. 361 – Corrections to Document No. 182

European
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 182 - E
August 2, 1948

Submitted in: French

M I N U T E S

o f

THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY.

Third Meeting

Meeting of Tuesday 27 July 1948.

1. The Meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.E.Holmblad.

2. The Chairman said that as a result of a long discussion on Friday July 23 four proposals relating to frequency allocation to Germany had been submitted. They were contained in RD Document No. 150. He opened the discussion on these four proposals.

3. The Delegate of the Netherlands replying to a question previously asked by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.), said that his Country had not forgotten the German occupation and was in support of giving Germany only the strict technical minimum. However, it was a question of allocation of frequencies, not to Germany but to the occupation zones in Germany whose particular shape did not at all correspond to a technical subdivision guided by propagational considerations. The allocations to all the zones might be added, but this was in no way comparable with the total allocations to a country as a whole. He supported the French proposal.

4. The Delegate of Belgium was of the same opinion.

5. The Delegate of the United Kingdom strongly supported the French proposal for the following reasons.

6. The broadcasting of one programme to the German people in each occupation zone was essential for the occupying powers. The Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and of France would certainly not contradict him. It might be carried out by various methods, but these should not be discussed in the Plenary Assembly until the substantive recommendations of the Committees had been received. Since, however the question had been raised at the present Meeting, the British Delegation wished to present its point of view, as follows:

7. 1. The British Delegation was not bound by variant 279, or by any other Brussels Document, but it considered variant 279 to be a suitable basis for discussion. Along with the Netherlands Delegation, it did not consider the fact that one of the authors of variant 279 was a present Member of the Delegation as grounds for assuming that the British Delegation endorsed it.

8. 2. It was not to be recommended that the Conference should be bound by the adoption of variant 281, as the Soviet Delegation had proposed, before considering the repercussions of such a step on all the countries of the European broadcasting zone. Moreover, many were of the opinion that the allocation to Germany of only exclusive frequencies was en exaggerated luxury. The allocation of one exclusive frequency could only be made at the expense of two shared frequencies. The British Delegation therefore considered that it would be more to the advantage of the other European Countries if Germany was given only shared frequencies. The French Delegate had said that such a solution would be acceptable for the French zone and it was equally acceptable for the British zone.

9. 3. The British zone was elongated and its two main centres of population, Hamburg and the Ruhr, were about 350 km. apart. A station situated between these two centres, even if it operated on a good quality exclusive frequency such as that proposed by variant 281, could not serve those two urban communities satisfactorily, as they would by in its fading zone. There was certainly no question of allocating a long wave, and the solution seemed to lie in the use of shared frequencies.

10. 4. If Germany had not been divided into four zones an economy in frequencies would have been possible. However, the allocation of shared frequencies would certainly limit any later development of German broadcasting.

11. 5. A straightforward comparison of the total power of a group of stations was no criterion of the quality of service. The total power for the Brussels variants was 4 to 5 times higher than the total power of the Lucerne Plan. This should be taken into account when discussing the power proposed for the German stations.

12. 6. Certain points of detail had still to be discussed in Committee before being brought up in the Plenary Assembly.

13. The Delegation of the United Kingdom strongly supported the French proposal.

14. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought the matter fell into two parts:

15. 1. The proposals of the Committee of Eight for frequency allocations to Germany had to be appaised.

16. 2. Directives had to be given to Committee 5.

17. It had occasionally been said that the Plenary Assembly should not discuss concrete cases but should leave this to Committees and Working Groups. At Brussels the case of Germany had been studied by a Working Group all of whose Members were there present. The Group had examined all possible solutions, but, if it had not been able to reach a concrete result, this did not constitute grounds for setting such a precedent at the present Conference.

18. Each zone of Germany was already supplied with numerous stations whose high power was tending to increase, and which operated on a total of 32 frequencies. The Conference surely did not wish to maintain that state of affairs; if it did, no Plan would be possible. Consequently, variants 279 and 281 should be studied and directives for Committee 5 should be formulated from them. It had been said that four exclusive frequencies were too many, but if they limited themselves to shared frequencies, two would be necessary for the French zone and three for each of the other three zones, which were more extensive. That made a total of 11 frequencies, not including the common international frequencies. The number of European stations which would have to share those 11 frequencies with the German stations should be estimated at 15 or 20. That state of affairs was much more dangerous and unjust than the use of four exclusive frequencies by a country situated in the middle of Europe.

19. In the opinion of the Soviet Delegation frequencies used for occupation troops should be taken from those allocated to their country of origin. Everyone should agree on this point. He also asked the Conference to reject Variant 279 as unfair and to decide on one programme only for each zone, with the use of a maximum of four frequencies.

20. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia made the following two observations:

21. a) The Plenary Assembly should discuss only principles, such as that of a single programme for each zone, and should leave to the Committees the task of putting them into practice (number and choice of frequencies).

22. b) The Delegations of Greece and of Morocco and Tunisia had recently proposed that exclusive frequencies be allocated by priority to countries that had none, and the Conference had been on the point of accepting this proposal. Was it then logical to give four exclusive frequencies to Germany when numerous countries, who were amongst Germany's victims, had not received a single one?

23. The Delegate of France agreed with the first observation of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia. He intended to submit a concrete proposal for the directives for Committee 5. The following would be its underlying ideas:

24. It was understood that it was the present-day Germany which had to be considered, divided, as it was, into four zones, for which four programmes had to be provided. The future Germany, considered as a whole, (which, he believed, the Netherlands Delegate had spoken of earlier) did not interest the Conference.

25. He drew a comparison between proposals 1, 3 and 4 of RD Document No,150, noting that they were, in certain respects, similar in spirit. Nor did the U.S.S.R. proposal (No.2) differ greatly. It insisted that Variant 279 was unacceptable, and the French Delegation also thought that it allocated too many frequencies to Germany. To sum up, there seemed to be unanimous agreement on the following three points:

26. a) one programme per zone was necessary and sufficient;

27. b) the number of frequencies and the total power assigned to Germany should be below the corresponding values in 1939;

28. c) the technical means appropriate to the above conditions must be given to Germany.

29. He consequently proposed:

30. a) that the Conference should adopt the three above-mentioned points;

31. b) that the technical means of implementing the proposals should be discussed, preferably not in the Plenary Assembly. With this end in view, the French Delegation was prepared to submit to Committee 5 within 48 hours a Plan comprising less frequencies than in variant 279, less exclusive frequencies than in variant 281, and, at all events, no exclusive frequency for the French zone of occupation.

32. He felt bound to say that France, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. would be making no sacrifice in agreeing to the use of their national frequencies to serve their occupation troops It was a temporary state of affairs and, moreover, these countries were neighbouring to their occupation zones. However, for the United States the situation was different. The use of their national frequencies in the American zone of occupation would not cause interference in the United States, but in Europe. A European frequency would therefore have to be allocated to them. The Polish proposal missed the mark, and the question remained to be solved.

33. The Observer of the United States made the following statement, and requested its insertion verbatim in the Minutes: (Insert paragraphs 34 to 40 inclusive: speech of U.S. Observer).

41. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (P.R.) said that because of the central position of Germany in Europe, the allocation of frequencies to it concerned all the countries of Europe. He could not agree with the French Delegate's proposal because it avoided the issue of passing judgement on the results of the work at Brussels. This was however the item on the Agenda, and the Committee of Eight Documents would first have to be studied, for it was, after all a Committee preparatory to the present Conference. Then, but not until then, could directives be given to another Committee.

42. Variant 279 had been criticized from all sides; evidently it satisfied no one. A decision should therefore be taken on variant 281. The Yugoslav Delegation considered that one Programme per zone could be operated with one frequency per zone. With two frequencies two programmes could be transmitted, and that was inadmissible. Moreover, by synchronising the transmitters the technical minimum could be procured for Germany with one frequency per zone. Variant 281 solved the problem, therefore, and the Soviet proposal in RD Document No. 150, in conformity with the Agenda, was the one to be supported.

43. The Chairman said that after the long debate that had taken place, a decision should be taken on Committee 4's examination of the work at Brussels. The Agenda did not suggest that the Assembly should make a choice between the two variants. However, Committee 4's Report (RD Document No. 143) concluded with a recommendation that the Plenary Assembly approve RD Document No. 137 as a basis for the Copenhagen Conference's work. It seemed from the trend of the discussion that agreement on the German matter could not be reached that day. If the choice of frequencies was the task of the Committees, the matter of the principle of the technical minimum was certainly within the scope of the Plenary Assembly. Directives should therefore be given to Committee 5.

44. To give Committee 5 the Report RD Document No. 137 hardly seemed expedient, for it contained the frequently divergent views of the Members of Sub-Committee 4 B. An agreement had been reached, however, as a result of the preceding debate, on the single programme and the technical minimum. The Minutes of the Meeting on July 23 and of the present Meeting which would reflect this agreement, might perhaps be used as directives by the Committees allocating frequencies.

45. If the Assembly did not agree he would ask for opinions on the draft directives in RD Document No. 150, but he thought that this would not be necessary.

46. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. demanded a decision on the evaluation of the two Brussels variants. For that purpose he made the following proposal:

47. "The Conference agrees that variant 279 allocates to Germany a number of frequencies not in accordance with the technical minimum for that country.

48. The Plenary Assembly considers it indispensable to recommend Committee 5 not to allocate to Germany more than 4 frequencies, so that more than one programme per zone may not be broadcast.

49. The requirements of occupying troops shall be met by means of frequencies allocated to the occupying countries for their national services.

50. For the American troops, a frequency shall be chosen to be shared, by bi-lateral agreement, with another European country."

51. The Delegate of France noted that certain Delegations insisted absolutely on giving their estimates of variants 279 and 281. To satisfy them he would replace the French proposal in RD Document No. 150 by the following:

52. "The Conference notes that variant 279 provides too many frequencies for Germany and does not, therefore, conform with the principle of the desirable technical minimum. On the other hand, the allocation to Germany of 4 exclusive frequencies, as in variant 281, is in accordance neither with the desirable technical minimum nor with the interests of other European countries. Neither of the two variants, therefore, is acceptable.""

53. The French Delegation supported the last Soviet proposal concerning occupation troops.

54. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, who had supported the first French proposal, could not support the second. The number of frequencies allocated a country did not indicate whether or not its minimum technical needs were satisfied: for example, the use of 20 different frequencies for 20 transmitters of 200 watts each did not satisfy Germany's needs.

55. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) felt that the latest Soviet proposal made his own superfluous. He therefore withdrew his proposal and supported that of the U.S.S.R.

56. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia in a spirit of conciliation wished to make a new proposal whose various components were drawn from the Polish, Russian and French proposals contained in RD Document 150 as follows:

57. "Germany should be allocated a number of frequencies sufficient for one programme per zone of occupation.

58. The Conference considers that the frequencies allocated Germany in Draft No. 279 do not fulfil the technical minimum.

59. The requirements of occupation troops shall be met by the use of frequencies allocated to each of the occupying countries for its national service.

60. However, a special frequency will be provided provisionally for the American Zone, it being understood that Germany shall derive no advantage whatsoever from the allocation at the end of the occupation."

61. The Chairman considered that, despite the many proposals submitted the Meeting was agreed on a number of points. France's last proposal had almost obtained unanimity, but, since the Meeting's terms of reference did not permit of a decision concerning the number of frequencies to be allocated Germany, he asked the French Delegate if he would not modify his proposal or the Preamble thereof.

62. The Delegate of France repeated that, if he had passed judgement on the 279 and 281 Variants, it had been at the insistance of a number of Delegations. This judgement having been unfavourable to both variants, those in favour of one or the other would certainly oppose the French proposal.

63. Consequently, since there could only be unanimity on basic principles, it would be better to consider and adopt them one by one; and then to refer technical questions to the Committees.

64. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (P.R.) then made the following statement.

65. a) the United Kingdom Delegate had doclined responsibility for the 279 variant. Why then, was he not of the same opinion as the French Delegate on this variant?

66. b) the Polish proposal, as well as the first French proposal, had been withdrawn; in theso circumstances, what of the proposal of Morocco and Tunisia? Could the U.S.S.R. proposal alone obtain unanimity?

67. c) the Delegates of France and of Morocco and Tunisia refused to apply the epithet "inequitable" to Document 279. However, at one of the Brussels meetings, Mr. Daumard, representing France, had considered that the 279 variant distributed exclusive frequencies in rather an unjust manner, since it allocated three to the American zone of occupation and one to the British zone.

68. Mr. Daumard confirmed the Yugoslav Delegate's observation, but he added that he had also said at Brussels that the 281 variant did not seem to him satisfactory for Germany either.

69. The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 4.05 p.m. and reopened it at 4.45 p.m.

70. He wished to find a solution for the impasse reached earlier. There were a number of points on which agreement could be reached. It seemed to be agreed that there should be one programme for each zone since there were no objections. There also seemed to be agreement on the needs of occupying governments, with a reservation with regard to the special position of the United States. There was, then, general agreement on these points. Although opinions might vary on the wording of them, he felt that there was a chance of agreement.

71. The directives to be given to Committee 5 would have to be more or less detailed. The question of the two plans could be examined by referring to Document 137, which showed the differences between them. It was for this reason that he suggested that, instead of stating in the directives that the plan allocating only 4 frequencies to Germany would be suitable, as the other plan allocated too many, reference should be made to the work of Committee 4 in the following fashion: the text should state that the Plenary Assembly would take into account the remarks made in Document 137 with regard to plans 279 and 281; the Assembly would decide that neither of these plans made suitable frequency allocations to Germany and, consequently, it would request Committee 5 and there the text proposed by the French Delegate could be taken to allocate to Germany a technical minimum of frequencies. This would be the beginning of the directives.

72. It was an acknowledged fact that Committee 4 had not given any directives to Committee 5. Therefore the principle of one single programme for each zone should be adopted and the document would be re-examined paragraph by paragraph.

73. The Observer of the United States recalled his earlier statement and reaffirmed that he was in a position to commit himself neither as regards a single programme for each zone as regards the adequacy of a shared frequency for the duration of the occupation.

74. The Chairman thought that this statement should be considered as a reservation on the part of the United States Observer and could be reverted to later.

75. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that, in his statement, the Chairman had stated that some Delegations present at the Conference preferred Plan 279, some Plan 281, and that others had expressed no preference whatsoever. He asked which Delegations present at the Meeting, apart from the Danish Delegation, were in favour of Document 279 with regard to the frequencies to be allocated to Germany.

76. The Chairman wished to clear up a misunderstanding with regard to the words "apart from the Danish Delegation". The Danish Delegation had not stated a preference for Document 279. If something had been said to that effect, it had not, in any case, been an expression of preference for Document 279 from the point of view of the frequencies to be allocated to Germany, but in regard to other points.

77. The Delegate of the United Kingdom repeated what he had already stated: although not bound by Document 279, he was prepared to take it as a basis for discussion. He had also stated that Document 281 did not meet the requirements for the reception of a programme audible in Germany. For this reason he preferred Plan 279 as regards the frequencies to be allocated to Germany.

78. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that Document 143, submitted by Committee 4, also emanated from a special Working Group which had reached no conclusion and made no concrete proposal.

79. He thought that the basis of a solution of the German question was the documentation of the Committee of Eight Countries. Reference should therefore be made, not to Document 143 of Committee 4, which made no concrete proposal, but to the long discussion which had taken place in that Plenary Assembly. The Soviet Delegation did not agree with the Chairman's proposal.

80. The Chairman wished to make his statement more explicit; it contained many points similar to those made by the U.S.S.R. Delegate, for reference was made to the fact that Documents 137 and 143 contained no concrete proposal. This was, in fact, the reason why a decision had to be taken there and then, after consideration of these documents. A decision had to be taken, and there was therefore no contradiction with the Soviet Delegate's statement. There was no reason why the situation should not be clarified by discussion in the Plenary Assembly and the remarks contained in 137 and 143 be taken into account. This, he thought, was in the spirit of the Soviet proposal. These documents would have to be taken into account, but it was precisely because they contained no proposal that the Plenary Assembly would have to meke one.

81. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia agreed with the Chairman that the general analysis of Committee 4's Report be resumed by the Meeting. This would afford an opportunity of reaching conclusions concerning the work of the Committee of Eight. However, in order that the afternoon should not be entirely wasted, he submitted two points which seemed assured of quasi-unanimity. If progress was to be made, the Assembly would have to be able to provide directives concerning Germany, and this was the most urgent item. Judgment could then be passed on Plans 279 and 281. He would prefer that the plans be dealt with in a general manner. He wished to insist on his earlier proposal and to repeat it, since it seemed to him that unanimity would thereby probably be achieved.

82. 1. The first paragraph of the Polish proposal (Doc.150) contained the principle of a programme per zone, and indicated that, in the result, the broadcasting potential in relation to the number of frequencies should be lower than in 1939.

(Tr.15/R.4)

83. It seemed to him that this should be the first point submitted for agreement of the Meeting.

84. 2. The point to be settled concerning special programmes for occupation troops was contained in the second paragraph of the French proposal (Doc.150).

85. He thought that if the two points were submitted there and then a decision could be taken and at least one positive result reached, after their long discussion, which would enable Committee 5 and perhaps Committee 4 to begin their work. An additional advantage was that these two points were already drawn up.

86. The Chairman was not certain that the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia had fully understood his proposal. He had suggested that discussion be proceeded with paragraph by paragraph, taking the first part of the French text and not the Polish text. He did not believe that the statement made by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia would be contradictory in that case. The paragraph following would be considered after the first had been dealt with. He reiterated that the Meeting was dealing with the question of a single programme for each zone, bearing in mind the remarks made by the United States Observer. Up until that moment he had noted no objections.

(Tr.15/R.1)

87. The Delegate of France thought that there was little opposition to the principles listed by the Chairman and that, if it would help to achieve unanimity regarding the vote and the decision, although the Chairman had submitted for discussion the first paragraph of the former French proposal, he would be ready to substitute for it the first paragraph of the Polish proposal. He added that he was only proposing such a procedure with a view to unity.

88. If the text of the first paragraph of the Polish proposal was preferred - a text which, he thought, had been withdrawn by its author, although it could be raised again by others - if the Assembly was more favourable to it than to the former French text, the French Delegation would favour it as much as it had its own text. He did not, however, know which of the two texts, each of which had been withdrawn by its respective author, would now retain the general attention. In any case, in the absence of a last text, he would agree to a discussion of either the French or the Polish text, as the Assembly wished. It should have been easy to reach an agreement on the subject.

89. The Chairman feared that this might complicate matters as he had initially submitted the first paragraph of the French text, on which there had been no objection.

90. The Chairman read the text:

"The Plenary Meeting instructs Committee 5 to assign to Germany the minimum of technical means permitting reception in each zone of the single programme for that zone."

91. As he had heard no objections, except for those of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, he thought he could consider the first paragraph as adopted.

92. The Delegate of Yugoslavia thought that, despite the fact that the French proposal had been withdrawn by its author, it could be discussed. He considered the text to be unsatisfactory because, although he himself was a technician, he was not very sure of the meaning of "minimum of technical means". In his opinion, the proposal made by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia was much clearer.

93. The Chairman did not think that this question could be answered in Plenary Assembly. It was a matter of a directive to the Committee. The Plenary Assembly was not composed of technicians and therefore could not issue technical directives, or such as were considered as technical directives by the Committee. He asked if there were no further observations. There being none, he considered that the Meeting could adopt the first sentence of the French proposal as the first paragraph of the Directives.

94. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that prior to the adjournment there had been several corrections suggested to the proposals contained in Document RD 150. The proposals as corrected were quite different from those which the Chairman had just summarised. It was against this procedure that the Delegate of Yugoslavia had quite rightly objected.

95. He (the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.) believed that other Delegates also would not agree, first on the very contents of the summary, and secondly on the fact that the decisions concerning Germany should be taken separately. Since the question was a single one, it should be taken as an indivisible whole. The Soviet Delegation could not agree with the manner in which the proposals that the Chairman had just submitted were formulated.

96. The Chairman requested the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to specify the parts with which he did not agree.

97. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could not agree to the estimated value of Documents 279 and 281 in relation to the allocation of frequencies to Germany. Secondly, he could not approve the adoption of directives to the Committees of the Conference on this subject. The question of the allocation of frequencies to Germany could not be adopted in sections, but had to be adopted as a whole. Next, it had recently become a question of allocating a technical minimum of frequencies to ensure one programme for each occupation zone in Germany. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had already stated on many occasions that such a procedure was not correct. That would permit the allocation, as was the case with the Committee of Eight Countries, of an unlimited number and even of such a great quantity of frequencies as was apparent from plan 279, which the Delegation of the U.S.R. categorically refused to accept as an unfair and inequitable proposal.

98. The Chairman stated that it had been said that Document 279 allocated too many frequencies to Germany. Such a remark was justifiable, but it was not especially necessary to make it at that time. It was to Committee 5, at the moment of the allocation of frequencies, that the number of frequencies to be assigned to Germany should be discussed.

99. In case, during this discussion which he (the Chairman) wished to terminate by an agreement, it should be impossible to reach such an agreement (it had also been said that a decision should be taken there), a result nevertheless had to be reached. The Meeting could not continue discussing with no results, as that would mean voting on the proposals before the Assembly and this was not a very satisfactory solution. That was why he was trying to elicit certain agreements.

100. It would be necessary for the Delegates to make certain concessions, for if each one insisted upon his particular point of view, an agreement would never be reached. He had thought it possible to affirm an actual agreement on the question of a single programme for each occupation zone. The Delegate of France had been good enough to make a possible substitution to his text with a part of the text of the Delegate of Poland. Perhaps agreement could be found on one of these two texts. It was not difficult to reach an agreement on a text if there was agreement on the substance. And in this case, the Meeting was agreed on the substance.

101. He repeated to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. that, in his opinion, if Document 279 gave too many frequencies to Germany, it was not for the Assembly to debate the question, but for Committee 5. That was why he had asked the Soviet Delegate, if he could not agree with this point of view, while reserving the right to make any observations he deemed useful to Committee 5.

102. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the examination of the question of allocation of frequencies to Germany had not been conducted fairly. There had been a proposal by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. before the adjournment for tea. There had been a proposal by the Delegation of France, also before the adjournment for tea. After the adjournment, the Chairman had made a seventh proposal, which was only a part of the proposals published and circulated to the Delegates and announced before the adjournment for tea.

103. In regard to the communication of these not-very-clear directives to Committee 5, in which the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. participated, he (the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.) observed that to enable Committee 5 and its Working Groups to work effectively, it was indispensable that the directives should be concrete. If not, the same disharmony would appear in Committee 5 as had appeared in the Committee of Eight concerning Germany, in the Committee 4, in the Working Groups, especially constituted to deal with the German question, and which had also arisen in the Plenary Assembly.

104. His arguments were reinforced by the fact that, in Committee 5, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., had noted that some of the decisions taken by the Plenary Assembly had been misinterpreted by certain Delegates. This had impeded the work.

105. He again drew attention to the fact that, in Committee 5 and at the suggestion of the French Delegate, a list had been drawn up to serve as a basis for the allocation of frequencies to countries in which there were cities, territorial areas of European Countries but which excluded, even though they were countries with a right to allocation of frequencies, the five Soviet Republics which had not been admitted to the Conference.

106. The logical conclusion to be drawn from this fact was that if the Plenary Assenbly, which had the right to take decisions towards the formulation of the Plan and the Convention, gave inexact directives, especially on such an important matter as Germany, the work of the Conference would be seriously hindered. That was why the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had proposed, on two different occasions, an entirely neutral, clear and concrete solution for the German question. None of the Delegates present could say that the proposal had been dictated by the interests of the Soviet Delegation or by the interests of the countries it represented. On the contrary, the Soviet Delegation had shown broad concessions by comparison with the proposals contained in the plan submitted by the United Kingdom Delegation at the Committee of Eight.

107. He considered his proposal to be perfectly neutral and just. It gave Committee 5 the opportunity to examine the question in detail so that the Conference might definitively approve the Plan, including the matter of the allocation of frequencies to Germany. That was why the proposal which the Chairman had just read, which was not a complete proposal by any Delegation present, could not be acceptable.

108. The Chairman remarked that his proposal was only a part to which other parts could be added, if it were considered incomplete. He had in front of him at least six proposals, of which a few had been withdrawn. They should be considered one after another, and the best course was for the meeting to consider the first, which had already been approved by a certain number of Delegates.

109. The Delegate of France wondered whether a great many of his colleagues were not beginning to find the discussion a bit fastidious, since nothing new had emerged from it for some time. Everyone had indicated their opinions on the matter, and doubtless everyone understood the question. Consequently, the debate should be cut short since, as it was a Plenary Assembly, it would give third parties the right to worry about the way use was being made of the time and money of those responsible for sending the Delegates to the Conference.

110. In conclusion, he wished to propose that:

111. France's first proposal was not approved for reasons discussed at length and now well known. It had therefore been withdrawn.

112. The second proposal, (distribution of prizes), had not been approved by either the U.S.S.R. or the United Kingdom.

113. These then were two proposals which, it seemed, would not secure unanimity.

114. There only remained the U.S.S.R. proposal which the French Delegation could not accept even as the U.S.S.R. had been unable to accept the French proposal.

115. It was by making the Meeting go over the same ground again and again that the Soviet Delegation hoped to have Plan 279 rejected. The French Delegation was compelled to say for the last time, that it rejected both Plan 279 and Plan 281.

116. The French Delegation would therefore not accept the Soviet proposal, with the result that there was no result.. He asked the Soviet Delegation whether, since the argument might last for ever, it also rejected the Polish proposal. He made a last appeal for conciliation. The French Delegation had withdrawn two proposals because they were not approved. It would not accept a proposal which it did not find satisfactory, even if it were repeated 200 times. He then asked that the Assembly agree to the Polish proposal, of which the French Delegation approved the first paragraph. They would also accept the second paragraph, providing the point contained in the French text were added, point which the Soviet Delegation had most graciously accepted. The question was a clear one. Would the Soviet Delegation accept the first part of the Polish proposal? Agreement had almost been reached on the second part, with the exception of an addition. This was the only way out. If the French texts were not accepted, the French Delegation would not be forced to accept a text with which it was not satisfied.

117. He asked, for the last time, if the best solution to winning the prize would not be to reject both plans, i.e. the French Delegation would not agree.

118. There was only one solution left and the French Delegation thought it a good one; it was the text of the first part of the Polish proposal. He asked whether the Soviet Delegation accepted it or not.

119. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Polish proposal, which had been issued with the other 4 proposals, pointed out the necessity for allocating a technical minimum to the whole of Germany. If, in the opinion of the French Delegate, this proposal was acceptable, then all the proposals put forth, by the French Delegate and the Soviet Delegate, and including the modifications suggested by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, were methodically opposed to the Polish proposal, since Poland had proposed to consider the technical minimum for the whole of the German territory.

120. He thought that everyone would agree that the technical basis of this proposal corresponded to that of the Soviet Delegation, providing that the technical minimum for the whole of Germany, considering the territory of its entirety, should not exceed 4 frequencies. He considered that it should be even less than 4 frequencies if the observations made by Yugoslavia regarding the synchronised networks which could be used in Germany were taken into account.

121. As the United Kingdom Delegate had said, Germany possessed a fairly extensive network of cables, and synchronisation was possible.

122. If a synchronised network were used, the German territory, comprised of the 4 Zones of Occupation, would only require a maximum of 3 frequencies.

123. If the Polish and French Delegates agreed on this point, the Soviet Delegation also agreed to reconsider the proposal with the addition which the Soviet Delegation had made concerning the allocation of frequencies.

124. The Delegate of France said that, although it was slow, progress was being made. He thought that the Meeting already agreed on the last sentence, relative to the Polish Delegate's proposal, with the addition proposed by the Soviet Delegate, which was also contained in the text of the French proposal. There, then, was a point on which there was agreement.

125. "Now", added the French Delegate, "there is no need to make me say what I have not said. I do not speak of what the Polish Delegate said. Everyone has known since the beginning, and even before, that the French Delegation has never spoken of a general programme for Germany, per zone. As everyone else present, I would be only too pleased if that was possible, but let us not discuss pipe dreams. It is well known that everyone has always spoken of one programme per zone. The Polish text has already been corrected in this respect by many. If, nevertheless, the U.S.S.R. Delegation is capable of having a single programme, not of one but of two, accepted, I will support it, but I think it impossible. Everyone here has always understood that one programme meant one programme per zone.

126. I propose again that we adopt the first portion of the Polish text, with the addition of the words "per zone", as understood by everyone without it being said, but which should be stated, in order to avoid misunderstanding. If this proposal, which is our last attempt at conciliation, is not accepted we will disassociate ourselves from a sterile debate."

127. The Delegate of Poland wished to explain to the French Delegate certain points of his proposal which, even if withdrawn, had been brought up again. In its initial form, the proposal had mentioned one programme for the whole of Germany, and therefore the Soviet Delegation's explanation was correct. Afterwards, a conciliatory spirit had entered into the debate.

128. He had withdrawn his proposal since the Soviet Delegation's proposal contained the essential points of his own proposal. He pointed out again that his initial text had provided for one programme for the whole of Germany.

129. The Delegate of France asked the Polish Delegate what would constitute this single programme for Germany.

130. The Delegate of Poland replied that this question could be settled by technical specialists. They were only concerned with the principle of giving Germany a minimum.

131. The Delegate of France said that the Polish Delegate had not answered his question. He had not said whether there existed a technical means of achieving this single programme. He knew that a single programme could be put into effect, but he wondered in what a single programme for Germany would consist.

132. The Delegate of Poland thought that the Allied Commission in Germany could probably decide the essentials of such a plan.

133. The Chairman asked the French Delegate whether he could ask the Soviet Delegate whether he accepted the idea of a programme, or whether he withdrew the proposal.

134. The Delegate of France felt that the Polish Delegate had made a clear reply to his question, and that it seemed to bring an end to the debate.

135. The Chairman felt that scarcely any progress had been made.

136. The Delegate of Egypt supported the French proposal and referred to Plans 279 and 281. He also mentioned the statement made at Friday's meeting where he had said that discussions had already lasted for one month and the time had come to take concrete decisions.

137. The Chairman did not think that much remained to be done, and that if the meeting wished to reach a decision it would have to vote on the different proposals. He asked if the Assembly agreed to this, or whether someone had an alternative proposal to make.

138. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia felt that the situation in which the Meeting found itself could only be solved by returning to the proposal made by Mr. Makarov before the adjournment. The proposal contained not only an evaluation of the work of the Committee of Eight Countries, which constituted the first task of their meeting, but also gave clear-cut directives for the work of Committee 5. This proposal stated that there was the possibility of having one programme per zone in Germany, but stressed the fact that Germany should not be allocated more than 4 frequencies.

139. The proposal relative to the forces of occupation was also clear and in this connection the Czechoslovak Delegate thought that the Meeting could come to an agreement by returning to this proposal.

140. The Chairman endeavoured to summarize the situation. Some Delegations had made two proposals. He wished to know which proposals had been retained. He took them in the order in which they had been presented. First, there was Document 150 and the proposal which carried the number "1" made by the French Delegation. Did the French Delegation wish the proposal to be considered by the Assembly.

141. The Delegate of France had already stated that he was willing to replace his proposal with the Polish Delegation's if the words "per zone" were added. However, if the Assembly wished to take a decision on the first French proposal, he saw no objection and agreed to take part in a vote.

142. The Chairman thought that it was important to have a clear text. The French Delegation sustained its proposal which corresponded slightly to the Polish Proposal, which had been withdrawn. He thought it would be simpler to take the text as it had been presented.

143. The second proposal, made by the Soviet Delegation, had been replaced by another text presented before the adjournment. Which text did the Soviet Delegation wish to retain, the new or the old one?

144. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the second text was not in opposition to that of Document 150; it simply elaborated on the first proposal and took into account the opinions expressed. Moreover, this text was more complete as far as the allocations for the forces of occupation were concerned. The second proposal was the proposal of the Soviet Delegation.

145. The Chairman asked the Soviet Delegate to repeat the proposal, at dictation speed.

146. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. read his proposal;

147. "The Conference feels that Variant 279 allocates a number of frequencies to Germany which is not in keeping with a technical minimum for that country.

(D.16)

148. The Plenary Assembly believes it necessary to request Committee 5 to allocate to Germany a maximum of 4 frequencies, this allocation to enable not more than one programme to be broadcast per zone.

149. The requirements of the forces of occupation are to be met by the use of frequencies allocated to the occupying countries for their own national services.

150. For the American forces, a frequency will have to be chosen, shared by bilateral agreement, with another European country."

151. The Delegate of France stated that the Soviet text concerning the forces of occupation was so excellent that he would support it entirely, but he would not accept the other part.

152. The Chairman thought that the French Delegation was replacing the last part of its proposal by the corresponding part of the Soviet proposal. He recalled that the Polish Delegation had withdrawn its proposal (No.3) and that the amendment made by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia (No. 4 of Document 150) had also been withdrawn.

153. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia had withdrawn his proposal in order to pave the way for a compromise solution, compromise which had, unfortunately, failed. He could maintain his amendment, but chose to withdraw it. When he had put it forward, he had thought that the Assembly was going to work in liaison with its Committees. He had seen that this was not so and that the Assembly wished to draw up the plan itself, immediately and without delay. He therefore preferred to withdraw his amendment, there being no reason for it.

154. The Chairman said that this clarified the situation. The Meeting was faced with a first French proposal with an alteration in the second paragraph, in accordance with the Soviet proposal. For the first paragraph there was the French text and then the Soviet text.

155. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, who had not been able to take down the Soviet proposal, wished to know if, according to that proposal, the shared frequencies envisaged for the American forces of occupation would be contained in the Plan.

156. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that each working frequency allocated should be mentioned in the Plan. He explained to the British Delegate that the frequencies allocated for the requirements of American forces of occupation, America being an extra-European country, would be allocated provisionally for the duration of the occupation and on the basis of an arrangement with the country in the European Area with which the frequency was to be shared.

157. The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked who would make the arrangement; the Conference or the United States?

158. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not feel himself in a position to enter into the technical details of the agreement. He supposed that a stipulation would be made in the Plan concerning the country which would enter into the agreement with the American representatives.

159. The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not think this basis sufficiently clear insofar as it concerned the United Kingdom during its period of occupation. The agreement would have to be very precise. If the last sentence of the Soviet proposal could be clarified, he would be able to examine the proposal.

160. The Chairman thought that agreement had more or less been reached on the shared frequencies in the Plan.

161. The Delegate of the United Kingdom would be satisfied if it were stated "for the American forces a shared frequency should be selected for the duration of the occupation."

162. The Chairman understood that the United Kingdom Delegation's proposal was then the following: for the American forces it will be necessary to chose a frequency to be shared for the duration of the occupation". Did the Soviet Delegation agree to this?

163. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., wished to make this part of his proposal more precise. No supplementary and separate frequency was being allocated for the American forces, an extra-European country was simply being given the opportunity of sharing a frequency with a European country on a temporary basis, as the outcome of an agreement. It should be stated in the Plan that this frequency was allocated to a European country with the stipulation that its shared use was temporary and would last only as long as the occupation by American forces.

164. Under these circumstances, the Delegate of the United Kingdom raised no objection, but it would be necessary to state this clearly in the Plan by the use of an asterisk and a foot-note.

165. The Chairman said that the Soviet Delegation agreed. Its remarks would be recorded in the Minutes of the meeting. Could it be understood that the Assembly had no objections to the Soviet text relative to the forces of occupation, to which the French Delegation had agreed.?

166. The Observer of the United States recalled the reservation which he had made in this respect.

167. The Chairman said that he had taken note of the reservation. He thought that there were no objections, no other reservations, and that it was adopted by the Assembly.

168. The recommendation to Committee 5 concerning the allocation of frequencies to forces of occupation in Germany was approved with the United States Observer's reservation which would be recorded in the Minutes of that meeting.

(D.16)

169. The text of the recommendation adopted was as follows:

170. The requirements of the forces of occupation are to be met by the use of frequencies allocated to the occupying countries for their own national services.

171. For the American forces, it will be necessary to choose a frequency, shared, by bilateral agreement with another European country.

172. The Chairman then passed to the first part. On the one hand there was the text of the French Delegation which was the first paragraph of proposal No. 1 in Document No. 150 and on the other hand, the text by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. from the discussion, he felt that it would only be possible to come to a decision by taking a vote.

173. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) did not consider the French Delegation's text sufficient to form a directive for Committee 5 to begin the work of allocating frequencies to Germany. The Albanian Delegation strongly supported the Soviet proposal which was concrete and which gave a clear-cut directive to Committee 5.

174. The Chairman thought, generally, that the discussion was ended. He felt that all the Delegates had had time to express their opinions, but that if anyone still wished for the floor, he would give it to them.

175. The Delegate of Greece thought that voting would take place on proposals 279 and 281.

176. The Chairman said that the Greek Delegate was mistaken. The vote would concern the first paragraph of Document 150 which enamated from the French Delegation, and the first two sentences of the Soviet proposal.

177. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the proposal of voting on such an important question, which would have an effect on the final destiny of the future Plan, was not a fair one, since if the agreement of the entire Conference concerning these proposals was not obtained there would not be agreement on the subject in Committee 5, which would have to draft the Plan. As was appreciated, questions relating to the Plan would have to be considered in such a manner as to render the Plan acceptable to all the countries participating in the Conference. Furthermore, the Plan would have to be approved by the Governments which had sent representatives to the Conference. Such a manner of making a mechanical decision; as the one proposed by the Chairman, on a fundamental question relating to the drafting of the Plan, would not facilitate the work of the Conference. If agreement was not reached in Plenary Assembly, with everyone present, and while there was opposition on the part of a large number of Delegations against one of the proposals which could be agreed on by all, there seemed no possibility of drafting a Plan acceptable to all.

It was because of this that the Soviet Delegation refused to agree to the proposal to vote, since this proposal did not promote an equitable and practical solution to a question as important as that relating to the allocation of frequencies to Germany.

178. In reply to the Soviet Delegate, the Chairman pointed out that no one more than he wished to avoid putting the question to the vote, since he too felt it better to come to a friendly agreement. Two meetings of the Plenary Assembly had been devoted to seeking a solution. The Soviet Delegate might well blame him for this, but he had been able to do nothing about it.

179. There were, moreover, good reasons for not agreeing with the Soviet Delegate's remarks. A vote on such a question would not impede a final solution. There was no reason why Committee 5 could not come to a conclusion concerning the number of frequencies proposed by the U.S.S.R. since this was in no way excluded in the French proposal. This was the main point of the discussion. Committee 5 would have to discuss the question on technical bases and without doubt Committee 5 and the Assembly would, in the end, find a solution. Nothing prevented the Soviet proposal from being respected. He wished everyone to have a clear opinion, and that the question be discussed at length in Committee 5 in order that an equitable and adequate solution be found. He wanted to make that clear before proceeding to a vote.

180. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) felt sure that even the Plenary Assembly could find a compromise. Many observations had been made concerning the first part of the French proposal. It had been stated that the technical minimum had not been sufficiently clearly expressed and delimited. There had been objections to the first part of the Soviet proposal. There had been no very precise remarks. Consequently, he thought that the Delegates should have the opportunity to express their opinions. Why were they not satisfied with the first part of the Soviet proposal? If they knew, they would already have reached agreement at that meeting.

181. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) supported the Czechoslovak Delegate. He added that the Meeting was faced with two new proposals, the contents of which were not fully appreciated. It would be inadmissable, in such an important discussion, to reach a decision by means of a different text for everyone. If agreement could not be reached then, it would be possible to do so the following day or the day after when the exact texts were known. He suggested that the texts be published and circulated, and discussed at the next meeting. Discussion was essential because if the French directives, which lacked clarity, were adopted, they would only confuse Committee 5. The lack of directives for the Committee of Eight Countries had led to two plans. The question of directives was so important and could have such telling consequences that it was worth further discussion. The Yugoslav Delegation therefore felt that to vote would be a poor manner of working.

182. The Chairman did not agree with the Yugoslav Delegate. He recalled that, during the meeting of the previous Friday, a number of proposals had been made; these had been distributed and there had been time to study them. It had not been of very great assistance, and if the discussion were now adjourned to await the distribution of the new proposals, how would the Meeting avoid having even more new proposals presented? If the text were read slowly everyone would be able to write it down. When the Meeting received a concrete proposal it could not always adjourn to await the distribution of the text.

183. The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) also supported the Czechoslovak Delegate. It was not fair to decide a rudimentary question concerning the directives for the allocation of frequencies to Germany by voting. Decisions should be taken in such a manner as to accelerate the work and not lead to purely formal results.

184. The Chairman asked to see, by a show of hands, whether the Delegations were in favour of voting, or continuing the discussion.

185. Result: 15 Delegations in favour of a vote.
9 Delegations in favour of continuing the discussion.

186. The Delegate of Egypt wished to be informed of the situation relative to the second French proposal.

187. The Chairman said that this proposal had been withdrawn. There remained but two proposals.

188. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) regretted that his Delegation did not have the exact text to be voted upon. He believed that, according to correct procedure, they should have the exact text, and he added that he could not vote on a text with which he was not familiar.

189. The Chairman said that the text would be read over again before voting took place.

190. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reiterated the considerations which he had expressed. The question which was being considered was a fundamental one with regard to the drafting of the Plan. The Soviet Delegation felt that to decide a question on which the Plan partially rested, was not right, when many Delegations did not even know why they had to vote. If the question of frequency allocation to Germany met with strong opposition, it should not form a basis for the drafting of the Plan, since if it did, such a Plan would not be accepted by the Conference or by the Governments of the countries in the European Area.

191. The Soviet Delegation felt that if there was opposition on the part of a great number of the participants in the Conference with regard to the directives to be given to the Planning Committee, these directives should be examined, and studied from all angles, both by the Plenary Assembly and in Committees, and that the decisions of principle should be taken by common agreement and not as a result of a vote. A question such as that of Germany, which had been studied at length and which had been a task of both the Committee of Eight and the Conference, could not be decided by a vote.

192. The Soviet Delegation considered that, if the Chairman allowed such an illegal decision to be taken on the question of the Plan by putting it to a vote, it was not bound to participate in the vote, neither would it consider itself compelled to respect the decision, since it did not agree. The Plan should be drafted only on the basis of an agreement between countries and not under the coercion of voting.

193. The Delegate of France was surprised at the lack of respect so often evidenced for his Delegation's text, read at the last meeting, distributed and at that time in front of the Delegates, namely paragraph 1 of Document 150, No. 1. He found it astonishing

that anyone should say that they were not familiar with the text. If numerous Delegations were not familiar with the text it was because they had not done it the honour of reading it or of listening to it. He protested strongly against the statements from all sides that the text which they were discussing was unfamiliar. It was only unfamiliar to those who had not taken the trouble to listen to it. That was the first point.

194. The second point: Since it appeared illegal to proceed to a vote when agreement had not been reached, and this by virtue of a law of which he had no knowledge, he asked the Soviet Delegation how a meeting arrived at a decision when agreement had not been reached. He would be very grateful if his first remarks could be included in the Minutes as well as the reply to his question.

195. The Delegate of Yugoslavia(F.P.R.) replied to the first remark of Mr. Meyer. It was not a question of the text in Document 150. The Meeting was dealing with another text, even with two which were not before the Assembly. The French Delegation had retained the first part of its proposal, and as far as the second part was concerned, he had agreed to add a text which had not been printed. It was to this text that the Delegate had referred and also to another proposal which had not been mimeographed; The Soviet proposal.

196. The Delegate of France admitted that the new Soviet proposal was not mimeographed, but the French proposal had been mimeographed long ago. No formality prevented a vote from being taken and nothing illegal would be in evidence. On the other hand, if the second part of the text which the French Delegation had proposed--- in agreement with the U.S.S.R. -- was not mimeographed, the observation was a little late in being made since this text had already been voted or approved almost unanimously, even by the Delegation which was objecting that the complete text had not been mimeographed.

197. The Chairman did not see how anyone could discuss the legality of voting. It was a legal procedure in a meeting, when the Chairman thought that no further progress could be made, that he recognize agreement on the part of a majority of members. He agreed with the Soviet Delegate that the Plan should not be put to the vote, but on the other hand, it was quite obvious that a vote could be taken on fundamental principles concerning the Plan. One might wonder whether this was a fundamental principle concerning the Plan, but it could certainly not be said that question was one of voting on the Plan, and a vote on the French proposal would not exclude any decision relative to the Plan when this question was decided in Committee 5. Nevertheless, he thought that before proceeding to a vote, he should ask the Soviet Delegation whether this question was one of the ones it had had in mind when, some time past, it had promised to submit a list of questions which necessitated a 2/3 majority vote. He reminded the Soviet Delegation of its promise to submit such a list.

He wondered whether it was a fundamental question requiring a two thirds majority. If the Assembly decided that it was such a question, it would have to take a vote by simple majority in order to determine whether the question necessitated a vote by 2/3 majority, it being understood that the rule on this point had not yet been adopted.

198. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) strongly supported the Soviet proposal which stated that items of such importance should not be voted upon but should be decided by common agreement. This idea had been put forth during the previous meeting, and he had had the impression that everyone, or almost everyone, had agreed that questions as fundamental as that of frequency distribution should not be voted upon but should be the subject of common agreement. He therefore believed the Soviet proposal a wise one and strongly supported it. Naturally, voting would be necessary if it proved impossible to come to agreement, but nothing called for that then. Why could agreement not be reached? One Delegation had declared that it did not agree to the first part of the Soviet proposal. He thought it would be of assistance if the French Delegate would explain exactly what it was in the first part of the Soviet proposal that displeased him. He felt that if the Soviet proposal were accepted, the result of the sharing of frequencies would probably not be different from that desired by the French Delegation. He thought therefore that if the French Delegation made an effort the question could be settled by common agreement rather than by vote. Moreover, common agreement would render the resulting Convention and Plan much more effective. It would be worthwhile to hear the reasons preventing the French Delegate from accepting the first part of the Soviet proposal.

199. The Chairman said that the Roumanian Delegate had asked the reasons for which two long Meetings of the Plenary assembly had sat without coming to common agreement. The majority of the members had expressed the opinion that there was no disadvantage in discussion. The Soviet Delegate himself had declared himself ready to submit a list of questions which should be voted either by a 2/3 majority or a simple majority, and this alone indicated his support of the voting procedure. True, the Meeting should try to avoid putting things to the vote as much as possible, but he could see no way of avoiding it in this instance.

200. The Delegate of France said "I will reply to all questions, even when the courtesy is not always returned, since I asked a certain question a while ago, without receiving a reply. I recall this, without, however, insisting on it. I asked how a decision could be reached when there was no agreement, if not by taking a vote. Although I received no reply to my question, I will answer it myself. I fear that I will tire the Assembly by repeating the same thing between 10 and 15 times, but if so desired I will repeat it. It appears that we are alone in our lack of approval of the first part of the Soviet proposal. This splendid isolation-which is not always our lot- does not frighten me, and I add that even if we have to vote on the Soviet proposal before the others, we being alone in our opinion, I will make up my mind very easily. Therefore, as my first proposal, I hope that we will be immediately helped from our minority stand to one of unity with the other members.

201. I will also reply to the question asked me. We do not accept the Soviet text because, since it seems to be a question of dispensing laurels and of indicating which plan one prefers, I repeat -apologizing for having to do what I am obliged to do- that we accept none. I wonder how that will be understood. We find that both Plans are too advantageous to Germany, one because of reasons stated and approved by the Soviet Delegation, and the other because of the misuse of exclusive frequencies for high power transmissions given Germany. Thus, I have replied clearly to the question asked me. If, however, it is desired that we vote on the first part of the Soviet text, we accept to be alone. If it is voted, we will bow, and if it is not, I remind you that there remains our written initial text and that there is even another. In order to satisfy the Soviet Delegation, on the first text, the French Delegation has repeated disapproval therein of Plan 279, while in the second text, on which no opinion has been expressed, disapproval of Plan 281 has been repeated. I am thus brought back to a question in conclusion, and I ask if questions are asked, in this game of questions and answers, I ask the Soviet Delegation whether it accepts our rejection of 279 and 281. Is that clear enough?"

(Tr 15 /R1 D-35)

202. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) thanked the French Delegate for his very clear reply. [redacted]. It was so clear that he thought his request must have touched the mark. It seemed to him that Mr. Meyer's thoughts were the same as were contained in the first part of the U.S.S.R. Delegate's proposal. He felt bound to add that the latter also limited the number of frequencies to be allocated to Germany. Mr. Meyer's thoughts had not been expressed in such a way as to limit the number of frequencies, and that was the only difference between the French and U.S.S.R. proposals. The text of the latter specified a limit of 4 frequencies, whilst the French Delegate had not specified this. However he (Mr. Meyer) had frequently said that the frequencies attributed to Germany should be a technical minimum, and in practice he had said that up to the present time all the plans and all the drafts had allocated too many.

(D-35)

203. Why then did not France agree with the U.S.S.R. proposal? In his opinion everyone should be able to agree on it.

204. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reminded the Chairman that he himself had spoken of the absence of rules on voting about the questions then under examination. That again confirmed the necessity for reaching a decision on the German question by an agreement and not by a vote. The Plan (and the German Question was one of the basic points of the Plan) should not be decided by vote but should rather be drawn up on the basis of an agreement. Many of the Delegates had affirmed the necessity for general agreement and were not in favour of deciding that question by a vote. A vote would not solve the matter but would only defer its solution. It would be unjust to settle the question of frequency allocation to Germany piecemeal. The Soviet Delegation had proposed that the problem should be considered as a whole if it proved impossible to deal with frequency allocation for the occupation troops apart from the general allocation to Germany as an entity.

205. The solotion of that fundamentally important problem, which concerned the Plan, could not be reached by the procedure of the vote, which was neither just nor legal. For that reason the U.S.S.R. Delegation was strongly opposed to any proposal to procede to a vote and would not take part in a vote that it considered illegal. Nor would the U.S.S.R. Delegation feel bound by such a vote, for no Country could be forced to accept a Plan imposed upon it such a manner.

206. The Chairman had already said that he did not agree with the U.S.S.R. Delegate. He wished to be intirely clear on the matter.

207. The U.S.S.R. Delegate considered that a vote taken then would be illegal. On what law, on what decision, on what rule did he base his words when he said that a vote would be illegal. The Chairman could apply a procedure, but if certain Delegates considered that his conduct was illegal his task became very difficult. For that reason he would like to know why the U.S.S.R. Delegate considered the procedure irregular.

208. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought he had made it perfectly clear why he considered a vote in the present Assembly on frequency allocation to Germany illegal. The question could not be decided in that manner any more than the allocation of frequencies to any country whatever could be decided by a vote. On the basis of what paragraph and what rule did the Chairman consider that the question of frequency allocation to Germany could be settled by a vote?

209. The Chairman said that it was not difficult for him to answer the question, since the vote did not concern the matter of frequency allocation the Germany, but the directives to be given to Committee 5, which would deal with the matter. In his opinion that procedure was not irregular. Did the U.S.S.R. Delegate wish for a 2/3 majority vote? If not the matter would be decided by a simple majority.

210. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that the Directives to be given to Committee 5 were the basis of frequency allocation to Germany. He reiterated that frequencies could not be allocated to a Country by a vote; it was neither just nor regular. It would carry out neither the spirit nor the letter of the decisions already taken.

211. As for the vote by simple or 2/3 majority, that question should not be dicided at the present Meeting. He would give his opinion when it was decided. He reiterated that the U.S.S.R. Delegation would not participate in a vote that it considered unjust and illegal.

212. The Chairman believed that there was a really serious disagreement between the Chair and the U.S.S.R. Delegation. He would be content to leave the decision to the Assembly.

213. He presumed that the U.S.S.R. Delegation did not want a 2/3 majority vote to be decided at the present Meeting, as the Assembly could always decide that question each time a vote came up. He did not therefore wish to raise the point. The vote would be taken by simple majority.

214. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) replied that a vote would not be a satisfactory way of deciding the problem, which should be discussed, cleared up and resolved by agreement. The question of Germany was one which had proved a serious difficulty for the Committee of Eight at Brussels. If the problem was dealt with at the present Conference as it had been dealt with by the Committee of Eight, nothing better would result than at Brussels.

215. For that reason the matter could not be solved by a vote, and the question of what majority to adopt was irrelevant. Nor could he vote on texts that were not clear, and moreover were not typed. That was why the Yugoslav Delegation could not vote on any text that did not exist.

216. The Chairman could not agree to any continuation of the discussion nor the the repetition of arguments that had already been put forward several times and with which everyone was familiar. It was already late and they would proceed to vote on the French proposal. He would only admit official motions.

217 The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) could not take part in an illegal vote. According to Article 17 the matter was not solved, and there was no Rule of Procedure justifying a vote on a primordial question. He proposed that the matter should be postponed until after Item 4 of the Agenda had been discussed and decided. The Meeting could not be finished that day as there were still two Items on the Agenda. It was reasonable to postpone the question and not to vote on it that day.

218. The Chairman repeated that it had been decided that until the Rules of Procedure, and especially Article 17, on which they awaited the U.S.S.R. proposals, had been finally adopted, they would have to act on precedents established by previous Plenary Assemblies.

219. He added that he would only give the floor to Delegations wishing to propose a 2/3 majority vote. He did not see why Delegates should explain their reasons for not voting.

220. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not wish to express an opinion on the 2/3 or simple majority vote, as he had already done so. He wished to point out the irregular manner in which the debates were conducted. Several Delegations had proposed not to vote on the German question, but only to examine it so as to reach agreement in Committee. Such a mechanical solution as the vote for the German Question would certainly hinder the drawing up of the Plan. He wished to warn the Chairman that no agreement could possibly be reached in the Planning Committee, of which the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia were Members, if its directives were the result of a vote; for those directives would have been opposed by several Delegations in the Assembly, amongst whom were the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

221. The Chairman feared that he could not avoid proceeding to a vote. It must be established whether a majority supported the decision to vote or if certain Delegations had changed their opinion after the

U.S.S.R. Delegate's remarks. He requested the U.S.S.R. Delegate not to take such a firm attitude in Committee 5, for he could not see why, even with more or less precise directives, they would not be able to reach an agreement. He did not fully understand the U.S.S.R. Delegate's argument. For if the directives were not very strict it seemed to him that it would be easier to reach an agreement.

222. The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) said that all decisions should be favourable to the drafting of the Plan and should be as clear as possible. The object of the Conference was to make a single Plan, and the separate elements of the Plan should meet with unanimous approval. The question of allocating a technical minimum to Germany was one of the foundations of the Plan and if the foundations were not solid the whole building could not be safe. The discussion should lead to a just solution unanimously adopted.

223. He supported the U.S.S.R. proposal which was clear to everyone. He would like to hear some concrete proposals and criticisms. What was wanted were directives adopted unanimously and not as the result of a vote. That was why the discussion should be continued until a valid clear solution was reached.

224. The Chairman reiterated that the discussion was closed. Several Delegates were raising their hands, but he had to refuse them, so that the discussion should not be prolonged. The only matter that might be raised was that of a 2/3 majority vote, and not that of participating or not participating in the vote.

225. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), when the U.S.S.R. and several other Delegations had said that the procedure was not in order, recalled the Chairman's words, uttered on July 29 and contained in Document RD No. 29, which had already been quoted to justify the procedure he now proposed.

226. He and other Delegations objected to the procedure. It was clear that they could not procede to a vote, since objections had been raised. The Yugoslav Delegation, in support of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, considered that it would be irregular to procede to a vote, and he insisted that his objection should appear in the Minutes.

227. The Chairman believed that the text might be interpreted in different ways. He had said that the usual procedure would be followed and that a vote would be taken, provided there were no objections against such procedure at the Meeting in question. There had been no objection and it was on the basis of that decision that voting had been used since. There had been no objection. He was perfectly willing that the Yugoslav Delegate's statement should appear in the Minutes, but he wished his own to appear as well.

228. Were there any further remarks on points of order?

229. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) said it was one of the primary tasks of the Conference to reach unanimity concerning the Plan and the Convention, and it was up to the Chairman to try to obtain unanimity. The two proposals on which it had been proposed to vote were certainly not very different in their points of view. He felt it his duty to ask the French Delegate once more to make a proposal as a basis for a compromise.

230. The Chairman thought that certain Delegates did not understand the basic rules governing meetings like the present nor the points of order. He could not allow that point of order to be continued. A question had been addressed to the French Delegate; did he wish to reply?

231. The Delegate of France was prepared to reply, but as the question was not a point of order he would reply without speaking of a point of order. He wished to know if it was a question of fact, when it seemed that only points of order were to be discussed.

232. The Chairman decided that the discussion should not be carried any further. He believed that he had the support of the majority of the Assembly.

233. He would proceed to the vote on the first paragraph of the French proposal, contained in RD Document No. 150. The second paragraph of the proposal had been replaced by the 3rd and 4th sentences of the new Soviet proposal, which had already been adopted.

234. He read the text of the first paragraph of the French proposal, as follows:

235. "The Plenary Meeting instructs Committee 5 to provide for Germany only the minimum allocations allowing of the reception in each zone of the single programme allocated for each zone."

236. The Chairman expressed the hope that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., who had asked for the floor, realised that he could only raise a point of order.

237. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished simply to speak of his proposal in its French form, and to emphasise that he could only consider his proposal on Germany in its entirety, as was also the case for any other proposal. For that reason it was indispensible that the Assembly should take a decision, not on the part of the French proposal nor a part of his proposal but on the proposal in its entirety. The part of the French proposal concerning occupation troops could be taken into consideration by his Delegation only on condition that the whole proposal should be taken into consideration.

238. He confirmed his attitude towards the vote. His delegation would not take part.

239. The Chairman thought the U.S.S.R. Delegate was resting too much on formalities. The proposals of the French and the U.S.S.R. Delegations were the same in the second part if there was no objection to the addition of the two last sentences of the Soviet proposal for a vote, he did not see any reason for not doing so.

240. But the vote was now to be taken on the first paragraph of the French proposal, the second having already been replaced by the 3rd and 4th sentences of the Soviet proposal.

241. The question as it stood at the moment was that those who were in favour of the French proposal would vote "yes" and those who opposed it would vote "no". Those who did not vote would be considered as having abstained.

242. The result of the vote was as follows:

243. In favour of the French proposal

18 Delegations: (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland Turkey.)

244. Opposed to the French proposal:

None.

245. Abstentions or did not take part:

13 Delegations: (Albania (P.R.), Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Vatican City, Egypt, Finland, Hungary (P.R.), Poland, (P.R.), Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), Ukraine (S.S.R.), Roumania (P.R), Syria, Czechoslovakia (P.R.), U.S.S.R.)

246. Absent:

2 Delegations: (Bulgaria (P.R.), Lebanon.)

247. The Chairman repeated that concerning the vote just taken, he had asked those who were in favour of the French proposal to answer "yes", those who were opposed to the French proposal to answer "no", whilst those who did not wish to take part in the vote would be considered as having abstained. There had never been more than those three categories of reply from the Members present at the vote. The reasons for abstention had nothing to do with the vote itself.

248. The Delegate of Belgium thought that Delegations not wishing to take part in a vote should be recorded as being absent.

248(a) The Delegate of the Vatican City said he had not abstained because he thought the procedure irregular. His abstention was due to the political nature of the question and also because, in his opinion, another question ought to have been asked first, viz. the relation between the present Conference and the Peace Conference. He wished, however, to place on record that his abstention did not signify a neutral attitude on the part of the Vatican City to a matter which was worthy of the strongest condemnation. In this regard, he would be content with saying that the Vatican had condemned Nazi Hitlerism even at the height of its power, and well before a similar attitude was evinced by other European authorities. He had documentation to hand that would prove both his statements.

(T^{H}.40/R.1/D.16)

248 (b) The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia requested the insertion in the Minutes of the following declaration: "The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia has on several occasions stressed that the Assembly was departing from the usual methods of dealing with questions, particularly in that it did not rely upon the Committees to deal with the applications, but appropriated them beforehand and would not limit its activities to discussions of principle. As my Delegation has pointed this out on several occasions, I take the liberty of recalling this now and of indicating that if some Delegations had wished to avoid being confronted with a vote they did not want, they had only to conform to the usual practices. Under no circumstances can I allow the criticisms on the way in which you have conducted the discussions to pass unnoticed, Sir. For my part, and to avoid wasting time by the many Delegations who had abstained from speaking, I should rather have reproached you with being too patient". (Applause).

(D.16)

249. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked with great dissatisfaction that there were facts which did not do honour to the Chairman of the Conference. The Conference had already witnessed a series of applications of the voting procedure used differently on every occasion, aimed at compelling one part of the Conference to adopt a solution unacceptable to the other part. The Conference had witnessed all kinds of manipulations of the secret ballot not altogether..... that is to say not quite straightforward. The Soviet Delegation considered it necessary to condemn taking a vote on Germany, on the bases of the Plan. The vote which had taken place that day contrary to all Rules of Procedure against the interests of the drafting of the Plan and thereby gave an advantage to those who wished to impede the work of preparing the Plan. The events of the present Meeting proved that a whole series of Delegates had succeeded in creating obstacles which might lead to failure in the heavy and important task. The Soviet Delegation wished to make it clear that in all cases where one section of the Delegates (even if there were a slight majority) thought it possible to oblige the others to draw up a Plan unacceptable to them, the Soviet Delegation would not take part in such decisions reached by applying the voting procedure. The Soviet Delegation thought that a decision taken by only one section of the participants was a solution which was not legal, nor binding nor worthy of approval.

250. The Chairman said that the observations of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. would be inserted in the Minutes of the Meeting. The aim of the Conference was making a Plan. Everyone had said so, and no-one present could feel himself attained by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

251. The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) declared that he had not abstained from the vote, as announced, but that he had not taken part in the vote.

252. Moreover, he fully agreed with the Delegate of the Soviet Union in thinking that the many examples proved that the method of conducting the discussions and the work was not in accordance with good sense, the spirit of democracy nor the spirit of conciliation, and this made it useless to recall again the observations on the conduct of work which were, in part, inserted in the Minutes.

253. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) observed that he had not taken part in the vote. He did not agree with the proposal of the Belgian Delegation to the effect that Delegates not taking part in the vote were absent. Moreover, the Albanian Delegation made the following declaration:

254. "The Albanian Delegation declares that it did not take part in the vote as it considered the voting procedure illegal. The Albanian Delegation considers that the decision taken by the vote will not accelerate the work of the Conference in reaching unanimous agreement on the important question of frequency allocations to Germany, but will, on the contrary, cause the situation to deteriorate, prolong the work of the Conference, and even endanger the possibility of unanimity on this question. This decision was an attempt at imposing the point of view of some Delegations on others who had suffered most from Germany and who could not acquiesce in according priviliges to German broadcasting to the detriment of other countries and above all to the detriment of the victims of fascism. In addition, the Albanian Delegation protests against the fact that the Chairman has refused the floor to several Delegates asking to speak, including the Albanian Delegation. The Chairman could have avoided such an illegal and unjust decision. But he persisted in this course which was condemned by many Delegations.".

255. The Delegate of Egypt said that he had abstained from the vote because, in his opinion, the decision to be taken would not enable Committee 5 to find a solution to the problem and more time would be lost. Secondly, he thought agreement had been reached on the French Delegation's second proposal.

256. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) made a statement, before making his observations on the procedure just followed. The Meeting had proceeded to a vote without discussion as to whether the vote was to be by 2/3 majority or by simple majority. It had been agreed that the manner of taking the vote and the majority should be discussed. At the present meeting the vote had been taken immediately. The Yugoslav Delegation noted with deep regret that the procedure which had just been followed led straight to the result achieved at the Committee of Eight Countries, a result which was known to be unfruitful. The Yugoslav Delegation could not believe there were Delegations present who desired a similar result. For that reason, it thought such a proceeding at variance with the Delegations' desire to reach agreement on essential questions, i.e. the Plan and the Convention. Therefore, it agreed with all the observations made by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Albania, Roumania and others who had protested against that proceeding. He required his protest to appear in the Minutes which should also mention that he had not taken part in the vote.

257. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) declared that he had not abstained but that he had not taken part in the vote. He supported the objections made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. against these voting methods. Furthermore, he was sure that the Chair had not availed itself to the fullest of the possibilities of reaching a compromise.

258. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) seconded the declaration of the Delegate of Czechoslovakia and asked for a note to be made to this effect in the Minutes. He stressed that the future of the Convention was a cause of great concern to him in the light of recent events.

259. The Delegate of Hungary (P.R.) pointed out that he had not taken part in the vote and that he wished to associate himself with the protest of the Soviet Delegation.

260. The Delegate of Finland also drew attention to the fact that he had not taken part in the vote.

261. The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) thought that the final aim should be borne in mind and that measures should be taken tending to lead to the preparation of a single Plan. It was perfectly clear to all Delegates that the day's vote served no useful purpose. It had divided the Delegates into two opposing parties. Instead of making the achievement of an agreement possible before the vote, the Chairman had deprived a whole group of Delegates of the possibility of so doing. In putting the question to the vote he had only made the work of the Conference more involved. That conduct did not lead to the goal which must be achieved in the end, but to the opposite.

262. The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) had not taken part in the vote as the very procedure had not been just. The question of referring to Committee 4, the problem of the two proposals and the opinion expressed at that meeting, raised by certain Delegates, had not even been put to the vote and some Delegates had not been able to take the floor. The question on which agreement could have been reached and which was near, had been decided in an unjust manner by the voting procedure. The result was certainly not conducive to effective work by the Conference. For this reason, the Ukrainian Delegation associated itself completely with the declaration of the Soviet Delegation.

263. The Delegate of Belgium proposed that Delegations declaring their intention of not participating in the vote be considered as absent at the time of the vote. Indeed, he did not see an alternative other than absence, abstention, affirmative vote or negative vote. If there were any other possibilities he would appreciate enlightenment on that point. But so far as he knew, there were no possibilities other than the four he had mentioned.

264. The Chairman replied that he had counted the non-voting Delegations as abstentions because "absent" seemed to him still farther from the truth as these Delegations were present. Note should be taken in the Minutes of the Delegations who had signified that their abstention should be considered as non-participation in the vote. He thought that the best solution. A group of non-participations and abstentions. The declarations of these Delegations would be inserted in the Minutes.

(Tr.5/R.1/St.45)

265. The Delegate of Belgium drew attention to the importance of this distinction. In his opinion, a Delegation which declared that it would not participate in the vote is voluntarily absent from the vote. It was very important to determine whether a Delegation was absent or whether it abstained from voting. Should, for instance, a large number of Delegations be absent and all those present reach an agreement with only a few abstentions, the resolution then put to the vote might be considered as having been almost unanimously approved. This question was therefore worthy of consideration and should not be allowed to remain unsolved. For this reason, he (the Belgian Delegate) suggested that the Committee or Group dealing with Rule 17 should examine this question. It had not been considered at the present Meeting and was not expected to be raised as there had been no time to study it, but as this declaration of non-participation in the vote was not the first of its kind, it appeared necessary to determine the exact status of non-voting Delegations.

266. The Delegate of U.S.S.R. took exception to the Belgian Delegate's declaration with regard to the status of non-voting Delegates. The Belgian declaration, he thought, was probably the echo of the opinion of certain Delegates who would have preferred to see certain countries not taking part making the plan. This tendency was unfortunately no new one, but he (the Russian Delegate) wished the Belgian Delegate to know that it was not in the interest of his country any more than it was in the interest of other European countries and of the peoples of European countries. In abstaining from voting, the Delegates implied that they approve neither of the proposed solutions, whether they be positive or negative. In not participating in the vote, the Delegates gave to understand that they considered the voting procedure illegal and unjust, and leading to no legal decision. He concluded by saying that a great many Delegates had voiced their resentment at the way in which the present Meeting had been conducted. The attitude of the Chair, in their opinion, was in flagrant opposition to the most elementary democratic rights. This and the decision taken with a view to sabotaging the work of the Conference clearly and distinctly showed the value of the vote which the Chairman had considered himself entitled to impose.

267. The Delegate of France, without having recourse to such a strong term as "resentment", wished to say a few words with regard to the Belgian proposal. In his opinion, the proposal in question had not been maturely considered, and the Chairman, he thought, had been right in simply stating that the declarations of the non-voters should be inserted in the Minutes. While still expressing no resentment, he went on to say that, for the sake of the French language, everybody could not admit that persons present should be referred to as "absent". Anyone acquainted with this language would find this impossible as, according to the dictionary, whoever is not absent is "present" just as whoever is not present is "absent". Under these circumstances persons present could not be said to be absent and he expressed the hope that all the Delegations would be unanimous in accepting this view.

268. The Chairman suggested taking up this question again when Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure was discussed. He asked whether anyone wished to take the floor. It was, it seemed to him, too late in the day to broach another question.

269. Before closing the Meeting, he wished to add the following words:

"Once again - as I have already stated- the chair has been the object of critical remarks on the part of numerous Delegates I feel bound to say that I am becoming accustomed to the fact that many Delegates find fault with the way in which the discussions are led. The Chairman is taken to task and, whenever things do not take the course the said Delegates wish them to take, the procedure is termed "undemocratic". This is a term I cannot agree with. I understand the feelings of certain Delegates, but I do my best. I can however not satisfy everyone here. A Chairman can only be guided by his conscience. This is what I have done and I am not conscious of having acted wrongly. This declaration may not appear satisfactory to those who blame me, but the terms used to imply that my attitude was not entirely inspired by democratic principles failed to convince me, although they were in no measured terms. If I make mistakes, it might be better if the Delegates avoided abusing the Chair, for words often have the same fate as currencies in times of inflation. If you multiply them too much, they lose their value. Even if the Delegates are dissatisfied with my way of leading the debates, I feel I still have the right to say what I think of their attitudes.

270. We shall therefore have to go on considering the various items on the agenda in our next Meeting and as there are important questions which are all equally urgent, I suggest holding a Meeting of the Plenary Assembly on Friday afternoon. Apart from the Meeting of the MAR Conference, the only meeting on that day is that of the 1st group of Committee No. 4. If this cannot be done, we shall have to postpone our Plenary Assembly until next week."

No objections were raised.

271. The Plenary Assembly was therefore adjourned to Friday at 2.30 p.m. The Chairman expressed the Hope that it would then be possible to conclude the examination of the agenda of the 3rd Plenary Assembly.

The Meeting rose at 3.10 p.m.

V.Meyer	W.F. Studer	N.E. Holmblad
H.Voutaz	Secretary in chief	Chairman.
J.Revoy		
Secretaries.		

(Tr. 7/R 1 / D-35)

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 183

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 361 – Corrections to Document No. 183

European Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 183-E

2 August 1948

Original: French

Minutes

of the Plenary Assembly

Third Meeting

Meeting of Friday 30 July 1948

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1. The Meeting opened at 2.30 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.E. Holmblad.

2. The Chairman said he thought that after the lengthy debates of the two preceding Meetings (July 23 and 27), the discussion on Item 2 of the Agenda (Report of Committee 4 on the work of the Committee of Eight) could be considered as ended, if there were no objections by the Delegates.

3. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that, although the Assembly had heard the Report of the Chairman of Committee 4, it did not seem to him that any decision had been made thereon. He asked whether or not a decision was to be taken.

4. The Chairman answered in the affirmative, but he had understood that the Assembly had adopted Report RD 143 (and, consequently, Report RD 137 also), since there had been no observations made on any questions other than Germany.

5. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) pointed out that in RD Document 143 (§ 2, a) the words "so far as it is possible to do so" should be deleted, as Committee 4 had decided at its last meeting. The Chairman confirmed that the words should be deleted. He considered that, in the absence of other observations, RD Document 143 should be regarded as adopted as directives for Committee 5.

6. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the same opinion as the Chairman on this point. Nevertheless, he considered that on the question of Germany, the Conference had decided nothing on the Report of Committee 4.

7. The Chairman, noting the agreement of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. on the first point, said that Committee 5 would receive the Report of Committee 4 as directives, and Committee 4 would proceed with the study of outstanding questions. At the Meeting of Tuesday July 27 on the question of Germany, the Assembly, as everyone was aware, had taken a decision by a vote in which only a part of the Delegates had participated. The decision was to serve as a directive to Committee 5.

8. He then proceeded to Item 3 of the Agenda: Report of Committee 3 on the nature of the Conference. He remarked that RD Document 58 contained the Report of the Meeting of Committee 3 at which the question had been settled, and gave the floor to Mr. Meyer, Delegate of France and Chairman of Committee 3.

9. The Chairman of Committee 3 said that the question had been dealt with in two sections in the Committee of which he was Chairman. The discussion was summarised in RD Document 58, which had been approved by Committee 3 at its Meeting of July 28.

10. a) Nature of the Conference. The 26 Members of the Committee had unanimously decided that the Conference was not an Administrative Conference but a Conference of Government Delegates with Full Powers. The Plenary Assembly had to show the same unanimity.

11. b) Title of the Conference. The Conference was, in fact, a conference of plenipotentiaries, which explained the fact that some of the Delegates had been in favour of calling it a "Conference of Plenipotentiaries". However, Committee 3 had decided, by 17 votes to 8, not to use that title, which the Atlantic City texts reserved for the Conference which convened every 5 years to revise the International Telecommunications Convention. Any ambiguity would therefore be avoided if, in accordance with the proposal of the majority, the present name of "European Broadcasting Conference" were retained. Moreover, the initials "C.E.R." had the additional advantage of being well known to all.

12. The decisions taken by the Plenary Assembly as a result of these recommendations would permit the Credentials Committee to work on a more solid basis than had been possible until then, its activities having been limited to simple verifications of fact. It would therefore be in a position to require of the signatories the full powers that the Conference would, by its nature, call for thereafter.

13. The Chairman thanked Mr. Meyer for his account and for the work submitted by Committee 3. He proposed that the Assembly adopt the two recommendations of the Committee, viz.:

1) that the Delegates should be provided with full powers;

2) that the title of the Conference should be

"European Broadcasting Conference".

As no objection was raised, the recommendations were adopted.

14. The Chairman proposed that Committee 2 should convene as soon as possible to draw up a list of countries which could validly participate in the voting.

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15. The Chairman then passed to Item 4 on the Agenda: Voting Procedure (Rule 17 of the Draft Rules of Procedure, RD Document 4).

16. He recalled that Rule 17 had been held in abeyance, as agreement on the question of the 2/3 majority had only been reached on certain specific points, such as the admission of new members. In addition, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had to submit a list of the questions for which it considered the 2/3 majority desirable. It had been understood that it should be decided by a simple majority vote whether a simple majority or a 2/3 majority vote should be taken for the settlement of a given specific case.

17. The absence of a rule on voting had not facilitated the task of the Chairman, but fortunately a provisional decision taken by the Plenary Assembly of June 29 had granted the right to vote to the 33 countries represented at the Conference. The Danish Administration, which had already drawn up the first draft for the Rules of Procedure (RD Document 4) had thought it expedient to submit a revised draft for Rule 17. This was contained in Document RD 169, which, he proposed, should be discussed paragraph by paragraph.

18. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that it was premature to discuss RD Document 169, which he had only received that very morning. He had nevertheless noted that it contained no mention of the important decision taken unanimously on July 9 (RD Doc. 104), namely that "the Plan, as finally formulated, and the Convention shall not be subjected to a vote, but should command unanimity or quasi-unanimity in the signatures."

19. The Chairman considered that, even although Delegates had not received Document RD 169 well in advance, they might discuss it at that Meeting as it did not deviate greatly from the text of Document RD 4, which was familiar to everyone. He said that, if the principle which the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had just invoked had not been mentioned, this was not because it had been underestimated, but because this fundamental principle was, indeed, accepted by all; and it had not seemed opportune, in a text on voting procedure, to deal with a case wherein it was expressly stated that voting should not be employed. Be that as it may, he was ready to accept any amendment to the text of RD Document 169.

20. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thanked the Chairman for his very clear explanations, but he maintained that the unanimity without vote required for the adoption of the Plan and the Convention should be mentioned in Rule 17.

21. Document 169 stated in fact, at § 3:

> "At sessions of the Plenary Assembly, each proposal or amendment shall be submitted to a vote after discussion".

It was therefore wise to specify that the proposals relating to the Plan or to the Convention were to be excepted from this provision. To that end the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had submitted the following proposal as a Preamble to Article 17:

> "All questions on which it has been impossible to reach complete agreement, save those relating to the approval of the final Plan and the Convention, shall be subjected to a vote according to the procedure laid down below."

22. The Delegate of France agreed with the Soviet Delegate on the desirability of inserting in Article 17 a clause specifying that the final Plan should not be subjected to a vote. If the Plan were not drafted, signed, and then applied quasi-unanimously by European countries, it would assuredly be without value. This was a simple statement of a fact, or, if preferred, of a wish; it had already been clearly expressed elsewhere, but it would do no harm to repeat it.

23. On the other hand, if he understood the Soviet Delegate correctly, he gathered that no amendment to the Plan should be voted upon. He could not fall in with the Soviet Delegate on this point, since, if it were decided, that all preparatory or incomplete questions, theoretical or practical, should be unanimously agreed upon, it would be impossible to draw up a Plan.

24. He therefore asked the Soviet Delegation for some clarification on this point, and for a statement as to whether or not it had relinquished the idea of furnishing a list of questions which should be adopted by a 2/3 majority.

25. In reply to the first part of the French Delegate's request, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. re-read the text of his preceding proposal, as modified:

> "All questions on which it has been impossible to reach complete agreement, save those relating to the approval of the final Plan and the Convention, shall be subjected to a vote according to the procedure laid down below. The Plan and the Convention, in their final form, shall not be voted upon, but they must be unanimously approved by all Delegations and signed by them."

26. Replying to the second part of the French Delegate's request, he said that he had that afternoon submitted to the Secretariat of the Conference the list of questions which, the Soviet Delegation believed, should be adopted by a 2/3 majority. He had no intention of withdrawing his proposal, which, according to the Minutes contained in RD Document 112, had been unanimously accepted. The delay in issuing the list was due to the great amount of work in different fields with which the Soviet Delegation was occupied; in addition, it had been its desire that Committee 5 should begin its work, so that the list would be more complete and more precise.

27. The Delegate of the Vatican City said that his participation in the Working Group concerned with the voting questions had given him the opportunity to discern more clearly what he feared was a contradiction in the Soviet attitude. The Plan and the Convention, in their final stage, were not be voted upon. If they were not to be valueless, they had to be signed unanimously: but in the preparatory stage, on the contrary, discussions concerning basic principles, the allocation of each individual frequency (although this question was not clear) etc. .... could be terminated by a vote.

28. Consequently, the ultimate unanimity called for amounted to the arming of each Delegation with the right of veto, since the opposition of one alone could destroy the requisite unanimity. This contradiction could only be obviated if unanimity were required at the preparatory as well as at the final stage, but in this case it was hardly likely that the Plan would be achieved.

29. The Chairman summed up as follows:

30. a) it was absolutely certain that the final Plan and the Convention would not be voted upon. The text adopted on this subject was the introductory heading of the 2nd part of RD Document 19 (July 8);

31. b) he thought that Document 169 could now be studied since it was not desirable that the Conference's work should continue without a settled voting procedure;

32. c) he had not yet received the Soviet Delegation's list of questions to be adopted by a 2/3 majority. If this list were to be discussed, it would be better to postpone the matter for a few days and to adjourn the present Meeting. He personally felt that it would be difficult to use such a list since lengthy discussion would often be necessary in order to determine whether a given question fell within it.

33. d) he believed that the best solution would be to declare that the rule of 2/3 could be applied in all cases for which a simple majority had decreed it. He feared that any other solution would result in an impasse.

34. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished that his list of questions to be adopted by a 2/3 vote be discussed; it was very short and would take less time to read than Document 169. He agreed, however, that the discussion be postponed for a few days, but he insisted that it should take place, recalling that, when he had mooted the idea, the majority of the Assembly, including the Chairman, hadagreed.

35. He thought that § 8 of Document 169, where it was expressly stated that all questions could be settled by a 2/3 vote if a simple majority decided thus, could be abridged; it should be stipulated therein that fundamental questions (those which appeared on the list in question) must obtain the support of 2/3 of the Assembly.

36. The Chairman said that under these circumstances the Question of voting procedure should be dealt with in a Plenary Meeting as soon as posssible (for example Monday, August 2, as proposed by the Soviet Delegate). The Delegates would then have before them RD Document 169, the list of questions submitted by the Soviet Delegation, and the text of the above-mentioned Soviet amendment, which was to form a preamble to Article 17.

37. The Delegate of France supported the Chairman and asked that the French proposal (RD Document 27) relative to the 2/3 vote, and, of course, the Report of the Working Group (RD Doc. 19) be added to the list of three documents which the Chairman had just mentioned.

38. The Chairman said that the Executive Committee would set the date for the next Plenary Assembly. Since no one wished to speak concerning the "Miscellaneous" Item of the Agenda, he adjourned the meeting at 4.00 p.m.

	Seen:	Seen:
V. Meyer	W. F. Studer	N. E. Holmblad
H. Voutaz		
J. Revoy		
Secretaries	Secretary-in-Chief	Chairman

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No 184-E

2 August, 1948

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T

of Committee 3

(Organization Committee)

5th Meeting

Tuesday 27 July 1948

The Meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m. by Mr. Jacques Meyer, Chairman of the Committee.

In the absence of Mr. Josef Ehrlich, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jan Busak (Czechoslovakia) took his place.

The Chairman said that Mr. Leproux had had to return to France He proposed that during his absence his place should be taken by Mr. Biansan (France).

Agreed.

The Chairman asked whether the Committee was ready to consider the adoption of the Reports of the first four meetings (Documents RD Nos. 42, 50, 58 and 60).

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had not expected consideration of them to be on the Agenda and asked for them to be deferred until a later meeting.

The Chairman deferred the approval of these Documents, but did not think it necessary for the approval of the Reports to appear on the Agenda, as the procedure for their approval was quasi-automatic.

The Committee had already settled the preliminary question of the nature of the Conference. That was on the Agenda of that day's Plenary Assembly and would perhaps be discussed that afternoon.

They could therefore proceed to the Agenda, the only Item of which was the discussion of the Working Group. He asked whether the comparative document of the United Kingdom RD No. 124, replacing Document RD No.55, distributed in French and English, had also been given out in Russian.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not think it necessary for the Linguistic Service to reproduce more than the modified passages in Russian. The English and French texts had been collated in their entirety so as to ensure closer concordance in the two languages. For the moment Document RD No. 55 could be taken as a basis for discussion, and he would point out as they went on the passages modified.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had Document RD No. 55 but not Document RD No. 124.

The Chairman requested to the Secretariat through the intermediary of the Rapporteur, to expedite the distribution of the Russian text of that Document.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the Report of the Working Group could be used for the Articles on the revision of the Convention, the Plan and the modifications to be made to the Plan.

The Chairman said that there was nothing to prevent the discussion of that Report which moreover constituted the only Agenda. The Report included a provisional drafting. The Working Group had fulfilled its terms of reference perfectly: these were to draw up a preliminary draft of the provisions corresponding to Articles 4 and 5 of the Lucerne Convention and to Articles 6, 8 and 9 of the Montreux Convention. The draft had not met with unanimous approval, containing, as it did, variants and expressions of divergences of opinion.

On behalf of the French Delegation Mr. Jacques Meyer, the only Member of that Delegation participating in the work of the Working Group, made the following observations:

The Delegation of Yugoslavia's objection given in footnote (1) of the first page appeared to him to have little foundation,

- as regards its form, for the Delegate of Yugoslavia was acquantainted with the terms of reference given to the Working Group and had asked to take part therein,

- as regards its substance, for, contrary to his Declaration, it was possible to agree from the beginning on the procedure for the revision and modification of the Convention whatever its future content might be.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) gave his point of view. At the preceeding meeting of the Committee there had been 8 votes only in favour of the formation of the Working Group. The discussions within that Group had shown that many questions could not be settled as they were bound up with other questions. As the Chairman had indicated, it was not yet known which Articles would remain in the Convention and which would be incorporated in the Preamble of the Plan. The first to be examined should be the Articles which might occasion revision and modifications of the Plan.

The Chairman admitted that the position of certain Articles was yet to be defined. Certain technical provisions in the Convention ought to be incorporated in the Plan, on the other hand, Article 8 of the Montreux Plan (International Expert and Collaborating Organisations) ought to be included in the Convention. The question did not, however, arise for the revising and modifying procedure which could be inserted only in the Convention.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) explained that he had not intended to discuss the arrangement of the Articles on that procedure. He had merely wished to ask that the discussion of the Articles bearing on revision be deferred until later.

The Chairman thought that the discussion could not be left to the last meetings. If new elements came to light the Committee had the power (before lodging its final Report) to reconsider any text which it had adopted. He recalled that the Committee had unanimously decided to consider the above-mentioned Articles.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) saw no logical order in that procedure. He thought, however, that the Report of the Chairman of the Working Group might be heard.

The Chairman stated that they had agreed to read and discuss the Report. He noted that the wording of footnote (4) of page 2 was not clear. On the other hand, he agreed with the Chairman of the Working Group that "and" should be replaced by "or" in the last line but one of sub-paragraph a) paragraph 1 of page 2.

Mr. Antonio PENNETTA (Italy), Chairman of the Working Group, recalled the precise terms of reference given to the Group. He read and commented upon the Report (Document RD No.147).

The first Article of the Draft concerned the revision of the Convention and the Plan. The first sub-paragraph had been unanimously adopted.

In sub-paragraph a) it had appeared desirable to keep in view Articles 10 and 11 of the Atlantic City Convention.

On sub-paragraph b) there were differences of opinion.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom had intimated that, in his opinion, a request for revision should only be made by "contracting Governments", while other Delegations had maintained that the other countries should not be excluded. As regards the stipulation that 10 Governments should support the request - the Delegate of France had made reservations and been supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. The wording of footnote (4) - a translation of an observation of the Delegate of the United Kingdom - should be improved. This footnote was to the effect that the Secretary-General of the Union was to be given the powers concomitant with the application of the Convention and the Plan. Some Delegates had maintained that the provision was not necessary since the Secretary-General was responsible for the discharge of all duties within the framework of the Conventions and Regulations

The Chairman thought that the note should mention the name of the Delegation which was the author thereof. He requested the Delegate of the United Kingdom to give a concise outline of the note and the latter replied as follows:

"The Delegation of the United Kingdom is of the opinion that the Copenhagen Conference should make inquiries of the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. as regards the possibility of his carrying out the tasks attendant on the application of the Convention."

The Chairman of the Working Group continued his commentary on the Report. Article 2 of the Draft concerning the modification of the Plan had been unanimously adopted. It had been thought necessary to specify in foot-note (1) that experts could be individuals or organizations.

He thanked the Members of the Working Group for their active collaboration.

The Chairman opened discussion on the Draft Article entitled "Revision of the Convention and the Plan".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom declared that he disapproved of the expression "submitted by one or more countries" in sub-paragraph b) as the right to submit a request for revision could not be accorded to parties who had not been signatories of an agreement.

The Chairman thought that question was bound up with that of the support of a request for revision. If support had to be given by a large number of contracting Governments, there would be no disadvantage in allowing non-contracting countries to lodge a request for revision. The French Delegation thought that the number should be definitely higher than 10 (See foot-note (3)).

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia who had proposed the text under consideration, was of the opinion that, insofar as they might have valid reasons, non-contracting countries could not be prevented from requesting revision since the Convention and the Plan would necessarily affect their interests. It remained understood that a majority yet to be defined should support their request.

The Chairman considered that opinion correct to a certain extent, but thought that a substantial majority was necessary.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) thought that the number of 10 contracting Governments as given in Article 6 of the Montreux Convention was justified. Why had Articles 6 and 9 of Montreux been amalgamated to render the methods of revision uniform for the Plan as well as for the Convention?

The Chairman pointed out that Articles 6 and 9 of the Convention differed in that the Convention could be revised only by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries (Article 6) whereas the Plan could be revised by an Administrative Conference (Article 9). The Committee had unanimously decided that the Plan could only be revised by a [illegible] of Plenipotentiaries. There was therefore no justification for a separate drafting of Article 9.

He added that the liberal arrangement whereby one or more Administrations could set in motion the procedure for revision of the Plan had however been maintained as stated in sub-paragraph b) on page 2 of RD Document 147, this provision had been extended to the revision of the convention. The word "Countries" used in the text was in fact synonymous with "administrations".

The Chairman of the Working Group confirmed that the members of his group had unanimously advocated a common procedure.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) agreed. He thought that the Plan was even more important than the Convention, hence the necessity to entrust its revision only to a Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

He was in favour of the number 10 which represented about one-third of the participating Governments. This proportion was appreciably equivalent to that of Union Members required for a request for the convening of an Extra-ordinary Radio Conference.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out another major difference between Articles 6 and 9. For revision of the Convention contracting Governments addressed their requests to the Government of the Swiss Confederation (the country in which the Convention had been signed). For revision of the Plan, Administrations should communicate their request through the intermediary of the I.T.U. Bureau.

The Chairman thought that this difference, due to the fact that the Plan appeared less important than the Convention, would be eliminated as the Committee had decided, by 26 votes out of 26 voters, that the Conferences dealing with the revision of the acts should be given the status of Plenipotentiary Conferences.

He asked whether the Committee still considered that the Plan should be revised only by a Plenipotentiary Conference.

There were no objections.

He considered that it would be necessary for the entire role of the I.T.U. to be subsequently and separately reviewed in relation to the Government acting as trustee for the Convention and with regard to the duties attendant on application.

He then asked the Committee whether the initiating procedure for similar Conferences should differ accordingly as they concerned the Plan or the Convention.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R brought up a general question.

While congratulating the Working Group and its Chairman on their very valuable work, he felt that RD Document No. 147 could not be adopted in its present form owing to the numerous reservations contained therein. The present discussion had demonstrated the extent of the divergences between certain Delegations. The Document could not pass muster unsatisfactory methods having been resorted to. A great number of Delegates had not had in view the creation of a Working Group with such limited terms of reference.

The Convention was in fact a single Document the component parts of which were interconnected, and it was illogical to start by examining two articles which were not the most important. In order to reach quasi-unanimous decisions, it was necessary to improve the working methods and, with this aim in view, to set up a Working Group whose duty it would be to draw up the Convention as a whole.

A certain number of questions arose. Should the Lucerne or the Montreux Convention, as indicated in the Preamble to RD Document 55, be taken as a basis for discussion? Or was it preferable to consider neither of these Conventions as binding and to draw up an interely new one? How should a distinction be drawn between the Convention and the Plan? What structure should the Convention be given?

These points were only a part of a whole series of general questions difficult to deal with in a group as numerous as the Committee. Time would be gained by having a Working Group study them. The tasks of this group would be:

- to determine the basic principles to be included in the Convention,

- to determine the structure of Convention,

- to discuss the points other that those unanimous agreement has been reached.

The experience of Committees 4 and 5 showed the usefulness of such a Working Group.

The Chairman thought this proposal an interesting one, but he regretted that Mr. Arbuzov's absence had prevented him from presenting it earlier. He pointed out that the methods already in effect had been unanimously adopted.

He thought it his duty to call attention to two errors.

- "Quasi-unanimous decisions" has been spoken of in regard to the principles of the Convention; but Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure had not yet been adopted and it was not yet known what majority would be required even for the most important questions.

- It had been said that a large number of Delegates had opposed the creation of a Working Group the purpose of which would be a limited and not a general one. The Minutes however, showed that if only 8 Delegates had voted for its creation, the other Delegates had not voted against but had abstained.

He came to the fundamental point of the discussion. He did not believe that a Working Group entrusted with the drafting of the Convention as a whole could reach unanimous agreement more easily than the Committee itself, because the differences of opinion arising in a Committee were met with in its Working Groups as well. Moreover, since all the Delegates were not be present at Working Group, the discussion would have to be taken up again by the Committee. The results obtained by the two Working Groups, in which he had participated, gave cause for reflection for the following reasons:

- In the Working Group concerned with the drafting of Rule 17

of the Rules of Procedure, the divergences of opinion had been such that text had been arrived at containing two columns which were in opposition.

- The Working Group, presided over by Mr. Pennetta, had done very constructive work, but the text which it had drafted contained innumerable reservations.

In addition, he attached only a purely formal importance to the questions of knowing whether they would base themselves on Lucerne or Montreux, should be taken as a basis and whether one of those Conventions, should be modified, or a new one drawn up. The main point was to stipulate clearly that the Conference, and consequently Committee 3, was not bound in any way and would draft the Convention as it saw fit.

If the Committee delegated all of its task to a Working Group, it would not be able to meet until the group had finished its work. Precious time would thus be lost. The Committee would no longer have a "raison d'etre" and it would be useless for the Chairman to retain his post.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that, on the contrary, the method which he had advocated would accelerate the work. He had not been able to make his proposal earlier because the Committee had not met for some time. The development of the working conditions in Committees 4 and 5, had provided the experience which had been lacking at the beginning of the Conference.

It was true that the voting procedure for important questions had not been determined. It had been decided, however, at the beginning of the month, that the Convention and the Plan should be unanimously or quasi-unanimously adopted.

The aim of his proposal was not to minimize the role of the Committee but to provide it with working tools. The texts drafted by the Working Group would have no validity unless they were approved by the Committee.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (P.R.) considered that the creation of a Working Group would accelerate the work, and he therefore supported the Soviet Delegate's proposal.

After reading extracts from the report of the Meeting of July 8 (page 3 of RD Document 60) concerning the remarks of the Delegates of Switzerland, Italy and France with regard to the procedure for revision, he remarked that the Working Group had been given quite specific directives; the result, however, had been in contradiction to these directives. It was for this reason that he had made a general reservation.

The Chairman did not think they could leave the matter unsettled, however, the hour being advanced, it was time to adjourn the meeting.

He proposed including in the following day's Agenda the approval of the Reports of the first four meetings, the discussion on Working Methods, and the Report of Working Groups.

The Delegates of Poland (P.R.) and the United Kingdom, who had asked for the floor, would be heard at the beginning of the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.30 a.m.

J.M. Biansan
Rapporteur

Jacques Meyer
Chairman

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 185

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 197 – Amendments to Document No. 185
- Document No. 215 – Corrections to Document No. 185

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 185-E

August 27, 1948

Submitted in: French

This document cancels and replaces RD 140 E.

Recommendations of a Group of Experts Entrusted with the Study of Data Relative to Transmission.

At the meeting of 19 July 1948, the Technical Committee (No. 4) decided to entrust to a Group of Experts the study of data relative to the transmission of the waves used by European Broadcasting.

This Group has been asked to draw up a system of transmission curves for ground and sky waves; which might be used as a working agent by the Planning Committee.

In accordance with these instructions the Group of Experts met on Tuesday July 20 and Wednesday July 21 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Kessenikh of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., Chairman of the Technical Committee. The other Members of the Group were: Mr. Esping of the Swedish Delegation, Vice-Chairman of the Technical Committee; Mr. Sponzili of the Italian Delegation, Chairman of Sub-Committe 4A; Mr. Roberts, Observer of the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.); and Mr. Anglès d'Auriac, Observer of the International Broadcasting Organisation (O.I.R.).

Sky Waves.

A. Concerning sky waves, the Group of Experts took into consideration the following data:

1) The Curve approved by the Cairo Conference 1938. This curve expresses the value of the quasi-maximum field as a function of the distance, for a power of 1.kW and for a short aerial. Starting from these data it is easy to establish a curve giving the value of the median field as a function of distance. It is only necessary to multiply the value of the quasi-maximum field by a coefficient of reduction near to 1/3. In this way - using a coefficient of 0.35 - the curve figuring in Annex 4 of O.I.R. Document No. CT 113, was established. This document was distributed at the present Conference under the number RD, No. 45 (see O.I.R. Document CT 198).

It will be noticed that this curve does not take account of the frequency and gives a single value for the band of 150 to 1500 kc/s.

It will also be noticed that this curve does not take into account the position of the point of ionospheric reflection. The only fact referring (somewhat vaguely) to this matter in the Cairo Documents consists of the indication there of two distinct field values. One (curve A) corresponds to courses "further from the magnetic pole", and the other (curve B) to courses "nearer to the magnetic pole". The single curve referred to above corresponds to curve A (courses further from the magnetic pole).

2.) The curves adopted by the Federal Communications Commission of the U.S.A. (amendment No.321 to the "Standards of Good Engineering Practice concerning standard Broadcast Stations", to be applied as from 10 February 1947) give the field value as a function of the distance for different values of the latitude of the point of ionospheric reflection, for an aerial of height H = 0.311 h, where the field at a distance of one mile (1609.30 metres) has a value of 100 millivolts per metre. The field registered by these curves is that attained or surpassed during 10 % of the year by the hourly median field value. The coefficient of reduction to be applied to obtain the median field represented as the ordinate on the Cairo curve cited above is not as well known as the factor of reduction spoken of in the preceding paragraph; but as a first approximation it can be considered as having a value of the order of 0.4.

To compare the Cairo curve with those of the F.C.C., it is also necessary to change the abscissas from miles to kilometres, as well as the ordinates, in order to take into account the fact that the curves to be established should be relative to a radiated power of 1 kW., which corresponds to a field at a distance of one mile, whose value is 186.4 mV/m. (The abscissas must therefore be multiplied by 1.609, and the ordinates by 1.864).

As it has been said, these curves take into consideration the latitude of the point of ionospheric reflection, but not the frequencies (results applicable from 540 to 1600 kc/s).

Attached is a system of curves established using the F.C.C. curves as a point of departure and submitted to the Group of Experts by Mr. Esping. It gives as a function of the distance (in kilometres) the value of the field attained or surpassed during 10 % of the year by the hourly median field, for a radiated power of 1 kW.

3.) The results of the systematic measurements made from March to October 1947 by the Canadian Ministry of Communications (file communicated to the Group of Experts by the representative of the O.I.R.) relating to the transmission of sky waves (study of hourly fading - comparison of North-South and East-West courses - influence of latitude and frequency).

B. The Group of Experts has examined these various ocuments and submits the following Observations concerning them:

1. The Cairo curve, which was established on the recommendation of the Committee of Experts meeting in London in November 1937, and as a continuation of the work of the C.C.I.R. of Bucharest 1937, is the only official point that the Conference can take into account, and the only official point submitted by its authors as applicable to the European Zone.

It should be taken into consideration, however

a) that this document is ten years old and that in consequence any more recent data which are sufficiently well established, affording more accurate information on the special circumstances of the European area, should be considered in conjunction with it.

b) that this Document does not take into account the latitude of the point of ionospheric reflection, or the various local anomalies that may be encountered.

c) that this Document does not take into consideration the frequency, whereas the recent Canadian measurements show that this factor should not be neglected either. However, this point is considerably less important than the preceding one.

2. The curves of the F.C.C. are subject to the following observations:

a) The curves were established for the U.S.A., a region where the magnetic conditions are very different from those existing in Europe, as the magnetic pole is situated approximately on the meridian 95° West and at a latitude of 70° N. It is therefore certain that they can only be used for the European Region after certain corrections.

b) The curves were the object of criticisms even in the United States, and the Conference held in Washington for the prolongation of the American Broadcasting Agreement of Havana recommended the signatory countries to undertake a campaign of systematic measurements in these matters, as the existing data could not be considered sufficient.

c) The results obtained by the Canadian experimenters showed some differences with the F.C.C. curves.

d) The curves in question do not take into account the frequency.

3. Regarding both the Cairo curve and the F.C.C. curves it may be observed that none of them take into account certain factors whose importance is still little understood, but of which some have probably a not inconsiderable, and in some cases a preponderant, influence. Amongst these factors may be cited the direction of course (whether North-South or East-West for the same point of ionospheric reflection), the geographic position of transmitters and receivers (the case of terrestial reflection, local conditions at the transmitter end and the receiver end), the possibilities of focalisation, etc., etc.

Various observations have been submitted on these subjects by the Members of the Group of Experts who have embodied the results of personal observations and of the organised campaigns of measurement in a Document (cf. O.I.R. Document CT 196 distributed as RD Document No.45).

4. By comparing the Cairo curves of the F.C.C. it can be seen that, even taking into account a change of scale for the latitudes to allow for the observations in 2. a) above, the values given by Cairo are on the average 2 to 3 times higher than those of the F.C.C. for a point of reflection situated in the European Zone between Lat.40°N. and Lat.45°N.

In general the differences between the Cairo curve and those of the F.C.C. increase the distance.

C. Taking into account the above Observations, the Group of Experts considers:

1. That it is impossible to establish a curve or a system of curves applicable to the European Region, on the basis of recent reliable data.

2. That it would be dangerous and unscientific to attempt at the present Conference, to amend the Cairo curve, taking into account the curves of the F.C.C. and trying to adapt them to the European Region. Any such attempt would be extremely hazardous, and would be based on more or less fragile hypotheses.

3. That the Cairo curve is in the present circumstances the only official criterion - established, as it was, by eminent experts from data compiled over a period of four years - that can be applied directly to the European Region.

4. That this curve does not take into account the important factor of the latitude of the point of ionospheric reflection, and that for these reasons it cannot be used as a working agent without serious qualifications.

D. Consequently the Group of Experts recommends:

1. That the Cairo curve should be used - as a first approximation only - by the Copenhagen Conference as a "standard" working agent for the appreciation of the field of sky waves.(Annex 1 and 2)

2. That it shall be taken into consideration that the results of this curve are systematically too high, so that the real conditions of protection will certainly be better than those predetermined by the application of the curve. The improvement thus obtained is very difficult to calculate exactly. It may however be presumed that it is greater for long distances, and that in certain cases it will attain 10 db.

3. That the information contained in the F.C.C. curves shall be taken into consideration to the extent to which they allow of the important factor of the latitude of the point of ionospheric reflection being taken into account, while at the same time the fact that the conditions in Europe differ appreciably from those prevailing in the United States (see paragraph B 2 d above) is not left out of account. (The magnetic difference of latitude is approximately equal to 20°, which does not mean that the F.C.C. curves are applicable to the European area with a simple adjustment of 20°.(Annex 3)

4. That whenever, at an examination of a special case, an Administration offers recent and reliable data, applicable to the case under consideration (e.g. taking into account the latitude of the point of reflection) the necessary correction shall be made in the result of the calculations based on the Cairo curve.

E. Finally, the Group of Experts suggests that the Technical Committee should discuss the possibility of submitting a Recommendation to the Plenary Assembly, to the effect that the Copenhagen Conference should recommend Administrations and interested Broadcasting Organisations to undertake campaigns of observation and systematic measurements to enable the next European Broadcasting Conference to meet with complete and precise data on the transmission of sky waves in the band from 150 to 1600 ko/s.

In order that the results obtained in the different countries should be uniform, the methods used should be the same and it would be advantageous if the work were done in cooperation with the various international organisations interested in these matters.

Ground waves

A. Medium waves The Group of Experts is of opinion that the O.I.R. chart No.1051 (O.I.R. Document No.198, distributed as RD Document No,45) can be used for determining the value of the ground wave field.

The chart cannot be regarded as having a high degree of accuracy. The various networks of curves representing the transmission of ground waves cannot be merged in a single chart except by means of certain simplifications, which impair the exact accuracy of the chart. But the errors, to which this may give rise, are certainly very much less than the errors resulting from the uncertainty as to the conductivity of the soil, or from the fact that the course of the waves passes over ground of different conductivities.

Subject to these reservations, the O.I.R. chart 1051 may be regarded as a convenient working instrument, sufficiently exact for the purpose to which it will be put.

B. Long waves. The Group of Experts is of opinion that the curves of Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of O.I.R. Document C.T. 198, distributed as RD Document No,45, can be used for determining the value of the ground wave field.

Annex 1. Curve giving the median values of night-time field intensity, applicable to stations of the European area. This curve was based on the Cairo Documents, and it is recommended as a "standard" working agent for the calculation of mutual interference between European broadcasting stations.

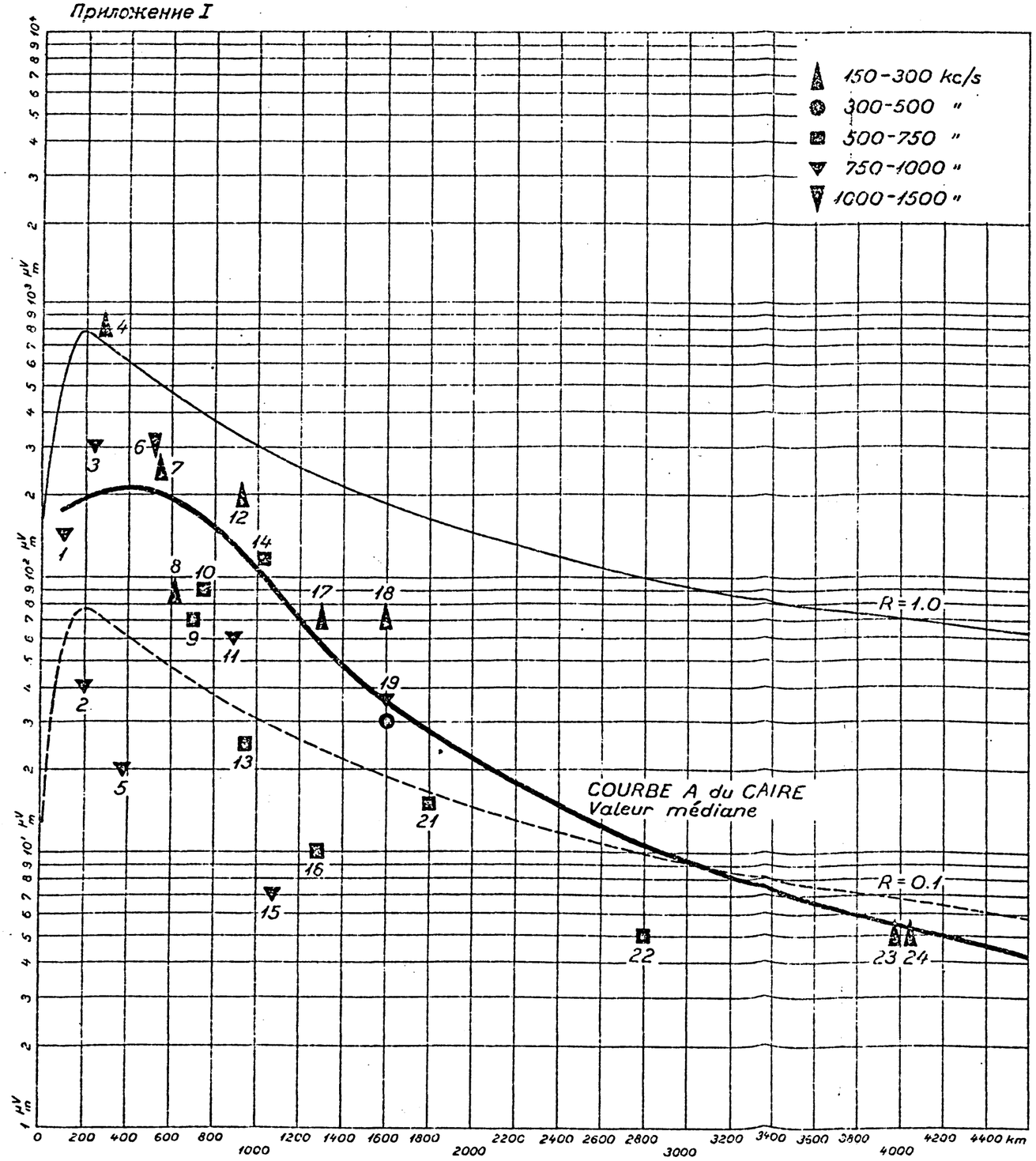
Annex 2. Details of various experimental data reproduced in Annex

Annex 3. Curves of the F.C.C.

N.B. Concerning the O.I.R. graph No. 1051 and the curves of Figures 1, 2, and 3 of Document O.I.R. C.T. 198, these Documents have not been reproduced, but the O.I.R. will endeavour to distribute a set to Delegates who apply for one.

(Tr.40 & 11/R.11/D.19) (Tr.40/R.4/St.45

Annex I
Annexe I
Приложение I



Text of Annex 1.

1. The heavy continuous curve, extracted from the Cairo Documents, gives, for the European region, the median field value for 1 kW. radiated as a function of the distance.

The use of this curve is recommended by the Technical Committee for the evaluation of mutual interference between broadcasting Stations of the European region, (shared and adjacent channels).

This curve is applicable between 150 and 1500 kc/s.

2. The light continuous curve gives the field values of the indirect wave, resulting from the calculation, the corresponding hypotheses being: short vertical aerial, reflection on layer E, coefficient of reflection equals 1.

3. The dotted curve is established in the same conditions as above, the coefficient of reflection being 0.1.

4. The numbered points represent the median values resulting from various series of observations (see Annex II).

Légende (de l'annexe I).

1. La courbe en trait plein fort, extraite des documents du Caire, donne, pour la région européenne, la valeur du champ médian pour un Kilowatt rayonné en fonction de la distance.

L'emploi de cette courbe est recommandé par la commission technique pour l'évaluation des interférences mutuelles des stations de radiodiffusion de la région européenne (canaux partagés et canaux adjacents).

Cette courbe est applicable entre 150 et 1500 kc/s.

2. La courbe en trait plein léger donne les valeurs du champ de l'onde indirecte telles qu'elles résultent du calcul, les hypothèses correspondantes étant: antenne courbe verticale, réflexion sur la courbe E, coefficient de réflexion égal à 1.

3. La courbe en trait pointillé est établie dans les mêmes conditions que ci-dessus, le coefficient de réflexion étant alors égal à 0,1.

4. Les points numerotés représentent les valeurs médianes résultant de différentes series d'observations (voir annexe II).

Пояснения / К Приложению 1/.

1. Кривая в виде толстой сплошной линии, извлеченная из документов Каира, дает для европейской зоны медианную величину поля на один излучаемый киловат в зависимости от расстояния.

Применение этой кривой рекомендуется технической Комиссией для исчисления взаимных помех между радиовещательными станциями европейской зоны /каналы взаимного пользования и смежные каналы/

Эта кривая применима между 150 и 1500 кгц.

2. Кривая в виде легкой сплошной линии дает медианные величины поля отраженной волны, какие получаются по исчислению, соответствующие гипотезы таковы: короткая вертикальная антенна отразится на пласте Е, коэфициент отражений равен 1.

3. Кривая в виде линии точек установлена при тех же условиях, как выше; коэфициент отражения тогда будет равен 0.1.

4. Нумерованные точки представляют медианные величины, получаемые путем различных серий наблюдений /см.Приложение 2/.

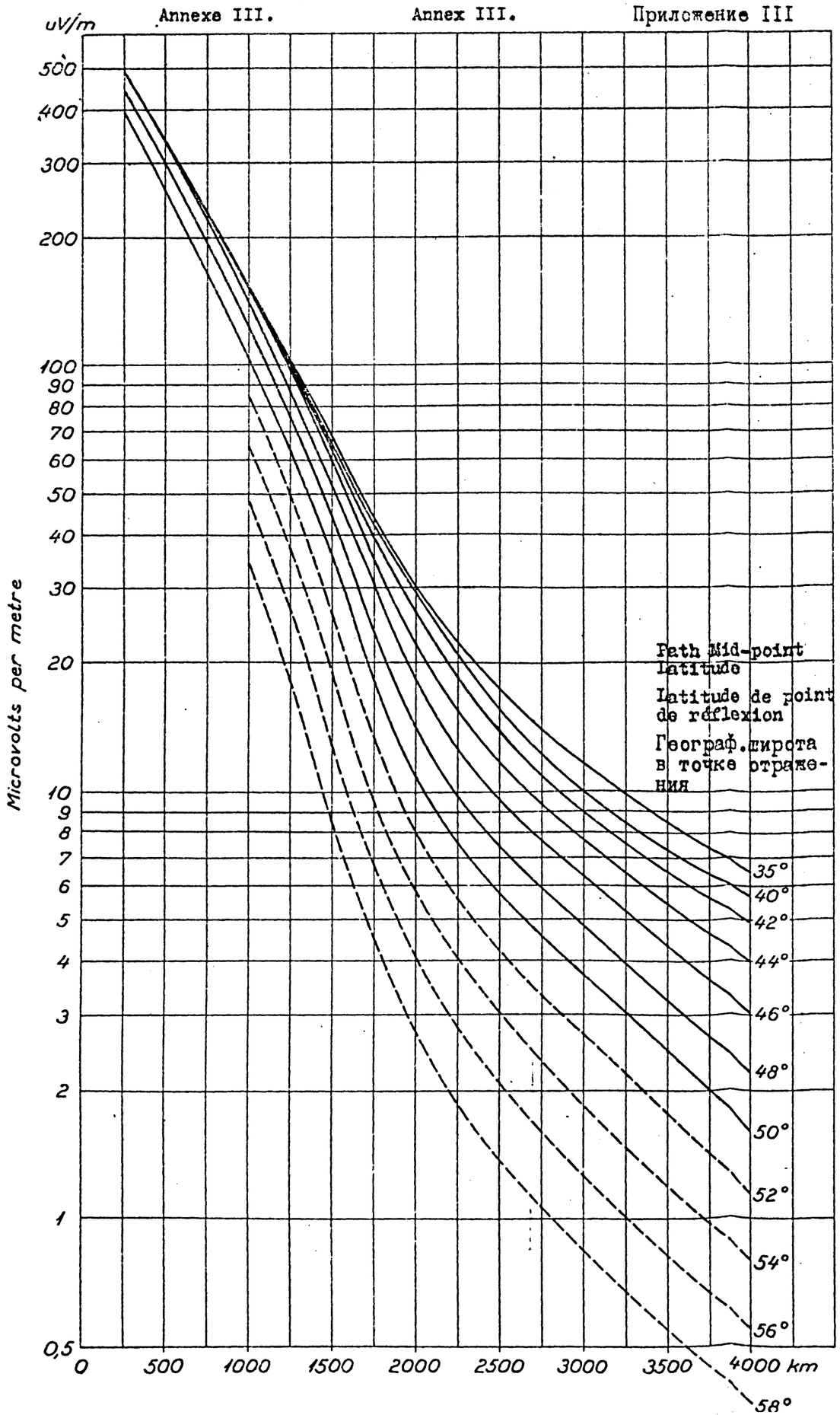
Annexe II

TABLE

of observations relating to the median field value of broadcasting stations of the European area (150-1500 kc/s), taken from the diagrams of Annex 2 of Doc. No. 16 of 6 February 1937 of the C.C.I.R. Documents, Bucharest, 1937.

Number of points according to Diagram 1 of Annex 1 of Doc. No. 185-E	Name of transmitting station	Distance at place of reception (km.)	Frequencies (kc/s)	Field value (in mV/m) per 1 kw radiated
1	Berlin	100	841	140
2	Hamburg	200	904	40
3	Leipzig	240	785	300
4	Kalundborg	280	238	800
5	Wrozlaw(Breslau)	380	950	20
6	Heilsberg	520	1031	300
7	Warszawa(Warsaw)	540	224	250
8	Luxemburg	620	230	90
9	Beromünster	700	556	70
10	Stockholm	750	704	90
11	Paris	900	959	60
12	Droitwich	920	200	200
13	München(Munich)	940	740	20
14	North Regional	1020	668	120
15	West Regional	1080	804	7
16	Roma(Rome)	1280	713	10
17	Leningrad	1300	245	70
18	Moskwa(Moscow)	1600	172	70
19	Simferopol	1600	859	35
20	Moskwa(Moscow)	1600	401	30
21	Arkhangelsk (Archangel)	1800	586	15
22	Astrakhan	2800	598	5
23	Novosibirsk	4000	218	5
24	Tashkent	4000	256	5

Annexe III. Annex III. Приложение III



10% Skywave Signal Range 540 kc to 1600 kc

Hourly median fieldstrengths for 10% of the year based on 1944 propagation (North America)

Resultant skywave fieldstrengths from an antenna of height H=0,311 h radiating 1 kW

Transmission by one reflection

---------- extrapolated curves

Onde indirecte (560 à 1600 kc/s)

Valeurs du champ median horaire dépassées pendant 10% de l'année basées sur des données de 1944 (Amérique du Nord)

Antenne de hauteur H=0,311 h - puissance rayonnée 1 kw - trajet comportant une seule réflection

---------- courbes extrapolées

10 % Ионосферная волна /от 540 до 1600 кгц/

Значения медианной напряженности поля, исчисленных для часового промежутка времени и превзойденных, в общей сложности, втечение десятой части года.

Эти значения основаны на цифровых данных 1944 года/Сев.Америка/.

Высота антенны H = 0,311 h

Мощность излучения - 1 кв.

Передача, при которой волна отражается один раз за время своего пробега.

--------- Приближенные кривые /полученные путем экстраполяции/.

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 186

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 220 – Corrections to Document No. 186

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København 1948.

RD Document No. 186-E

31 July, 1948

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
København 1948.

MAR Document No. 96-E

31 July, 1948

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T

of the Combined Executive Committees

(Committees 1)

of the

European Broadcasting Conference

and the

Radio Maritime Conference

5th Meeting

30 July 1948

The Meeting opened at 4.45 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.E. Holmblad. He submitted for the approval of the Committees the Reports of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Meetings (Documents RD 39/MAR 24, RD 95/MAR 41 as amended by RD 139/MAR 69, and RD 134/MAR 47).

The three Reports were adopted without observations.

He passed to the customary Agenda, viz. the drafting of the programme for the following week.

1) European Broadcasting Conference.

The Chairman said that the Plenary Assembly, which had just been held, had asked for a new Plenary Assembly to meet at the earliest possible date to deal with the question of the right to vote. He proposed for this purpose to set aside Monday afternoon, August 2, with the following Agenda:

1) Approval of Minutes,
2) Discussion of the right to vote,
3) Miscellaneous.

He asked the Chairmen of Committees to let him know what meetings they required.

The Chairman of Committee 2 wanted a meeting on Wednesday morning.

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that his Committee had taken several decisions which would affect the programme of its Working Groups A (Legal), B (Technical) and C (Financial) (Revision of Article 10 of Montreux).

He asked for a plenary meeting of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees 3, 4 and 5 to distinguish between what should be included in the Convention and what belonged in the General Provisions of the Plan. He also wished to have a meeting for Committee 3 and meetings for Working Groups A and B.

The Chairman of Committee 4 asked for the following meetings:

Monday at 9.30 a.m. for the Working Group of Sub-Committee 4A.
Tuesday " " " " " " " " "
Wednesday " " " " " " " " "
Thursday " " " " " " " " "
Friday " " " " " " Committee 4.

The Chairman of Committee 5 said he had a very full programme because of the questions which had to be dealt with. He asked for two meetings.

The weekly programme was therefore arranged as follows:

Monday 2/8 9.30 a.m. Working Group of Sub-Committee 4 A.
" " 9.30 a.m. Working Group 1 of Committee 5.
" " 2.30 p.m. Plenary Assembly.

Tuesday 3/8 9.30 a.m. Joint Meeting of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and Committees 3, 4 and 5.

" " 9.30 a.m. Working Group of Sub-Committee 4 A.
" " 2.30 p.m. Committee 5.

Wednesday 4/8 9.30 a.m. Committee 2.
" " 9.30 a.m. Working Group of Sub-Committee 4 A.
" " 9.30 a.m. Working Group 1 of Committee 5.
" " 2.30 p.m. Committee 3.

Thursday 5/8 9.30 a.m. Sub-Committee 4 A.
" " 9.30 a.m. Working Group 1 of Committee 5.
" " 2.30 p.m. Committee 5.
" " 2.30 p.m. Working Group C of Committee 3.

Friday 6/8 9.30 a.m. Committee 4
" " 9.30 a.m. Working Group A of Committee 3.
" " 2.30 p.m. Working Group 1 of Committee 5.
" " 2.30 p.m. Working Group B of Committee 3.
" " 4.45 p.m. Committee 1.

Mr. Schtchetinin submitted a statement to the following effect.

The Derogations Committee had assembled the data on the broadcasting stations operating on bands of the maritime service. These data were to be examined and discussed at the next meeting. An extremely urgent question had been raised by the representatives of the Broadcasting Conference, namely, the question of shared bands of 150-160 kc/s and 255-285 kc/s. In order to settle the problem of these bands, it was indispensable to hold a joint meeting of representatives of the broadcasting, maritime, and aviation services. Should the task be assigned to the Working Group on derogations or should a new Working Group be formed?

The Delegate of the United Kingdom also thought the question very important; but it concerned the allocation of frequencies particular to broadcasting. It would be desirable to submit the question to Committee 5, which would be more competent to discuss it and might form a Joint Working Group to include the aviation experts

The Chairman said he was not fully informed on the subject of the bands mentioned by Mr. Schtchetinin. He was under the impression that the 150-160 and 255-285 bands were not actually derogations, but were shared bands. If so, they should not be a subject of discussion assigned to the Working Group on derogations

Mr. Schtchetinin offered some complementary information. The 150-160 band was shared between the broadcasting and maritime services, and for purposes of discussion it was necessary to be informed of the requirements of the maritime service also. The situation was similar for the 255-285 kc/s band which, moreover affected the aeronautical services of the western part of Europe. The band affected the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain as regards Maritime Services and the other countries as regards Aeronautical Services. For that reason this rather complicated question did not seem capable of solution in the absence of experts of the three (maritime, aeronautical and broadcasting) services.

He did not want the work to be referred to the Working Group of Derogations of which he was Chairman: but he thought it necessary for a combined Group including experts of the aeronautical services to take charge.

The Chairman recognized the necessity for coordinating the work, but thought that Committee 5 should form such a combined group.

Mr. Makarov took up the statement of Mr. Schtchetinin. A special Working Group should be formed consisting of the Chairman of the Planning Committee of the Broadcasting Conference, representatives of the Maritime Conference and experts of the Aeronautical Service. These could examine the question thoroughly and submit their conclusions to the Conference.

The Chairman said that, as allwere in agreement, it would be possible to discuss the formation of the Working Group. The best method was, in his opinion, to refer the question to Committee 5, which would take due note of the observations put forward at the present meeting. He based his point of view on the resolution of the Administrative Council in Doc. RD 7, page 6, No.5:

> "The Copenhagen Broadcasting Conference shall integrate the Europaan aeronautical and maritime mobile requirements with those of broadcasting in the band 255-285 kc/s."

They could then pass to the preparation of the programme for the coming wekk of the Maritime Conference.

He suggested Wednesday for a meeting of the Combined Group for the study of derogations.

2) Maritime Conference.

Committee 2 put forward no request for a meeting. There remained twelve countries who had not handed in their credentials; and it was doubtful whether they would do so within the next few days.

Committee 3 wished to meet on Tuesday.

Committee 4 needed two meetings only for Working Group A. Working Group B would not meet; but a small Sub-Group with consecutive interpretation would meet in Room No. 7.

The programme of the Maritime Conference was fixed as follows:

Monday 2/8. 9.30 a.m. Working Group A of Committee 4.
" " 2.30 p.m. small Working Group B of Committee 4.

Tuesday 3/8. 9.30 a.m. small Working Group B of Committee 4.
" " 2.30 p.m. Committee 3.

Wednesday 4/8. 9.30 a.m. small Working Group B of Committee 4.

Thursday 5/8. 9.30 a.m. Working Group A " " 4.
" " 2.30 p.m. small Working Group B " " 4.

Friday 6/8. 9.30 a.m. " " " B " " 4.
" " 2.30 p.m. " " " B " " 4.
" " 4.45 p.m. Committee 1.

The Combined RD/MAR Group on derogations to meet on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

The Chairman brought up the question of the Memorandum published by the Danish Administration on the distribution of expenses resulting from the Broadcasting and Maritime Conferences and the Committee of Eight Countries at Brussels (Document RD 157/MAR 91). He proposed the appointment of a Combined RD/MAR Committee to consider the problem and submit suggestions. Switzerland might provide a Chairman in view of the fact that previous conferences of the same nature had been held in Switzerland and the headquarters of the Union were also in Switzerland. In addition he proposed as Members of the Committee the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, France and perhaps Poland.

No objections were raised, but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the Delegate of Albania should be added to the list. As it was not too early to begin the study of the question, the Chairman proposed that the Combined Committee should meet on Thursday morning at 9.30 a.m.

Agreed.

The Chairman invited the Chairmen of the different Committees to give some information on the progress of the work of their respective Committees and to say, if possible, when they thought it would be finished.

The Chairman of Committee 4 MAR said that August 10 had been the date proposed for the termination of the work of the Maritime Conference. Unfortunately that would not be possible, as they would have to wait a little time for the results of the Combined Group on derogations. The Committee would do its best to expedite its work, but they should not expect its work to be completed before the end of August.

The Chairman of Committee 3 RD said that the work of his Committee had been somewhat held up by the circumstance of his own absence in Stockholm and by long discussions on methods, which had ended fortunately in agreement. Work was now progressing and the new Working Groups were to begin work as from the following week. Two Articles had already been adopted at a first reading. He hoped that the Draft Convention could have its first general reading about August 22-23.

The Chairman would have liked the work of the Maritime Conference to be finished before the removal to Elsinore. He presumed that only the coordination with the Broadcasting Conference was still outstanding. He reminded the meeting that after the first week in September it would no longer be possible to house the Conferences; and he asked the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees to bear that final date in mind.

He was sure that every one would do their utmost to expedite the work, so that the Conference would not be obliged to work on Saturdays and Sundays and during the night.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

H. Voutaz,
Rapporteur.

N. E. Holmblad,
Chairman.

(Tr.42 & 5/R.11/D.30)

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 187-E
13 August, 1948
Submitted in: French

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 3
(Organisation Committee)

6th Meeting, Wednesday
28 July, 1948

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The meeting was opened at 2.40 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jacques Meyer, Chairman of the Committee.

The report of the 1st Meeting (Document RD No. 42) was approved without observations.

The Report of the 2nd Meeting (Document RD No. 50) was approved subject to the replacement in the 4th line of the Czechoslovak Delegate's declaration on page 3 of the reference"(Page 129-132)"by "(Page 25)".

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the declaration of the United Kingdom Delegation was not annexed to the Document in the Russian text. The Rapporteur was asked to approach the Secretariat with a view to the distribution of the Annex in Russian.

The Report of the 3rd Meeting (Document RD No. 58) was approved without observations.

The Report of the 4th Meeting (Document RD No. 60) was approved subject to the replacement of the text of the 2nd and 3rd sentences of the U.S.S.R. Delegate's declaration at the bottom of page 4. "(He considered..... class importance)" by the following text: "The question raised was not in his opinion of first class importance."

The Chairman passed to the other items of the agenda.

The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) supported the proposal on working methods which Mr. Arbusov, Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had made at the previous meeting.

He added that the Committee had the power to alter the working methods originally adopted.

A body with a large membership could not prepare a legal text by its own efforts, because a long discussion with numerous participants was no way of getting things done. The proper method was for one person or a small number of specialists to prepare a text, and for the wider circle to criticize it.

The recent Copyright Conference at Brussels, at which texts were adopted unanimously and within the specified time, was an example of the effectiveness, of that method.

Resort to such a method would in no way impair the powers or prestige of the Committee.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom made a declaration (the entire text of which is annexed to the present Document), in which he indicated that he was not in favour of the U.S.S.R. Delegate's proposal that consideration of the Report of the Working Group should be suspended, and the preparation of the Convention as a whole be referred to a new Working Group. He was in entire agreement with the Chairman's opinion expressed at the previous day's meeting.

The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) thought that there was some misunderstanding. He had spoken of a change in the working methods, not of replacement of the Working Group. The text of the latter could not in any case be considered final. It was encumbered by too many reservations.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he had not condemned the work of the Working Group as such. What he had said was that a situation had arisen in which, owing to the consideration of separate articles in arbitrary order, the discussion of these articles should be deferred.

He disagreed with the United Kingdom Delegate's declaration. Like the Delegate of Poland, he thought that the question of the general methods of their subsequent work should be considered, so as to enable the preparation of the Convention to proceed on logical lines.

The Chairman suggested the following changes in the working methods of the Committee:

1. The question of the discussion of the Report of the Working Group to be settled without delay, but not definitely, since it was quite true to say that certain points were bound up with other points in the Convention. The subjects on which there was no agreement to be reserved, but not the Report in its entirety.

2. Working Groups to be created for the study of the reserved subjects, and to be given precise objectives and directives by the Committee.

3. The preparation of the Convention not to be referred to a single Working Group. The several Groups to be set up, simultaneously or successively, to study particular aspects of the subject, as was done by Committees 4 and 5.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, as regards the Chairman's first point, he still thought that debateable issues should be deferred until other parts of the Convention could be considered in conjunction with them.

As regards the Chairman's 2nd point, he supposed everyone would agree as to the necessity of giving directives to Working Groups.

As to the 3rd point, he could agree in principle, subject to the definition of the functions of the Working Groups.

The Chairman felt that the question of the delimitation of the Convention and the Plan was out of focus. He suggested that the solution of that question should be referred to a meeting of the Chairmen of Committees 3, 4 and 5, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Holmblad. The proposals made by that meeting would then be submitted to the Committee for approval.

In view of the differences of opinion expressed, the question of calling a meeting to revise the Convention and the Plan might be deferred. The same applied to the question of whether requests for revision should be sent to the Government with which the Convention was lodged or to the Secretary-General of the Union.

But if the whole of the Article on the revision of the Plan was to be reserved, it was possible, nevertheless to approve the Article on the modification of the Plan (last page of Document RD No. 147) and the Article on the abrogation of the Convention and Plan (Document RD No. 161).

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the Article on the modification of the Plan could be considered. He had no objection to that: but he reserved the right to revert to it after the study of the other Articles of the Convention.

At the Chairman's request, Mr. Pennetta, Chairman of the Working Group, read the draft text of the Article, corresponding to Article 5 of the Lucerne Convention and Article 8 of the Montreux Convention. He drew attention to foot-note (1) to the effect that experts may be individuals or organisations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom wished to omit the passage in § 2 (a) relating to the Secretary-General of the Union, who was not a contracting party to the Convention. The Conference should pass a resolution on the subject.

The Chairman suggested the insertion of a new note as follows:

"(2) The provision for recourse to the Secretary-General of the Union for the purpose of ensuring the receipt of notifications is a provision of a general character, and as such its wording should be revised. It should be the subject of a recommendation of the Conference."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) observed that this was the second note on the duties of the Secretary-General, the first note being in the draft Article on revision. There would be other provisions of the same nature. Discussion of the whole question of the duties of the Secretary-General would become necessary, when they had completed their consideration of the tasks to be entrusted to him.

The Chairman declared the draft Article adopted on a first reading.

He passed to the consideration of the draft text of the Article on the abrogation of the Convention and Plan (Document RD No. 161). The text was identical with that of Article 7 of the Montreux Convention, which the Committee had preferred to that of paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Lucerne Convention.

The draft Article was adopted on a first reading.

The Committee adjourned from 4.35 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

On resuming, the Chairman asked the Committee whether it approved his suggestion that there should be a meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. Holmblad, of the Chairmen of Committees 3, 4 and 5, with terms of reference to consider the question of what should go in the Convention and the Plan respectively.

The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) proposed that the Vice-Chairmen of the three Committees should be included. Agreed.

The Chairman said that among the more important subjects for discussion was the question of the international organisation to which technical questions relating to the application of the Copenhagen Plan, or to the preparation of any future Plan, could be referred for an expert opinion.

That was not a matter for handling by a Working Group; and he thought the question should be put aside until later, and they should continue in the meanwhile to seek agreement through unofficial conversations.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that the consideration of the Convention paragraph by paragraph, and the submission of proposals for the approval of the Committee, should be referred to one or two Working Groups to which the necessary directives should be given.

It was true that the question of the expert could not be settled by a Working Group, but only by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, directly or after discussion within the Committee.

The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) shared the point of view of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. on the question of the expert.

The Chairman said that there were two aspects of the question to be considered:

(1) the possible functions of the expert, irrespective of the choice of expert,

(2) the designation of the expert.

Only the designation of the expert could be effected at that moment, and that should be made unanimously. That being so, was it reasonable to refer the question of the functions of the expert to a Working Group?

The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) thought it would be premature to refer that task to a Working Group at that moment.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the same opinion, for it was difficult to separate the functions from the designation.

The Delegate of France thought it preferable to determine without further delay the functions and status of the expert independently of the choice of the expert. The moment when Working Groups were being set up was propitious.

The Delegates of the Netherlands, Vatican City, Switzerland, Italy and Portugal expressed agreement with the opinion of the Delegate of France.

The Delegates of Morocco and Tunisia, and the United Kingdom, without being so positive in their approval, thought that the Committee should not wait too long.

The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) said that everyone knew what the functions of the expert were. Only preliminary directives could be indicated at the present stage. The details could only be discussed after the designation of the expert.

(RD Doc.No 187-E)

The Delegate of Belgium proposed to reconcile the two opinions expressed by appointing a Working Group, on which the two views would be represented,to "clear up" the question, on the understanding that the Committee would take no final decision before the designation of the expert.

The Chairman said that the "clearing-up" of the question of the expert would be added to the terms of reference of one of the Working Groups to be formed.

Were they to await the verdict of the meeting of the Chairmen before distributing subjects between the Working Groups to be formed? The latter might be three in number:

(1) one for legal and structural questions,
(2) a second for technical questions,
(3) the third for the expenses of the Conferences.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia(P.R.),said he had made a preliminary study of the question,in the light of which he proposed the following distribution:

Working Group A: Organization.

Articles 1 to 6 and 12 of the Lucerne Convention.

Articles 1 to 9 and 14 of the Montreux Convention.

(With the exception of Articles 5 Lucerne/8 Montreux and 4 § 4 Lucerne/7 Montreux adopted on first reading.

Articles 7 and 13 Lucerne/15 Montreux to be reserved.)

Working Group B: Technical Questions.

Articles 8,10,11 of the Lucerne Convention.

Articles 11,12,13 of the Montreux Convention.

(Decisions on contents to be reserved)

Working Group C: Expenses of the Conferences.

Article 10 of the Montreux Convention.

(Possibly Document RD No 157/MAR No 81, if the Executive Committee,which was to discuss the subject the following Friday, referred it to Committee 3.)

The last Article of the Convention(Entry into force of the Convention and Plan) to be dealt with later in agreement with Committee 5.

The Delegate of Denmark pointed out that the sharing of expenses concerned both Conferences.A Combined Group of Committee 3 of both Conferences would be useful.

The Chairman said that two questions arose in that connection:

./...

(1) decision on the expenses resulting from the Conferences of Copenhagen.

(2) Article 10 of the Montreux Convention.

The same Group could possibly deal with the two questions. In any case it might begin immediately the study of Article 10 of Montreux.

He declared that he would ask Mr.Holmblad to convoke the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committee 3,4 and 5 at an early date, so that a reply on the definition of powers could be supplied to the next meeting of the Committee.Immediately afterwards; the two other Working Groups would be able to begin their work.

The Committee approved the proposal of the Delegate of Czechoslovakia as to the distribution of Articles.

The Chairman consulted the Committee on the formation of following Working Groups:

Working Group 3 A: Organization and structure

Chairmanship: Italy

Members:	France	Former Working Group
	Poland(P.R.)	
	United Kingdom	
	Czechoslovakia(P.R.)	
	Yugoslavia(F.P.R.)	
	Portugal	New Members
	U.S.S.R.	

Working Group 3 B: Technical questions

Chairmanship: Czechoslovakia (P.R.)

Members:	Austria	Poland (P.R.)
	Belgium	Portugal
	France	Roumania (P.R.)
	Hungary (P.R.)	United Kingdom
	Italy	Switzerland
	Netherlands	Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)

Observer: I.C.A.O.

The Chairman of Committee 4 to be invited to send Delegates of the same countries who were technicians.

Working Group 3 C: Financial questions

Chairmanship: United Kingdom

Members : Albania (P.R.)
Denmark
Italy
U.S.S.R.

The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.

J.M.Biansan, Rapporteur.

Jacques Meyer, Chairman.

ANNEX

Declaration of the United Kingdom Delegate.

Mr. Chairman,

1. Our discussion was discontinued yesterday soon after you had made a powerful reply to a suggestion by the Soviet Union that the Committee should discontinue its consideration of the Working Group's report and refer the whole question of the Convention to a fresh Working Group.

2. The United Kingdom Delegation is not in favour of the course suggested by Mr. Abuzov, because it does not see that any advantage could be gained thereby: in fact it considers that time would be lost by going again over ground which has already been covered by the Working Group set up by this Committee. Furthermore it is difficult to imagine that if the terms of reference were widened in scope as suggested, there would be many Delegations who would not want to take part and in effect the Working Group would become the Committee.

3. It is difficult to see any good reason why the Working Group's report should be disregarded. The report was prepared by a Group on which six countries, namely, France, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and United Kingdom, were represented. Other countries could have been represented if they had wished. The Working Group had the advantage of working under the able Chairmanship of Mr. Pennetta. It worked conscientiously and reached agreement on the main principles of the subjects it was asked to consider. It did not reach unanimous agreement on two matters of detail, which I would personally think this Committee at the appropriate time would settle fairly quickly; there is also a reservation by the Yugoslav Delegation. I submit that that is a good measure of success, and that it would be wasteful to cast the results of this work aside and to start afresh.

4. I was a Member of this Working Group and I can say from personal experience that it started its work by referring to the Paper circulated by the United Kingdom Delegation, containing suggestions in regard to the matters dealt with in Article 4 and 5 of the Lucerne Convention. The Czechoslovak Delegation furnished an alternative draft for paragraph 1 of the Article dealing with the important subject of the revision of the Convention and the Plan. The members of the Working Group liked the form of the Czechoslovak proposal and, in fact, it is the Czechoslovak draft as agreed after discussion and amendment which you see in paragraph 1 of Document No. 147. The Czechoslovak Delegation is entitled to the credit for originating this text. I mention that in order that Committee 3 may understand that the Members of the Working Group studied their subject thoroughly and dealt with it in a businesslike manner. The outcome is contained in Document 147 and in our view represents substantial agreement in the true sense.

5. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I should like to repeat that the British Delegation is in full agreement with the point of view put so cogently to this Committee from the Chair yesterday.

(D.16)

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948.

RD Document No. 188-E
3 August 1948

Original: French

Report of the Meeting of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees 3, 4 and 5 of the European Broadcasting Conference under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Conference.

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Meeting of Tuesday 3 August 1948.

The Meeting opened at 9.45 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.E. Holmblad, Chairman of the Conference.

The Chairman said that the instructions given to the Meeting by Committee 1 were to discriminate between what was to be included in the European Broadcasting Convention and what was to be included in the Preamble to the Plan. He begged Mr. Meyer to present an account of the situation.

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that it was a question of reaching an agreement to determine the respective competences of Committees 3, 4 and 5 in regard to certain points as to which it had to be decided whether they should figure in the Convention or in the Preamble to the Plan. There were two types of questions. Committee 3 considered that everything of a legal or administrative nature should figure in the Convention, while provisions of a technical nature should be included in the Preamble to the Plan.

There were two groups of questions to be discussed.

In Group I he placed certain points which he suggested should be transferred from the Convention to the Plan or vice versa.

In Group II there was one point, as to which he was totally uncertain as to whether or not it should be retained.

Group I

A. Points which were contained in the Preamble to the Plan of Lucerne and/or Montreux and which should be contained in the Convention.

A. 1. The question of the international expert under Article II of the Lucerne Convention and Article 8 of the Montreux Plan should be included in its entirety in the Convention.

Mr. Meyer proposed that Committee 3 alone should be assigned this question, after consulting Committee 5 and obtaining a definition of the technical role of the expert from Committee 4.

The Chairman of Committee had no objections to Mr. Meyer's suggestion to place the question of the expert in the Convention. It seemed to him, however, that certain instructions of a technical nature which would probably be addressed to the expert might be inserted in the Preamble to the Plan.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. Mr. Makarov, wanted a more specific statement of the issue. Were they speaking of the expert and his functions, or solely of the placement of the question of the expert in the Convention? He had no objection to make, if it was only a question of the latter.

The Chairman replied that it was a question of the latter. He thought that the Chairmen of Committees 3 and 5 were agreed that Committee 3 should deal with the question.

The Delegate of Denmark considered that arrangement was in complete conformity with the terms of reference of Committee 3.

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that the issue needed clarification, nevertheless, for the question was dealt with in the Preamble to the Montreux Plan.

In reply to a question put by the Chairman of Committee 5, the Chairman stated that it was fully understood that, if instructions of a technical nature were addressed to the international expert, they would figure in the Preamble to the Plan.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Makarov, thought that the title of the expert and mention of his terms of reference should be included in the Convention. It was therefore Committee 3 which would deal with the matter.

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that it was certainly a question of the designation of the expert and his rôle, which should be in the Convention. If more complete indications were necessary concerning the technical rôle of the expert, Committee 4 as well as Committee 5 would be consulted. Working Group B (Technical) should determine the general role of the expert.

The Chairman of Committee 3 passed to the next item:

A. 2. § 9 of the Preamble to the Lucerne Plan, identical in substance with the last § of the Preamble to the Montreux Plan (§ 2 of Title II), contained a provision of a general nature which, in Mr. Meyer's opinion, was out of place and belonged in the Convention.

The Chairman of Committee 5 made no objection to the inclusion of the question in the Convention.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. Mr. Makarov, was of the same opinion, and added that the text of the provision should be reviewed in its substance.

The Chairman presumed that it was Committee 3 that would deal with the whole question.

Agreed.

(D.16).

The Chairman of Committee 3 then passed to:

B. Technical provisions which should be transferred from the Convention to the Preamble of the Plan.

B.1. It was a question of Article 7 (Notification of frequencies) of the Lucerne Convention, and

B.2. Articles 8 and 10 of the Lucerne Convention corresponding to Articles 11 and 12 of the Montreux Convention (Quality of transmissions and Interference between stations). Specifically, Article 12 of the Montreux Convention and Article 5 of the Preamble to the Montreux Plan had the same title but probably did not relate to the same thing.

The Chairman of Committee 5 was of the opinion that the question of the notification of frequencies, which was not of a purely technical nature. might remain in the Convention.

The Chairman of Committee 3 agreed. The question might arise. In fact, the matter dealt with in Article 7 of the Lucerne Convention had been transferred to the Preamble of the Montreux Plan (Article 7) He thought that, inas much as the point was of an administrative nature, it was desirable to place it in the Convention.

The meeting proceeded to consider B 2 (see above).

The Chairman of Committee 5 was of the opinion that Article 8 of Lucerne (11 of Montreux) - quality of transmissions - was of a technical nature, but worked in a very general form. It might remain in the Convention, where it would be more authoritative than if it appeared in the Preamble to the Plan. It might be decided that observations of a general nature on the limits necessary should figure in the Convention, while the precise instructions and the figures appeared in the Preamble to the Plan.

The Chairman of Committee 3 suggested that, if one thing was to stay in the Convention and another to go into the Preamble to the Plan, there were grounds for asking Working Group B to separate these two elements in collaboration with the technicians of Committees 4 and 5.

The Chairman also thought that such a distinction could be made. To obviate confusion, they should avoid having Articles with the same titles in the Convention and in the Preamble to the Plan.

Article 8 of Lucerne (11 of Montreux) would remain in the Convention in view of its general nature. Technical details would appear in the Preamble to the Plan.

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that the approval of Committees 4 and 5 was necessary. They would doubtless pass the proposal.

The Chairman thought that the same observations would apply to the Articles on interference, Art. 10 of Lucerne (12 of Montreux). Montreux seemed suitable for a model in the matter in view of the fact that in the Convention there was Article 12, which was of a general nature, and that in the Preamble to the Plan, there was Article 5, the technical counterpart of the above-mentioned Article 12.

(D.16).

The Vice-Chairman of Committee 3 suggested that all the provisions of that nature to be included in the Convention should be grouped under the same title - "General Technical Provisions".

The Chairman of Committee 3 thought that suggestion excellent.

Group II

The Chairman of Committee 3 was quite uncertain as to what to do with Article 9 of the Lucerne Convention "Rights of Countries not included in the European area". Was it necessary to maintain that title? It did not appear in the Montreux Convention?

The Vice-Chairman of Committee 5 gave the reasons for its non-appearance as set out on Pages 345 and 349 of the Montreux Documents.

The Chairman added that Article 41 of the Atlantic City Convention said that regional agreements must not be in conflict with the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention. Accordingly, Articles 9 of the Lucerne Convention, which had already been omitted at Montreux, had no further justification.

Agreed.

The Vice-Chairman of Committee 5 wondered whether there were not grounds for enlarging the paragraph on definitions to avoid possible misinterpretations.

The Chairman of Committee 3 declared that general legal definitions would appear in the Convention, and technical definitions in the Preamble to the Plan.

The Vice-Chairman of Committee 3 made a suggestion - on the one hand to include in the Convention definitions relating both to the Convention and to the Preamble to the Plan, and on the other hand, to insert nothing in the Preamble except what concerned the Plan alone. The latter to be determined when Committee 3 reached the end of its labours.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. Mr. Makarov, said he had no other questions to raise with regard to the distribution of points as between the Convention and the Preamble of the Plan. If any doubtful points arose, it would be easy to meet again.

The Chairman thought that the most important points had been dealt with, and Committee 1 could deal with any other questions that might arise.

There being no other applications for the floor, the meeting rose at 11.10 a.m.

V. Meyer,
Rapporteur.

N. E. Holmblad.
Chairman.

(D.16)

European
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 189 - E
August 3, 1948

Submitted in: French

REPORT

of Sub-Committee No. 4 A

2nd Meeting

29 July 1948

1. The approval of the report on the 1st Meeting (Doc. 155) was adjourned to the next Meeting, this document not having yet been issued in all the working languages.

2. Although the report of the Working Group on the Determmination of Field Values at Reception (Doc. 163) had been issued in the French version only, there was no objection on the part of the Sub-Committee to its being discussed; and Mr. Gross (Roumania), Chairman of the Working Group, read the report accordingly.

3. In answer to a question of the Netherlands Delegate, Mr. Gross stated that a distinction had been drawn between shared and exclusive frequencies, as the interferences due to the transmitters sharing the frequency were perceptibly higher than those which might be caused by neighbouring transmitters. A lower value of field requiring protection was consequently contemplated for exclusive frequencies than for shared ones.

4. At the suggestion of the Vatican City Delegate, the Committee agreed to amend the fifth sub-paragraph of page 2, Document 163 (English text) to read as follows:

"This value generally concerns the secondary zone. The Working Group expressed the view that such a protection in the secondary zone should be respected within the boundaries of the national territory of the transmitter."

5. Discussion, in which the Delegates of Hungary (P.R.), Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), Egypt, Switzerland, Belgium, the Vatican City, and France participated, resulted in unanimous agreement upon all the general standards suggested by the Working Group, special cases being left for later consideration. Mr. Gross, Chairman of the Working Group, was requested to draw up an annexe summarising the technical data analysed and compared by the Working Group, and stating that the values indicated in the report were median values.

6. The Chairman then suggested discussing the special cases.

7. The Delegate of Iceland stated that he had asked for special field values for his country on the ground that it was situated in an area where the extremely low level of disturbance allowed of audition with a very weak field. Iceland stations were prepared to share waves. A long wave, in particular, might be shared with Ankara, the night field of which was inferior to 5 microvolts per minute and consequently acceptable to Iceland.

8. The Delegate of Egypt did not object to the adoption of general standards, but he wished the following observation to be inserted in the Minutes:

"During the discussion on the protection of shared waves at the last Meeting, the general opinion was that protection should be applied to the primary service area up to the fading zone. If the intensity of the field to be protected is given a fixed value, some countries which use low power transmitters will have a smaller protected area than the primary service area, whilst the countries using high power transmitters will have protection up to the fading zone. As it is possible to use fields up to 1 microvolt per minute, as shown by the Report, the Delegation of Egypt is of opinion that the value of 2,5 microvolts per minute is applicable to 100 kW transmitters. If however the Committee should deem it easier to fix the 2,5 microvolts per minute value without distinction of power, the Egyptian Delegation will raise no objection at the moment, or until it has seen the application of the rules of protection agreed upon."

In addition, the Delegate of Egypt expressed the desire that Egypt should also be considered as a special case, the field to be protected being 0,5 microvolts per minute.

The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) observed that, in reply to an O.I.R. questionnaire regarding the field intensities necessary for receiving, Egypt had specified a value of 5 microvolts per minute. The Egyptian Delegate replied that the only official document to be taken into consideration was Doc. 78, from which he quoted the following passage:

"Egypt and Syria always stressed the fact that due to the big areas of their countries, scattered population and bad conductivity in their desert areas, they cannot find any way for serving the population scattered in these areas, other than the utilisation of secondary waves from the main transmitters at night, which gives a variable field of an average intensity of 0,5 microvolts per minute over these areas."

Egypt and Syria consequently wished to be considered as special cases, like Iceland.

9. After a short discussion with the U.S.S.R. Delegate, the Delegate of the Vatican City said he wished the particular case of the Vatican City to be recorded in the Minutes. He admitted that consideration of this particular case was not relevant in the present technical discussion; but he wished a mention of it to be inserted in the Minutes, so as to reserve himself the right to claim, at the right time and in the right place, reasonable protection (under the directives of Atlantic City, paragraph 4 and Minutes 903 R pp. 5 and 6) without running the risk of being told that only the cases mentioned in the present discussion could be considered as special cases.

10. The Delegate of Portugal wished the following declaration to be inserted in the Minutes:

"The Portuguese Delegation reserves the right to submit in due time considerations regarding the minimum fields contemplated in the Report of the Working Group in connection with Portugal. The said considerations will be based upon measurements of the atmospheric perturbations peculiar to Portugal."

11. The Delegate of Turkey declared:

"The Turkish Delegation fears that the inclusion of Iceland in the special cases (where long waves are concerned) would entail interference in the Radio Ankara reception in the event of a sharing of the Reykjavik frequency."

12. The Delegate of Roumania emphasised the necessity of considering only such cases as could rightly be termed special. There was an important difference between Iceland and the other countries in the matter of atmospheric disturbance. He asked the Rapporteur to draw up a new chapter on special cases.

13. The Chairman suggested taking up the question of the values of the wanted/unwanted signal protection ratios in the case of shared frequencies and adjacent channels. He recalled that the values 100/1, 5/1, and 2/1 had been accepted at Brussels, but not without differences of opinion in the Committee of 8.

On the suggestion of the U.S.S.R. Delegate, a Working Group was set up to consider the question:

Chairman: Mr. Gross (Roumania (P.R)

Members: Professor Kessenikh (U.S.S.R.), Esping (Sweden), Fryer (United Kingdom), Mercier (France), Kodolányi (Hungary (P.R.), Anglès d'Auriac (O.I.R.)

A general exchange of opinions ensued, in the course of which the Delegate of Belgium communicated interesting results of tests carried out in Belgium.

14. The items for the Agenda of the following Meeting were then determined as follows:

Power of a Group of Synchronised Transmitters

Technical Questions concerning Synchronisation.

The Chairman informed the Meeting that Prof. Kessenikh had asked for the cancellation of the Meeting of Committee 4 scheduled for 9.30 a.m. on Friday 30. The Working Group could avail itself of that opportunity to begin its work.

The Meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

The Rapporteur: C. Mercier

The Chairman: L. Sponzilli

(RD Doc.No. 189-E)

A N N E X

Sub-Committee 4 A

Recommendation approved by Sub-Committee 4 A on Field Values at Reception

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The Report (Doc. 163) of the Working Group set up to consider this question having been discussed, Sub-Committee 4 A agreed to the following Recommendations:

A. Medium Waves

The Working Group has made a distinction between exclusive waves, which offer possibility of a service in the secondary zone, and shared waves, in the case of which protection is considered necessary only in the primary zone.

1. Shared waves (night conditions)

The field standard to be protected has been established on the basis of a comparison with the medium values of the industrial disturbances encountered in small cities. The atmospheric disturbances have not been taken as an element of comparison, for the reason that they are in general a much less potent factor of interference than other causes (station - sharing and industrial disturbances). The value 2.5 microvolts per minute was adopted.

2. Exclusive waves

In the case of these waves, the disturbances due to the other transmitters can be effectively reduced. The atmospheric disturbances have accordingly been taken as an element of comparison, in order to protect the reception even in the case of rural areas where industrial disturbances are markedly less. The value 1 microvolt per minute was adopted. (Median value).

This value generally concerns the secondary zone. The Working Group was of opinion that protection in the secondary zone should be confined within the boundaries of the national territory of the transmitter.

3. Day conditions

Since during the day the disturbances due to indirect propagation are non-existent, and the atmospherics have a much lower value (1.30 at the least), 0.5 microvolts per minute was adopted as the value of the field.

It may be added that the fields necessary outside the rural areas might be those which figure in the F.C.C. standards (see O.I.R. Document No. 186).

B. Long Waves

As it is normally not indicated to share long waves, and as the standard of atmospheries is considerably greater on long waves, than on medium waves, the value of 3 microvolts per minute was adopted for night conditions. For daytime conditions 1 microvolt per minute is recommended.

C. Special Cases

1. Owing to the exceptionally low level of atmospheric disturbances above latitude 65° North, it is possible for Iceland to have satisfactory receiving conditions with lower field values than in other countries. In consideration of these special technical conditions, Iceland wishes for the following values of field intensities on reception:

0,5 microvolts per minute for long waves and
0,2 microvolts per minute for medium waves.

2. Although the technical conditions which caused particular values to be proposed in the case of Iceland cannot be put forward where Egypt and Syria are concerned, the Delegations of Egypt and Syria asked for special values to be recommended for their countries, viz.:

0,5 microvolts per minute on medium waves for Egypt and Syria.

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 190 - E
August 4, 1948.

Submitted in: French.

AGENDA

of Working Group 3 B

(Friday 6 August 1948, 2.30 p.m. Room No. 17)

1. Order of work;
2. General discussion on the Articles of the Convention concerning the allocation of frequencies, quality of transmissions and interferences.
3. (Possibly) preparation of texts relating to (2).

Members of Working Group 3 B:

Czechoslovakia (Chair);

Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary (P.R.), Italy, Netherlands, Poland (P.R.), Portugal, Roumania (P.R.), Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)
Observer of the I.C.A.O.

Observation: In accordance with a decision of Committee 3, the Delegations which are members of Working Group 3 B are invited to participate in the meetings of the Group, together with the Delegates collaborating on the work of the Technical Committees.

(Tr.42/R.11/St.45)

European
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 191-E
August 4, 1948
Submitted in:Russian

Agenda of the sixth Plenary Meeting
of Committee 4
(Friday 6 August 1948, 9.30 a.m.)

1) Approval of the Minutes of the Meetings of Committee 4 (Documents 148 and 149)

2) Report of the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 A
Approval of the Documents submitted by the Working Groups of Sub-Committee 4 A (Document 163)

3) Report of the Working Group on questions relating to the propagation of radio waves (Document 140)

Professor V. Kessenikh,
Chairman of Committee 4.

(D-35)

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No.192 E
4 August 1948

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T
of the
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (Committee 4)
3rd Meeting
7 July 1948

The Meeting was opened at 9.30 a.m. by the Chairman, Professor Kessenikh.

The Chairman thanked the Secretariat for the impeccable reproductions of Documents Nos. 48 and 49 drawn up by the Chair.

Before submitting the Documents to the examination of the Delegates, he said that in page 2 of the French text "1c" should be read in place of "1b" in the passage concerning Sub-Committee 4 A. Furthermore, Mr. Corteil had proposed the insertion of a list of twelve points in Document No.48. Two of these points, which were of an economic character, had not been included.

After those preliminary remarks, would the Delegates care to make some observations on Document No. 48?

The Delegate of the United Kingdom had read the Document with great interest and found it entirely satisfactory. Nevertheless, he drew his colleagues' attention to two points. It would be necessary to define the terms "day time" and "night time". To which Sub-Committee would the matters referred to in § II a) be entrusted?

The Chairman cleared up these points to the satisfaction of the United Kingdom Delegate.

The Delegate of Egypt pointed out that in § I d) no mention was made of the questions enumerated in § I c). The questions, however, were not secondary and the fact that they were explicitly mentioned in the Atlantic City Directives made it all the more important that they should be taken into consideration.

The Chairman explained to the Egyptian Delegate that § I d) of Document No, 48 recommended the termination of their technical studies by July 15. It was not possible, therefore, to wait until the questions enumerated in § 1 c) had been examined, before drawing up the recommendations for Committee 5.

The Delegate of Egypt agreed except for the points enumerared in c) and contained in the Atlantic City Directives. They should be taken into account (pages 328 and 329 of the Atlantic City texts) and mention of their examination should be made in the text of § I d).

The Chairman replied that these observations would be considered at the examination of § I c), and priority would be given to matters referred to in the Atlantic City Directives.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) said that his Delegation had studied the new Document carefully and was satisfied that it could be used as a basis for the Committee's work.

Regarding c) points 12 and 14, a technical addition might be made, especially with regard to the relation between the number of programmes and the number of national languages.

The Chairman replied that Mr. Corteil's proposals contained two points dealing with the present situation, economic factors, density of population, number of national languages, orographic conditions, etc.

If Members wished to include those points in c) it would be necessary to add a No. 16 worded as follows:"evolution of general factors liable to influence the possibility of applying the technical principles".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked that the proposal for introduction of the new No. 16 be rejected, as it was not within the competence of the Committee.

The Delegate of the Vatican City wondered if it would be possible - from a technical point of view, and in order to reduce the number of frequencies - to resort to the systematic use of synchronised network, with a diminution in the number of programmes. The adoption of that principle would facilitate the task of the Planning Committee. Moreover, presented in that form the question had a technical nature and was within the scope of Committee 4.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) supported the Yugoslav Delegations proposal, as the number of languages was a factor having upon the quality of the programmes.

The Delegate of Belgium said that in presenting a list of additional proposals, his Delegation had tried to make it as complete as possible. However they were not slow to realise that certain points had no technical significance. He considered therefore that all these non-technical points were a matter for Committee 5 and not for the Technical Committee.

In this regard, he was in agreement with the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

He advised his colleagues, moreover, to study those points on which there had been disagreement (or at least reservations) in the Committee of Eight.

The Chairman noted that the Delegate of Belgium withdrew his first proposal. Nevertheless, he thought, that the points at issue should be carefully studied. They could not be disregarded, and he believed that the Committee supported this view.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was surprised that the Belgian Delegate should have changed his opinion after the statement of his English Colleague. The Yugoslav Delegate's proposal was logical and reasonable. The Technical Committee could not draw a fundamental distinction between "technical" questions and questions of a "general nature". It was impossible to study technical problems completely isolated from economic factors. The Technical Committee ought therefore to study not only the questions contained in Document No. 48, but also the proposal formulated by the Chairman (new point 16).

(RD Doc. No. 192-E)

The Delegate of France considered that the matters raised by the Delegates of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were not in the technical field. For that reason Committee 4 should not deal with them. They should examine only technical questions, although it would certainly be difficult to draw a distinction. The examination of non-technical questions was not the task of Committee 4.

The Delegate of the Netherlands supported the French Delegate. He advised against any addition to the Committee's task by including in its Agenda questions that were not properly within its scope.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) insisted on the fact that the technical standard strictly determined the number of programmes. The Yugoslav Delegation therefore maintained its proposal, which emphasised the influence of general factors on the technical questions.

The Chairman asked the members of the Committee if they did not wish to postpone the examination of the question until after the adoption of the organisational structure proposed in Document RD 48.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stressed the importance of the question raised by the representatives of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), and considered that the question was worthy of study. The Soviet Delegation agreed, however, that such an examination should not be undertaken until after the structural principles had been accepted.

The Chairman thanked the Soviet Delegation for agreeing to the proposed postponement. He asked for the opinion of the Yugoslav Delegate.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) maintained his proposal, but made no objection to postponement of the debate on the question.

The Chairman asked the Delegates if they wished to make any other remarks.

The Delegate of the Netherlands inquired about the exact distribution among the various Sub-Committees of the questions to be studied.

The Chairman gave the required information to the Delegate of the Netherlands, to the latters' satisfaction.

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) remarked that Document RD 48 was the expression of the desiderata of all the Delegations. It might therefore serve as a working basis.

The Delegate of Belgium proposed changing the wording of paragraph (d) so as to obviate any suggestion of correlation between the inception of the work of the Planning Committee and the reception by the latter of recommendations from the Technical Committee. He reminded the Meeting that if too much time was spent in discussing principles, the Copenhagen Conference was liable to last longer than the Brussels meetings.

The Chairman thought that it was in conformity with directives of the Plenary Assembly that Item (d) had been placed on the Agenda.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that if Mr. Corteil had submitted a complete report on the work of the Committee of Eight Countries in time, the Technical Committee would not have had to concern itself with the matter at present. He proposed moreover that no change be made in the wording of Item (d) as it stood in Document RD 48.

The Chairman asked the Delegates whether they wished to continue the discussion or whether they preferred to begin by settling the question of the structural principles to be adopted. Such adoption, subject to all reservations regarding possible later additions and modifications should facilitate the initial work of the Committee.

The Delegate of Belgium feared that paragraph (d) represented a serious danger for the Conference, and therefore the Belgian Delegation reserved the right to protest formally against its introduction.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) considered Document RD 48 entirely acceptable and proposed that it be adopted at once in order that the work of the Committee might begin without delay.

The Delegate of the Vatican City stated that Committee 5 should be able to begin its work independently of any decision whatsoever from Committee 4. He proposed, on this subject, to delete some of the words of paragraph (d), failing which he would vote against Document RD 48. In addition he drew the attention of the Committee to the amendment which had been made to RD 48 with regard to the deadline initially given to the Committtee. This deadline, originally for July 10, had been extended to July 15.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) declared that it was indispensable that the work of the Technical Committee be begun as soon as possible. He considered that Mr. Corteil's fears with regard to paragraph (d) were unfounded: the advice of the Technical Committee, far from hindering the work of the Planning Committee, could but promote it. He therefore proposed that the wording of Document RD 48 remain unaltered.

The Delegate of Switzerland pointed out that, the preparation of a Plan, involved many factors, of which some were of a non-technical character. The Planning Committee was in any event already provided with sufficient data to commence its work. He therefore shared the view expressed on the subject by various Delegations, and was not prepared to accept Document RD 48 without the modifications proposed for paragraph (d).

The Chairman explained that paragraph (d) urged them to finish their work as quickly as possible in order to facilitate the task of Committee 5. However, this paragraph contained no provision limiting the rights of the Committee to commence and reorganise its work at its own discretion.

The Delegate of Switzerland thought that the present wording, employing the phrase "to start its work" might be taken to mean that the Technical Committee was in a position to "stop" the work of the Planning Committee. It would therefore be better to use the phrase "to facilitate the work".

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that paragraph (d) did not speak of "directives" to be drawn up by Committee 5, but only of "recommendations to be submitted", which wording left Committee 5 complete liberty of decision. He was surprised that the Delegate of Belgium, having said on the previous day that Document RD 36 was acceptable, - whilst making observations duly recorded by the Chairman in Document RD 48 - should suggest at the present Meeting an amendment to paragraph (d), although the latter was entirely in conformity with the directives of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

He added that continuation of this artificial discussion would render the deadline of July 15 so unrealistic that all the work of the Conference would be held up. He was convinced that their technical analysis could not fail to help the Planning Committee to formulate a satisfactory and equitable Plan.

There was therefore no reason why the work of the Conference, should be held up and he hoped everyone would share this opinion.

The Chairman noted that the Delegates of Roumania (U.R.), Morocco, Albania (P.R.), Italy, France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and others had asked for permission to speak. He feardd, therefore, that it would be impossible for the present Meeting to approve the structural and organisational principles for the Committee.

Mr. Esping, Vice-Chairman of the Technical Committee, having been granted permission to speak, said that paragraph (d), which had been drafted without mental reservation was not as dangerous as had been suggested. The recommendations were, in fact, to be ready for July 15, and in any event the Planning Committee could not commence before that date, since the replies of the various countries were not due before July 15.

The Chairman noted that Item (d) merely reproduced the written proposal submitted the day before by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, which had then been supported by the very Delegates who at the present Meeting were pronouncing themselves against the wording of Item (d).

The Delegate of Roumania (U.R.) regretted to say that many words had been spoken which could not contribute to the progress of the work. He commended, in this regard, the constructive efforts of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. to clarify the results of the work of the Committee of Eight, with the aim of facilitating the task of the Conference.

The report which had been submitted to them by the Chairman of the Committee of Eight had not come up to expectations, and provided no clear statement of the result of the work of the Committee of Eight.

If Committee 4 encountered difficulties, it was due not only to the fact that no agreement had been reached at Brussels, but also to the fact that some of the Delegates, - although specialists and technicians of a unanimously recognised value - showed a tendency to ask endless questions of a secondary or formal nature, thus slowing up the work of the Committee.

Mr. Soccov was, however, persuaded that none of the Delegations wished to prolong the discussion beyond July 15, and that on the contrary, everyone wished to see the work finished as soon as possible so that the formulation of the Plan might start.

Mr. Corteil was the only Delegate who disagreed with the wording of paragraph (d). In this case it was not a matter of an important question of substance such as a plan for the allocation of frequencies, but only a question of organisation of the Technical Committee. It seemed therefore that there was no reason to pursue the discussion further. Accordingly, he (the Delegate of Roumania) proposed the adoption of Document RD 48 in its present form.

(RD Doc. 192-E)

The Chairman asked the Delegates to settle as soon as possible the question of substance which was being examined, namely that of the organisational and structural principles of the Technical Committee. He therefore proposed that the discussion be closed, and asked the Delegates on his list whether they would agree to postpone their statements until later meetings of the Committee. A decision had to be reached as to whether the questions of organisation and structure were to be settled at once or whether further debates on those questions were to be organised. The Meeting agreed that the discussion should not be continued.

The Chairman put to a vote the question whether paragraph (d) of Document 48 should or should not undergo the modifications which had been proposed in the course of the day's discussion.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) wished to emphasise the fact that the text was in conformity with the directives issued by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

The Delegate of France speaking on a point of order, declared himself opposed to the very taking of the vote. He said that when the question had been put as to whether or not the Delegates wished to continue the discussion, he had not been opposed to its being discontinued, but he had not thought that such a decision would involve an immediate vote.

The Chairman stated that he had not only the right but the duty to put a question to a vote, for at the end of a discussion it was necessary to bring to light the opinions of all on the subject under discussion. He asked the Delegates first to give their opinions on the advisability of a vote on Document RD 48.

The Delegate of Belgium loudly asked for the floor, whereupon the interpreters asked him to speak more quietly.

The Chairman replied to Mr. Corteil that he would give him the floor after the conclusion of the vote on procedure taken as the result of the point of order raised by the Delegate of France.

Consequently he again asked which Delegates wished to vote there and then on the subject of Document RD No. 48

The result of the vote was as follows:

"for" an immediate vote - 11 Delegations
"against" an immediate vote - 19 Delegations.

The Chairman took note of the rejection of the proposal.

The Delegate of Belgium said that he had wished to protest against what he had believed to be an attempt to stifle the debate. In regard to the substance he considered, in fact, that the new text of paragraph (d) was not acceptable, for this text might affect the date of the commencement of the work of Committee 5. Therein lay an important question which had to be elucidated.

The Chairman recalled that the present wording of paragraph (d) had been adopted in order to take into account the various proposals submitted by the Delegates.

In view of the late hour, he adjourned the meeting at 6.45 p.m., the discussion to be resumed the following day at 2.30 p.m.

(Tr.42/R4 St:30

CONTINUATION OF THE 3RD MEETING

of the

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(Committee 4)

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8 July 1948

Before the resumption of the Meeting the text of an amendment to Document RD 48 drawn up by the Chairman was distributed to the Delegates. The text of the amendment is reproduced below:

"c) 12) add at the end:

establish the difference between day time and night time conditions, taking into account the geographic conditions of the European region.

d) replace the original text by the following:

On the basis of results attained in the elaboration of tasks specified in paragraphs a) and b), submit recommendations for Committee 5 in conformity with the decisions of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, but not later than July 15."

The 3rd Plenary Meeting opened on July 7 was resumed.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia wished to elucidate certain points which had arisen during the previous day's debates. His amendment had envisaged a real time limit and it was that time limit alone which would establish a bond between Committees 4 and 5. It would be possible to approve Document No.48 that very day, taking into account the amendments before them.

He also wished to take up the observation of the Roumanian Delegate on the previous day. He proposed therefore that the speakers' time should be limited, and he would limit himself to three and a half minutes.

The Chairman believed that the amendments submitted conformed to the desiderata expressed the day before. He read the list of Delegates who had asked to be enrolled. As the amendments submitted took into account the desiderata expressed by the Delegates, he proposed to gain time by examining immediately the text of the amendment.

The Delegate of Belgium made the following statement and asked for its insertion in the Minutes:

"The honourable young Delegate of Roumania ventured yesterday to make long personal attacks on me, sometimes in my capacity of 'Chairman of the Committee of Eight', and sometimes as the 'Head of the Belgian Delegation'.

In this case there is no question of mistakes in interpretation as the speaker used French.

My age and my past experience make it possible for me to meet such attacks with a smile of amusement.

My Roumanian colleague may be excused on the grounds of his youth and his ignorance of the customs of our Conferences.

Gentlemen, our I.T.U. and Broadcasting Conferences have always been conducted in a spirit of dignity and of respect for the convictions of others, without any suspicion of doubt ever being cast on the good faith and loyalty of Members not holding the same opinions.

If such customs were to be admitted, there would be little hope of ever reaching an agreement on a European broadcasting plan.

If some of us are still unaware of the fact, they will soon realise that it will be impossible in the present circumstances to attain the goal towards which we are all striving without deep mutual understanding and a spirit of conciliation engendering mutual confidence.

I shall not waste time over the substance of these attacks, for they are quite without foundation; but I would request my young and honourable Roumanian colleague to read attentively the statement which I have made and the Report of the Committee of Eight, and also to study the Minutes of the Brussels Meetings.

As for accusing me of wishing to hinder the Copenhagen Conference and attributing to me dark and hidden motives - these statements, in spite of their poetic flavour, are as unfounded as the others.

The aim of the Belgian Delegation, and of many others, I repeat, of many others, is to have before us clear texts without the least possibility of ambiguity, and without encroachment on the territory of other Committees with the definite purpose of accelerating the work and avoiding endless discussions which would paralyse the drawing up of the final Copenhagen Plan."

The Chairman thanked Mr. Corteil. He believed that his (M.Corteils') statement, like the previous ones, was inspired by the desire to speed the Conference's work.

Replying to the Roumanian Delegate who had requested the floor, he expressed the hope that the latter would refrain from continuing the discussion on personal matters, such as those which had been the subject of Mr. Corteil's statement.

The Delegate of Roumania made the following statement and asked for its insertion in the Minutes:

"Mr. Chairman,
I would like to make a short statement.

I am glad that the honourable Belgian Delegate has recovered his smile, which he seemed to have lost yesterday morning. I am sure that this will be to the advantage of our work.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman." (St.45)

The Chairman asked if anyone wished to speak, and, there being no response, he then read the text of the amendments and asked if it was clear to all the Members of the Committee. No questions were put in reply to his enquiry of the Delegates, and he presumed from this that the text was clear to all. Was Committee 4 prepared to accept Document RD 48 with the proposed amendments ? No objections. Document RD No. 48 could therefore be considered as adopted in revised form. It would enter into force at once.

He proposed the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen for Sub-Committees 4 A, 4 B, and 4 C. He gave his views with regard to these candidatures.

After a discussion the following were elected:

1. Sub-Committee 4 A:

Chairman: M. Sponzilli of the Italian Delegation.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Gross of the Roumanian Delegation.

2. Sub-Committee 4 B:

Chairman: Mr. Likouchine of the Delegation of Bielorussia (S.S.R.)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Junod of the Swiss Delegation.

3. Sub-Committee 4 C:

Chairman: Mr. Kalita of the Delegation of Poland (P.R.)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Schaeffer of the Delegation of the French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia.

The Chairman said that the main question had been settled. He proposed the immediate adjournment of the present Meeting, so that the Chairmen of the Sub-Committees might convene their Committees. Delegates wishing to take part in the Sub-Committees should apply to the Chairmen after the Meeting.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the Chairman's proposals concerning organisation and working order. Could they set a time limit for the examination of the Yugoslav proposal in Document RD No. 49 ?

The Chairman said that it would be examined at the next Plenary Meeting of the Committee, i.e. the following Monday. A complete Agenda of this Meeting would be published.

No other remarks were made and the Meeting rose at 3.40 p.m.

E. Chamcha,
Anglès d'Auriac,
Rapporteurs.

Professor Kessenikh,
Chairman.

(Tr.40/R.4/D.30)

European
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 193 - E
August 10, 1948
Submitted in: French

Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Technical Committee

(Committee No. 4)

Part One

Meeting of Thursday, July 15, at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting at 9.40 a.m., and read the Agenda (RD Document No.99). The only change to be made was in the hour mentioned at the top of the document; the meeting planned for the same day at 2.30 p.m. had had to be advanced, since there was a Plenary Assembly meeting that afternoon.

He apologized for not being able to propose the adoption of the Minutes of preceding meetings, since they had not yet been distributed. The delay was in no way due to the Rapporteurs who had accomplished their task with great diligence.

He recalled that it was that day, 15 July 1948, that the Technical Committee was supposed to submit its recommendations to the Planning Committee. Unfortunately, the Plenary Assembly had met so frequently during the present week that the various meetings planned for Sub-Committees 4 A and 4 B, and for the Technical Committee itself, had not taken place according to the established programme.

The first Item on the Agenda was the Reports of the Chairmen of Sub-Committees 4 A, 4 B and 4 C, and the discussion of the same.

Since Sub-Committee 4 A had not had the opportunity of meeting, its Chairman, instead of making a report, would indicate the Sub-Committee's future working programme.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia requested, on a point of order, that certain additions should be made to the Agenda.

Item 2 concerned the examination of Document RD No. 49. It would also be expedient for the Committee to examine Document RD No. 48 in its final form, i.e. taking into account the supplementary provisions of the unnumbered text which had been distributed at the fourth Meeting and which had been adopted by the Committee.

He also wished to see discussed that day the proposal submitted jointly by Belgium, Morocco and Tunisia, and Switzerland, which was contained in Document RD No. 100.

The Chairman agreed as regards the first of these additions. Concerning the second he pointed out that as Document RD No. 100 was not yet in his or in the Delegates' possession, he could not decide immediately upon its examination. He would return to the matter later.

Mr. L. Sponzilli, Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 A recalled the various circumstances which had prevented his Sub-Committee from meeting until that time. Would the Chairman and the various Delegations present express their opinions on the order in which it would be convenient to discuss the fifteen technical questions enumerated in Document RD No. 48?

The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that question 4, concerning the separation between adjacent channels, was, if not the most important, at least the most urgent. The Planning Committee had to know as soon as possible what were the conclusions of the Technical Committee on this matter. The other questions certainly were also very important; but they could be studied at the same time as the work of the Planning Committee, to which the different recommendations of the Technical Committee on the subject would be submitted in their turn.

The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) recognized that the question of separation was very important; but he felt that there were other equally important questions which could not be separated from the first question. This was true of the different standards of protection against adjacent channel transmissions, of the minimum field values for town or country, and of the precise definition of the value of the unwanted field in summer. All these items had to be given equal priority of consideration.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with Mr. Gross. All the questions were closely bound together. Mr. Faulkner had wished to point out that the first practical result on which the Planning Committee had to be informed was that relating to the kilocycle separation. It was evident that the Technical Committee could not make a final recommendation on that subject, before it had replied to a whole series of technical questions; but the Planning Committee had no need - at any rate at the outset of its work - of knowing the detailed replies to those questions. Its only immediate interest was the final result in the case of the value to be adopted for the separation between channels since it constituted a basis which would have to be known before the establishment of any draft.

The Chairman took note of the agreement on the question. He thought it was Mr.Sponzilli's responsibility to keep the different observations just presented in mind. The Chairmen of technical Committees and Sub-Committees might meet the following day in order to prepare an Agenda for the next meeting of Sub-Committee 4 A.

The Delegate of Denmark suggested that there was a complementary question which seemed to him particularly important - that of wave propagation. The analysis of the two preliminary draft plans made in Brussels would not be possible, unless they had general bases on which to found their studies. Concerning direct wave propagation, the different data of the C.C.I.R. and the F.C.C. (Federal Communication Commission) were substantially the same, and there would be no difficulty in that connection. It was, however, a different matter in the case of the indirect waves, where the curves coming from different sources presented fairly large discrepancies. It would be of assistance, if a small working group could study these questions, and establish a

network of propagation curves, which would serve as a basis for subsequent analyses.

The Chairman said that Mr. Pedersen's remark was interesting; but, speaking as a Delegate, he wished to point out that it seemed difficult to give the Working Group's work a character other than purely information. No Working Group or Committee could evolve official scientific verities on subjects which in the last analysis were fundamentally empirical. Unanimous agreement - and a fortiori the decision of a majority - would be valueless in such a case. The only possible method seemed to be to ask the group to present existent data, classified and analysed in such a manner as to facilitate the subsequent work of the experts.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., returning to the opinion expressed by the Roumanian Delegate, stressed the importance of the problem of determining the minimum fields necessary to city and country. That question, and the question of the maximum power of stations, were closely bound up with the problem of separation.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom favoured Mr. Pedersen's proposal. His Delegation had submitted an identical suggestion in Document RD 79. He emphasised the necessity for the Committee to have a working aid embodied in a single standard Document. It was obviously expedient that the working aid should be "sound" and that it should be in accordance with the most recent technical data; but it was not strictly necessary that it should be absolutely exact. It was not, in fact, a question of discussing on a theoretical plane the respective merits of this or that set of curves, but rather of reaching a practical agreement on a single Document allowing of the rapid achievement of positive results.

The Chairman stated that the Committee would not fail to keep in mind the proposals submitted by the Delegates of Denmark and the United Kingdom. He reserved the right, however, to express his personal opinion on the subject later.

The Delegate of France supported the points of view expressed by Mr. Pedersen and Mr. Faulkner. It was very important, in the absence of official documents of the C.C.I.R., for the Committee to reach agreement on a single homogeneous guide, even if only approximate.

The Chairman, summing up, considered that the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 A was by now well enough informed and had received enough indications from the Committee to be able to prepare the Agenda of the next Meeting.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) was of the opinion that the Planning Committee, before beginning its work, should have an idea of the number of frequencies necessary for the broadcasting of a programme over a given area. Such a study should be based on the number of transmitters necessary. If the number was higher than 1, it would be necessary either to use several frequencies or to have recourse to synchronisation. Even in the latter case several synchronised channels might be necessary. These questions were all very important. They were at the basis of any plan for the allocation of frequencies, and they should be given priority.

The Delegate of Egypt thought that point C) 11 of Document RD 48 was equally fundamental, and should also be studied before Committee 5 began its work.

In reply to a question of the Chairman, he stated that the question should be studied, not only in relation to exclusive waves, but also in relation to shared waves.

The Chairman considered that the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 A was now fully informed as to the opinions of the Technical Committee. In conformity with the Agenda he invited the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B to submit his Report on the state of work of his Sub-Committee.

Mr. Likushin, Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B, said that Sub-Committee 4 B had held three meetings, of which the first was devoted to its organisation, and the next to consideration of the Brussels Documents Nos. 279, 281 and 284. The Sub-Committee had paid special attention to the question of exclusive channels. It had drawn up a table embodying the quantitative data concerning the allocation of exclusive waves for each of the two variants. The table would be found in Document RD 64.

In addition, in pursuance of the discussions of Sub-Committee 4 B, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman had prepared the text of a recommendation to be addressed to Committee 4 by Sub-Committee 4 B. The text (RD Document 93) had been submitted the previous day to Sub-Committee 4 B for approval.

The discussion on the subject could not be concluded, and when the meeting adjourned, there remained a number of Delegates who had asked for the floor. Since the Technical Committee was that very day to transmit its first recommendations to the Planning Committee, he thought the discussion interrupted the previous day in Sub-Committee 4 B could be resumed and finished that day in the Technical Committee.

The Chairman opened the discussion on Document RD 93. He asked Mr. Likushin to indicate exactly what it was. Was it in the nature of a formal recommendation submitted by Sub-Committee 4 B?

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B replied in the negative. The document was a production of the Chair, signed by him (Mr. Likushin) as Chairman and by the Vice-Chairman Mr. Junod. As such the docuemnt had naturally to be discussed in Sub-Committee 4 B. This had been done, but, since the discussion had not been ended, it might continue that day in the Technical Committee.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that RD Document No. 93 reflected the results of the discussions which had taken place in Sub-Committee 4 B concerning the allocation of exclusive waves, examined from a quantitative point of view. It was only a first phase of the work: it was concerned with the number of exclusive channels, and not with the quality of them. The Sub-Committee calculated that the number was higher in the plan of Document 281 than in the plan of Document 279. This caloulation constituted the first conclusion of Document RD 93.

RD Document No. 193-E

The second conclusion voiced the idea that the plan to be established should include as many exclusive allocations as possible. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. favoured that point of view, and agreed on the form and the context of the latter recommendation of RD Document 93. The fact was that, in view of the dimensions of the European area, it was impossible to ensure high quality broadcasting in any other way than by the use of exclusive waves.

Accordingly, the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. asked the Committee to adopt Document RD 93.

The Chairman took note of the fact that the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. supported RD Document 93 as submitted by the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia feared that the Committee would accomplish no positive result, if it became involved on the way in a discussion of RD Document 93. In view of the date of the present meeting, it was urgent to advance rapidly. If the Committee had sufficient time at its disposal, it could not be other than advantageous to discuss RD 93, taking it as what it was, viz. as a document coming from the Chair and not yet approved by Sub-Committee 4 B. But in the present circumstances such discussion was not opportune.

The fact was that the Document did not at all represent the unanimous opinion of the Sub-Committee, or even the opinion of a majority. Besides, it only dealt with one small detail.

Document RD 100 drawn up by the Delegations of Belgium, Morocco and Tunisia and Switzerland served a triple purpose. It was designed (1) to specify the veritable nature of RD 93, (2) to submit to the Committee, side by side with RD 93, another text representing another point of view, and (3) to propose a working method capable of permitting the Committee to put an honourable end to its present difficulties.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked to which new Document Mr. Schaeffer was referring.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said it was Document No. 100.

The Chairman said that the Document referred to had only come into his possession during the present Meeting. Its discussion could not be put onto the Agenda of the present Meeting, as Delegates must have time to familiarise themselves with it before a discussion.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said that both he and the Secretariat have made a great effort, so that Document No. 100 might be distributed that very morning in the three languages.

He was surprised that an objection of procedure should have been made to his proposal. The day before, Sub-Committee 4 B had devoted the second part of their Meeting to the discussion of Document No. 93 which had been distributed to Delegates only during the Meeting. He could vouch for this fact, as he had mentioned the Document for the first time at 11.0 a. m., and at that time none of the Delegates had received it. He wished his

proposal to be dealt with in the same manner as Document 93 on the prece day.

The Chairman only wished Mr. Schaeffer to inform the Committee of the contents of his proposal. His request took into account the fact that the Document had not yet been distributed to the Delegates. From the statements made by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, he had gathered that the latter considered Document No. 93 inadequate. If it could really be said that Document 93 was still under discussion, the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B had done no more than his duty in drawing attention to the fact.

He again requested Mr. Schaeffer not to refer to Document No. 100, as it had not yet been distributed. Mr. Schaeffer was at liberty to acquaint the Committee with the Document's contents by reading it.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said that Document No. RD 100 was in the possession of all the Delegates in all three languages. He asked for an adjournment for a few minutes to enable Delegations to acquaint themselves with it. When the Meeting resumed, the Committee might discuss Documents 93 and 100 side by side, as "working agents".

He would find it difficult to take part in any discussion which dealt exclusively with Document No. 93.

The Chairman consulted the Committee as to its attitude in regard to the proposal for an interruption of the discussion on an item of the Agenda viz: a Document drawn up by the Chairman of a Committee and supported by several Delegations to enable Delegates to acquaint themselves with a new Document which had just been distributed.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) expressed his surprise that Mr. Schaeffer should think five minutes sufficient for Delegates to become acquainted with Document 100, a Document which he (Mr. Schaeffer) considered important enough to be discussed side by side with the recommendations of Document No. 93. Surely the best method would be to follow the normal course of the discussion, i.e. to finish the examination of Document No. 93, after which they might pass to Document No. 100. That was the only procedure to follow, if they did not wish to stifle the debate which was going on.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that Document No. 93 had been distributed during the previous day's Meeting of Sub-Committee 4 B. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia had disagreed with the Document, and the whole second part of the Meeting had been devoted to its discussion. It had been supported by several Delegations, but had also met with opposition. As Mr. Likushin had said, the discussion was not finished for lack of time. It was quite normal that it should be continued that day in the Technical Committee. It was only after completing the examination of Document No. 93, which figured on the Agenda, that they could take up the proposal of Document No. 100 which was not yet even in all the Delegates' possession.

The Chairman regretted to see that, instead of devoting itself to a productive exchange of opinions on the fundamentals of the matter, the Committee should be wasting precious time in an argument as to "what it should discuss".

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia wished to submit three observations:

1. It was at the beginning of the Meeting, when the Chairman read the Agenda, that he had asked for certain changes and amongst them for the inclusion of Document No. 100.

2. Since the Document had only recently been distributed, the conditions for its discussion were not of the best. But they were nevertheless better than those under which Sub-Committee 4 B had examined Document 93 the day before, for the first mention of Document 93 had been made by himself at 11.0 a.m., when he was the only Delegate in possession of the Document.

3. He insisted that the two Documents Nos. 93 and 100 should be dealt with side by side. The two texts represented two divergent tendencies and they must be taken into consideration together, if the two views were to be reconciled.

If the Chairman could not accept his request, and decided to carry on with the examination of Document No. 93 alone, he would insist that the Delegates of Belgium and Switzerland, co-signatories of Document 100, be given a hearing. He would then insist on a vote to show how many Delegations supported Document No. 93. If the supporters were in a majority, he would make his excuses to the Committee whose time he would have wasted. If, on the other hand, a majority was shown to be against Document No. 93, he would take that as a proof of the justification of his intervention.

The Delegate of Belgium said that Document No. 100 repeated officially a proposal that he had made verbally in Sub-Committee 4 B, even before Document No. 93 had been distributed. It was normal, therefore, that the two Documents should be discussed at the same time.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that he had asked Mr. Schaeffer to let the Committee know the basis of his proposal.

The Delegate of Switzerland, Mr. Junod, Vice-Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B, said that at the previous Meeting of Sub-Committee 4 B he had pointed out to Mr. Likushin and to the whole Sub-Committee that he was not in agreement with Document No. 93. It was to have been submitted in the form of a draft prepared by the Chair and submitted for approval after discussion to Sub-Committee 4 B. The signature which he (M. Junod) had placed at the end of the Russian text submitted to him only meant that he had taken note of it, as a working document intended for discussion in the Committee. He had been surprised, therefore, to see the Document distributed as an official Document of the Conference, and as a proposal from the Chair.

For these reasons his Delegation had associated itself with the proposal of the Delegations of Belgium, and of Morocco and Tunisia to submit Document No. 100, which emphasised the fact that there were differences of opinion on the matter, and that Document No. 93 had not had unanimous support.

The Chairman surmised that, apart from the questions of form, the Delegate of Switzerland must have changed his point of view concerning the substance; for, having signed Document No. 93 with whose contents he was familiar, he then took part in the drawing up of Document No. 100.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) reverted to the statement made by Mr. Junod to the effect that Document No. 100 would point out "differences of opinion" in the matter. That was very regrettable. When such a situation arose, it was better to try to find a conciliatory solution than to "point out differences of opinion".

Mr. Junod said in reply to the Chairman and the Delegate of Yugoslavia that he had never changed his opinion. He had put his signature to a Document in Russian, of which an oral translation had been read to him. The document had seemed to him to be no more than an internal Document of the Sub-Committee. His signature simply meant that he agreed to its submission for discussion in the Sub-Committee. He himself had various objections to make, to the text submitted during the present Meeting.

As for the words quoted by Mr. Popovic, they were only an unfortunate expression which misrepresented his real attitude. He had meant to say, not that Document No. 100 laid stress on differences of opinion, but rather that by its very existence Document No.100 showed that such differences of opinion existed and that Document No. 93 did not have the support of all the Delegations.

The Chairman could not quite follow Mr. Junod's analysis of events. It was absolutely normal that a Document, even if it was intended for discussion within a Sub-Committee, should receive a number and be officially distributed. This had been the exact case of Document 100 submitted by three Delegations. Why should not the same have been true of Document No. 93 prepared by the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B.

Mr. Junod replied that the text of Document No. 93 had been submitted to him in such a way that he had understood it was to be typed without a number, for simple internal distribution in Sub-Committee 4 B. It was in this sense that he could say he had not signed Document No. 93 in the form in which it had been submitted.

Distributions of draft texts for discussion were often made within Comittees and Sub-Committees without official numbering. That had been the case with a text making certain modifications in Document No. 68, and the matter had been brought up that morning. At the beginning of the Plenary Assembly's work the Delegate of the United Kingdom had even made a proposal to make the practice general, so that only definitive texts would be kept as official documents of the Conference.

The Secretariat had asked how many copies were needed, which had strengthened his impression that the Document was not to be numbered for general distribution.

Mr. Likushin, Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B, thought that Document No. 93 should be considered as the normal start of Sub-Committee 4 B's work. It had been his duty as Chairman, to draw up such a text. The text had been submitted to Mr. Junod, who had offered various remarks, and had asked for and obtained certain changes. In these conditions the text, prepared initially by the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B, had become a common text, submitted no longer by himself alone, but by the Chair. It was difficult to follow Mr. Junod when he differentiated between "countersigning" and "signing" a text.

(D.16).

Consequently the only procedure to follow was to undertake the discussion of Document No. 93 immediately in the Technical Committee so as to arrive at a positive result.

The Delegate of the Vatican City thought that Document No. 100 was of such a nature that it should necessarily be discussed at the same time as Document No. 93. It exactly stated the point of view of those who did not agree with Document No. 93.

The only difficulty was of a practical nature., i.e. that Document No. 100 had not yet been distributed. But the remedy was simple. The Meeting could be interrupted for a few minutes. In that way the Delegates could acquaint themselves with the matter better than if the Document was read.

As for the substance he did not think that Document No. 93 represented the opinion of the majority. The majority should have a chance to express itself and its means of expression was perhaps exactly by means of Document No. 100.

The Chairman repeated that he had invited the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia to state the substance of his proposal. If the Delegate had complied with his request the fact that Document No. 100 was complementary to Document No. 93 would have come to light. This had not been done. The various observations and statements had had so little bearing on the substance of the matter that until the present moment he was in ignorance of the contents of Document No. 100.

The Delegate of France said that he had listened with the greatest attention to all the different observations.

For all he had heard it came clearly to light that Document No. 93 was not the text of a recommendation from the Sub-Committee 4 B and, as such, intended for discussion and approval by the Sub-Committee. It was logical, therefore, to leave the examination of the text to Sub-Committee 4 B. But taking into account the shortage of time at their disposal, the discussion might well take place in the Technical Committee.

As Document No. 93 represented the opinion only of the Chairman and of some of the Delegations of Sub-Committee 4 B, it was reasonable to complete its examination by the parallel examination of Document No. 100, which represented the opinion of the other Delegations.

The Chairman repeated that Document No. 100 was not in his possession.

Mr. Pedersen, Vice-Chairman of the Conference, thought that the following practical information which he had just collected, might be of interest to the Committee.

Document RD No. 100 had been delivered by the Secretariat to the messengers for distribution:

at 0.35 a.m. on July 14 in the French edition.

at 8.35 a.m. " " " " English "

at 8.10 a.m. " " " " Russian "

At the present time each Delegate must be in possession of the Document.

The Chairman said that he had picked up his Documents at 9.26 a.m. and Document No. 100 was not among them.

The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) thought that the contents of Document 93 were quite clear, and that it was perfectly possible for Mr. Junod to have understood its substance in the oral translations which had been given him. The matter could be presented quite simply. The Chair of Sub-Committee 4 B had prepared a draft recommendation of Sub-Committee 4 B to Committee 4. The Document had been submitted to Sub-Committee 4 B, which had not been able to finish its discussions of the matter. It was natural that the discussion should be resumed in the present Committee. That should be the first task of the Committee.

The Chairman took note of the Roumanian Delegate's proposal that the Committee should proceed immediately with the discussion of Document RD No. 93.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) was surprised to see that certain Delegations spoke as if they were afraid of a fundamental discussion of Document No. 93. Such a discussion would on the contrary be most useful, as it would give everyone an opportunity of stating his opinion.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that the point at present under discussion was the point of order introduced by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported the point of view of the French Delegate. It would be normal to refer Document 93 back to Sub-Committee 4 B. Before doing that, the Technical Committee might be consulted by its Chairman in order to ascertain how many Delegations supported the Document. As for the Delegation of the United Kingdom, it was opposed to the Document.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) expressed his apprehension at the prospect of voting methods analagous to those used in Plenary Assembly meetings being adopted in the Committee. If they reported on every occasion to the "mechanism of the vote", whether on technical points or on the question of the usefulness of this or that Document, the advance of the Conference's work would certainly be held up.

The Chairman said it was dangerous to deal with certain questions by a vote instead of studying them fundamentally.

The Delegate of France thought that it was impossible for a Committee to adopt, or even to consider, a Document which was submitted as consisting of the recommendations of a Sub-Committee, when it was in reality no more than a draft proposed by the Sub-Committee's Chairman. He suggested that Document No. 93 should be forthwith cancelled, and another substituted with the same text but with the title "Draft of Recomendations from Sub-Committee 4 B to Committee 4, presented by the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B".

He thought that many of the present difficulties would have been avoided, if Document 93 had been presented in that form from the first.

(D.16).

The Chairman wondered whether Mr. Daumard's proposal was admissible. Could a document be cancelled? He thought not. Additions and modifications were possible but not pure and simple cancellation.

The Delegate of France saw no major difficulty. A correction to Document 93 could be published to the effect that the present title was to be suppressed and to be replaced by the text he had read.

The Chairman thought that Mr. Daumard's proposal seemed admissible in its new form.

The Delegate of Portugal was of the opinion that the Technical Committee was losing precious time in fruitless discussion. He wanted Document 93 sent back to Sub-Committee 4 B for consideration.

The Chairman thought that these discussions on form rather than substance were useless.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, reverting to his recent speech, denied ever having intended asking for a vote with a view to a decision: his intention had been only to obtain information. From the very general point of view of principles and rules of organisation, it was indeed to be feared that the procedure used might lead them far. At the present time the Technical Committee was discussing a Document which should normally emanate from a Sub-Committee, but which the Sub-Committee had not yet been able to approve in the usual way. If the Technical Committee could not bring the matter to a conclusion, the Plenary Assembly also might one day find itself in their present position.

He added that he agreed to Mr. Daumard's proposal for a change in the title of Document 93.

The Chairman summed up the discussion.

The attempts made to prevent the consideration of the substance of Document 93 called for eludication. The very apposite explanations given by Mr. Likushin should, he thought, have dissipated completely any uncertainty, and made it clear that Mr. Likushin had only done his duty in his capacity of Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B.

It had remained for the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, just as the discussion was coming to an end, to introduce a proposal for the discussion of Document No. 100, which had up to the present time prevented the Committee discussing the substance of the subject.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the day's discussions had clearly brought out the difficulties which might arise, when a Committee was called upon to discuss a recommendation which should normally emanate from a Sub-Committee and the said recommendation had not yet received the sanction of the Sub-Committee. Such procedure not only wasted time; but it would be the source of more serious impediments if generalised.

(D.16).

The observations of form, submitted by Mr. Dumard and seconded by himself, had their importance, but the fact which made the situation serious was that Document 93 gave only the minority opinion, and could in no way be considered as expressing the opinion of a considerable majority. However, the beginning made that day would not have been useless in so far as it had brought to light the necessity for not losing sight of certain general principles of organisation.

The Chairman thought that the Delegate of the United Kingdom in his remarks was encroaching on the province of the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B.

He was afraid Mr. Faulkner might be tempted to regard as useless the discussion of a document which had not met with his approval.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to present a series of observations.

Document No. 93 was altogether legal in form as well as in substance.

It was a resolution regularly introduced by the Chair. Mr. Junod had signed it two days ago, and had made no objection during the previous day's meeting. It was for the Chair to draw up such a resolution as the natural outcome of the discussions during the 3 meetings of the Sub-Committee.

The text had been discussed in Sub-Committee 4 B. A certain number of Delegations - and not the least important - had declared themselves in agreement with Document 93. Others had opposed it.

As it had not been possible to conclude the discussion, it was perfectly normal for the Technical Committee to consider the document as a draft still "under discussion". The discussion should be brought rapidly to a close, so that at least partial recommendations could be sent to Committee 5 as soon as possible.

If they had the necessary time, the proposal of the United Kingdom Delegate could be accepted, and No. 93 could be referred back for consideration to Sub-Committee 4 B: but they had not the necessary time.

If everyone had done what he could to help, the substance of Document 93 could have been discussed. During that discussion those opposed to the text could have proposed what amendments or additions they thought fit. Instead of that, they had preferred to refuse any discussion of Document 93 by introducing a counter-proposal, which they wished to discuss immediately, even before the text had been distributed.

This conduct was not only procedurally incorrect: it had also had practical consequencies of a very unsatisfactory kind, since no positive result had been obtained.

For that reason the Ddegation of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the Technical Committee should proceed at once with the consideration of the substance of Document 93. When that was finished and a final text - with or without amendments and additions - had been adopted, then it would be possible to pass to the discussion of Document No. 100.

The Chairman also thought that Document 93 emanating from the Chair of Sub-Committee 4 B, and distributed twenty-four hours previously, should be given priority of discussion.

The Delegate of Poland (P.R.) regretted that the Technical Committee had been prevented from continuing the discussions on substance begun in Sub-Committee 4 B and had wasted its time in discussing procedure. He was against the proposal of the Delegate of France for the change of title of Document 93. He was surprised that the Swiss Delegate who had signed the said Document, should that day have expressed his approval. Finally he thought that Document No. 100 should be considered only when all Delegates had been able to acquaint themselves with it, and when the examination of Document 93 had been finished.

The Delegate of Portugal thought that the Committee was losing precious time. From the discussions in Sub-Committee 4 B the previous day it appeared clear that the text did not meet with unanimous support. That being so, the Portuguese Delegation would oppose strongly any procedure which might seem to tend towards passing that text without previous agreement.

It was clear enough that the opinion of the majority in the Committee was against Document 93, and for that reason it was useless to open discussion on it.

The Chairman detected criticism of the working methods adopted in the above declaration of the Delegate of Portugal - criticism which concerned not only principles but his own person. He was afraid that the Delegate of Portugal considered his own opinion as that of all, and regarded opposite opinions as negligible. He did not claim to have wide experience in conducting international discussions, and it was possible that what some Delegations called "democratic methods" had not a very clear meaning for him. But he regretted to note certain tendencies towards denying purely and simply the existence of certain countries of the European Area, and treating the opinions of particular countries or groups of countries as valueless. It was his duty to recall that History had shown that all such attempts in the past had always been doomed to failure.

The Delegate of Portugal thought his declaration had been misunderstood. He had never intended to criticise the Chair: he had merely wished to make the situation clear (without any political motive whatsoever) by recalling the existence of the disagreement on Document 93. As a result of that disagreement he thought that consideration of that Document should be referred back to Sub-Committee 4 B. It was only a conciliatory measure that he had asked Delegates to cease to press for immediate discussion of that Document in the Technical Committee.

In conclusion he repeated that he had wished to offend no one - least of all, the Chairman of the Committee.

The Chairman thanked Mr. de Eca, and again summed up the discussion.

The Delegate of France, having heard the various observations on his last speech, was afraid that it had been misconstrued.

(St.45)

To obviate all misunderstanding, he wished the following written declaration to be inserted in the Minutes:

"No document presented on behalf of a Sub-Committee or of any other body, even if it carries the signature of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of such body, can in the opinion of the French Delegation be considered valid, unless it has been previously approved by the said body."

The Delegate of Italy said there was a certain principle of international good manners, to which he would like to call attention.

As the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B had been criticised, as well as the Sub-Committee itself, it was normal for the question as a whole to be submitted to him again. It was for him to put an end to the present difficulties in the normal course.

The Chairman said that this had already been done, as the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B had stated his opinion very clearly on the subject. The time factor alone made it necessary for the Technical Committee to discuss a text which normally would fall within the province of Sub-Committee 4 B. Moreover, as the French Delegate acknowledged, such procedure was absolutely legal, as Sub-Committee 4 B must be regarded as a working body under the Technical Committee and not as a distinct autonomous authority.

He wished to summarise the day's discussions. During the 3 hours the meeting had lasted the Committee would have had ample time to discuss the substance of the questions. It had been impossible for such discussion to take place, because impediments had appeared every time the discussion of fundamentals might have begun. The Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B had made a statement on the progress of his Sub-Committee's work, and presented Document 93 as one drawn up by the Chair of Sub-Committee 4 B, but not yet in its final form, as discussion within Sub-Committee 4 B had not been finished. He had proposed that the discussion should be continued in the Technical Committee.

Thereupon a certain number of Delegations had declared themselves in agreement on the adoption of the Document, or had at least proposed that it should be taken as a basis for discussion.

Even that had not been possible, as certain Delegates put forward on a point of order a proposal that Document 93 should no longer have priority of discussion, but should be discussed in conjunction with a Document 100 prepared by a group of Delegations and distributed at a late hour.

The latter proposal also met with serious obstacles, with the result that the discussion had gone on until the present late hour with no positive results.

In consequence of the various speeches which, without relevance to fundamentals, had prevented discussion of Document 93, the present position was the following. Committee 4 had before it at the present time Documents 64, 84 and 93 submitted by the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B, but the last named had not been discussed as a result of formal objections presented that day by various Delegations.

As Chairman of the Technical Committee, it would be his duty to lay before the Plenary Assembly that state of affairs.

The Meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.

(St.45)

(RD Doc. No. 193-E)

Note.

After the meeting, the Delegates of the Netherlands and Morocco and Tunisia handed to the Chair the following written declarations with a request for their insertion in the Minutes.

Netherlands' Declaration.

As the Netherlands Delegation had no opportunity of speaking during the meeting of 15 July 1948, they declare:

1. that they agree neither with the form nor with the substance of Document G.3 R.

2. that they strongly support the opinion of the U.K. Delegation that Document G.3 R should be referred back to Sub-Committee 4 B.

3. that they support the French Delegation's view as to not submitting documents to the Committee until they have had the approval of the Sub-Committee.

J. M. Madsen.

(RD Doc. No. 193-E)

Declaration of Morocco and Tunisia

COMMITTEE 4

Meeting held on 15 July 1948 at 9.30 a.m.

Statement to be inserted in the Minutes.

Contrary to custom, the Meeting was adjourned before several Delegations, including that of Morocco and Tunisia, were able to object to the Chairman's summary of the discussions.

The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia protests against such procedure, and requests the inclusion in the Minutes of the following statement:

"The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia, by a formal motion made during the reading of the Agenda by the Chairman, asked that RD Document 100 should be examined jointly with Item 1, and that the correction (unpublished) to be made to RD Document 48 should be examined jointly with Item 2.

"Mr. Pedersen, Vice-Chairman of the Conference, subsequently confirmed that RD 100 had been distributed by the Secretariat in the three languages before 9.00 a.m. that morning. The Chairman, however, was not prepared to accept the submission of RD Document 100.

"Consequently the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia was obliged to raise a point of order, as soon as it was able to do so, leaving to the Chairman the choice between the following alternatives:

1) either to put RD Document 93 in conjunction with RD Document 100, for discussion so as not to lose any time on the details of procedure,

2) or to put the question of the validity of RD Document 93 for discussion, i.e. the question whether to continue the discussion on the document of Sub-Committee 4 B, or to refer the document back to the said Sub-Committee".

B. Kessenikh. P. Schaeffer.

(Tr.5, 15, 40, 42/R.11/St.45)

(RD Doc. No. 193-E)

Minutes of the 4th Meeting of the Technical Committee

(Committee No. 4)

PART TWO

Meeting of Monday, July 19, at 2.30 p.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting at 2.30 p.m. and summed up the situation. He recalled that the consideration of RD Document No. 93 had involved long discussion at the preceding meeting, which had accordingly yielded no results. Subsequent conversations between Delegations had appreciably cleared up the problem. He understood that certain Delegations were now in a position to submit proposals to the Committee, which might allow of the modification and completion of Document 93 in a manner acceptable to all. He invited the meeting to give its views on the subject.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that after serious consideration of Document 93 he could not accept it in its present form. He believed, however, that, if certain changes and amendments were made, it could be made the basis of a text which could be unanimously accepted.

He apologised for not presenting his suggestions in written form, since the text which he had prepared had not been circulated in time. He would, therefore, indicate verbally how he thought Document 93 might be modified.

He proposed that the first 4 paragraphs should remain unchanged. The fifth paragraph to read as follows:

"During the discussion several Delegates drew attention to the necessity of allocating the largest possible number of exclusive channels to European countries, while other Delegates stressed the importance of allocating a sufficient number of satisfactory quality channels to be equitably shared between different countries, the criteria for satisfactory quality being the degree of protection each allocation possessed against all types of interference. The wish was also expressed that Document 64 should be completed by the addition of data relating to the protection of exclusive channels, against interference caused by adjacent channels, and data concerning the mutual protection of shared channels."

The text to continue as follows:

"With this discussion as a basis, Sub-Committee 4 B submits the following observations and recommendations for the approval of Committee 4:

1. The Variant of the Plan contained in Document No. 281 allocates a greater number of exclusive channels. The Variant of the Plan contained in Document No. 279 allocates a larger number of shared channels.

2. It is recommended that the Copenhagen Conference should take as a basis for the plan the following principles:
   a) allocation of the largest possible number of exclusive channels of satisfactory quality,

b) allocation to each country in the European Area, in so far as possible, of one or two exclusive waves, if technical and general conditions render it necessary".

He also thought it necessary to include a reference to Documents 64, 68, 84, 94 and 103 and Annex 2 of Document 38 in the new text.

In concluding, he said that he had not ignored the existence of another proposal, the proposal namely, which was set forth in RD Document 100. He in no way desired to prevent this Document being taken into consideration; but he felt that a text, taking Document 93 as its basis but amended as he had just suggested, could be accepted by all.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Fryer for his proposal, and pointed out its constructive nature. At first sight the text seemed to him to be a good basis for discussion, and a faithful reproduction of the discussions which had taken place in Sub-Committee 4 B.

The Delegate of France was not prepared to make a definite statement, since he did not have in front of him the exact text of the proposal made by Mr. Fryer; but he too had the impression that the text would make an interesting basis for discussion. At the same time he felt that Document 93, even in the new form which was to render it acceptable to all, only covered certain aspects of the problem. The merit of the proposal contained in Document No. 100 was the fact that it laid down working methods for arriving at a complete expert opinion under suitable conditions. From that point of view it would be interesting in any case to examine Document No. 100.

Mr. Schaeffer, Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia and co-author of Document No. 100, said that Document No. 100 was in two parts. The first part was a criticism of Document 93, which had no longer any object, since it was proposed to amend Document No. 93 along the general lines of Mr. Fryer's proposal. Accordingly he would withdraw that portion of the text. The second part of a constructive order, contained proposals on working methods. These proposals retained their interest; but it was for the Chairman to say when, and in what Committee or Sub-Committee they could best be examined.

The Delegate of Switzerland, co-author of Document 100, was of a similar opinion.

Mr. Corteil, Delegate of Belgium, also agreed that the first four paragraphs of Document 93 should remain unchanged, provided always that the rest of the Document was amended in accordance with the proposal of the United Kingdom Delegate.

Committee 5, might well take into account the constructive proposals in the second part of Document 100.

The Chairman noted that the Committee no longer had to examine the first part of Document 100.

As regards the proposals in the second part of the Document, he would take an opportunity to ask the authors of the Document to restate their suggestions on the subject of the methods of analysis to be employed.

(St.45)

Professor Kessenikh considered that, after the long discussions which had taken place on this question, the time seemed to be ripe - if nobody had anything else to say - to entrust two or three Working Groups with the task of drawing up the Final Report which the Technical Committee had to submit to the Plenary Assembly on the basis of Document 93, taking into account the various observations made and amendments presented that day.

The meeting having expressed a wish that the discussion should not be prolonged in Committee, the Chairman put forward concrete proposals on the task and membership of the proposed Working Groups.

The first of the groups, he suggested, might study Mr. Fryer's amendment, examing the various documents which the latter had quoted and pronouncing itself on both exclusive and shared waves, the quality of these allocations being debatable.

The analysis made on these subjects by the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B and by other countries should be taken into consideration by this Working Group, which would have to see whether these analyses should be summarised and a short note drawn up to that effect, or whether in the final text it was better to refer simply to one or the other of them, either as a whole or partially.

The Chairman proposed that the Working Group should be presided over by Mr. Popovic, of the Yugoslav Delegation, and should consist of Mr. Fryer (United Kingdom), Mr. Shamsha (Ukraine S.S.R.), Mr. Henderick (Belgium) and Mr. Tahsin Armay (Turkey).

The Committee agreed with the Chairman, and the Delegates proposed as members of the Group signified their assent.

Replying to Mr. Popovic, the Chairman said that the Working Group would have to present its conclusions to Sub-Committee 4 B for approval by Wednesday, July 21, at the latest. He repeated his summary of the work of the Group for the benefit of its members.

He thought it would be wise to form a second Group entrusted with the technical analysis of the preliminary drafts on the subject of frequency allocations assigned to Germany. The said Group to be composed of Mrs. Gelésova of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., Chairwoman, Mr. Fryer of the United Kingdom Delegation, Mr. Flisak of the Polish Delegation, and Mr. Mercier of the French Delegation.

The above-mentioned Delegates accepted participation in the work of the Group; and the Committee approved both the composition of the Group and its terms of reference.

The Chairman thought it was for Sub-Committee 4 C to proceed to the drafting of the final text of recommendations to be adressed to the Plenary Assembly. In so doing, the Sub-Committee might use the results of the work of the two Working Groups aforementioned.

In the accomplishment of its task, Sub-Committee 4 C might be usefully assisted by Mr. Likushin and Mr. Junod, Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of Sub-Committee 4 B, and by Mr. Fryer, who had submitted that day an amentment to Document 93. of behalf of the United Kingdom Delegation.

The final text of recommendations established by the Sub-Committee to be approved by the Technical Committee at its meeting of Thursday afternoon, July 22.

The Committee agreed to the last-named proposal of the Chairman.

Mr. Makaroff, Delegate of the U.S.S.R., said that Mrs. Gelésova, who was participating in the work of Group 2 of Committee 5, could no doubt not think of continuing to retain the Chairmanship of the Working Group studying the allocations assigned to Germany. She might however assist the Working Group, but only in the capacity of a Member. Mr. Mercier of the French Delegation would perhaps take the Chair of the Group.

Mr. Mercier of the Delegation of France thanked Mr. Makaroff, but thought it would be more normal for the Chairmanship to be assumed by a member of the Soviet Delegation, as originally proposed. In the end he acceded to the Chairman's insistence.

Summing up the discussion, the Chairman said that the discussion of Item 1 on the Agenda was closed, and in such a manner as to encourage the hope that the Committee would accomplish the task entrusted it by the Plenary Assembly within the prescribed time-limits.

There remained but two items on the Agenda for consideration.

Discussion of Document 49 could well be postponed, he said, since it was not urgent.

On the other hand the Committee had to make a rapid decision concerning the Final Report of the Committee of Eight Countries (Brussels Document 284). That item would be considered when the meeting resumed after its customary adjournment for tea at 4 p.m.

The meeting resumed at 4.35 p.m.

The Chairman read the 9 Annexes of Document 284. He suggested that the Committee should consider each in turn. On some of them no doubt agreement could be reached in the Committee. On others it was clear from the written observations of certain countries that opinions differed: and these Annexes presumably would have to be referred back to the Sub-Committees.

He then read Annex 1 of Document 284 (Band-widths of frequencies allocated to broadcasting).

The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the allocation of the 520 kc/s channel was a derogation covered by Note No. 138 of the Atlantic City Broadcasting Regulations. He added, in reply to a question by the Chairman, that he raised the point only in order that it might be kept in mind and discussed later. He did not wish to propose any amentment to the Annex as it stood.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) observed in that connection that, if the first channel to be allocated was 530 kc/s, the width of the median wave spectrum to be shared was exactly 1070 kc/s, a number which was divisible by 10 and not by 9, so that the adoption of a 20 kc/s separation would allow the full utilization of

the available spectrum, whereas the 9 kc/s separation would involve a loss of kilocycles.

The Delegate of Hungary (P.R.) supported Mr. Popovic's remark. He did not think stations should be allowed to use a large power in the part of the spectrum round about 530 kc/s.

The Delegate of France felt it was better not to tie the Conference down to too stringent a text. According to the present wording, there only seemed to be room for two solutions, viz. either a uniform 10 kc/s separation or a uniform 9 kc/s separation. There was however a mixed solution using a 10 kc/s separation in some cases and a 9 kc/s separation in others. The French Delegation had already declared itself in favour of this mixed solution.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) said that his remark had been of a purely mathematical order, and was not intended to anticipate the discussion of the fundamental issue of the separation between channels.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked the French Delegate to make his position clear in the matter. If he was in favour of a "mixed" separation, could he not present a concrete proposal on it ?

The Delegate of France replied that his Delegation was in favour of a mixed separation in the sense of 10 kc/s for exclusive waves and 9 kc/s for shared waves. But that was not the question under discussion at the moment, and he felt that it would be better not to begin drafting the final form of the paragraph on the limits of the median wave spectrum. Incidentally that would make it possible to take the United Kingdom Delegate's remark about the 520 kc/s channel into account.

The Chairman brought the discussion to an end by proposing the adoption of the portion of the text dealing with long waves, and the reference of the portion dealing with median waves back to Sub-Committee 4 B for further consideration. He asked, Mr. Freyer, Mr. Mercier and Mr. Popovic to submit a recommendation on the subject. Delegates who had observations to make on the subject should contact Mr. Likushin, the Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 B.

The Committee accepted the Chairman's proposal. The Delegate of Turkey made several reservations concerning the adoption of a uniform separation of 9 kc/s for long waves. There were certain cases where such a separation was insufficient, for example in the case of the Moscow and Ankara stations.

The Chairman said that that was a special case, though not without interest. Was it not possible to adopt the text as it stood, on the understanding that Committee 5 would be asked to keep in mind the observations of the Turkish Delegate. The latter agreed.

He went on to the consideration of Annex 2 (Definitions of the expressions "exclusive frequency","shared frequency" and "synchronized network"). He said that any objection concerning the possibility of interference by extra-European stations with what they in Europe were treating as would involve lengthy discussions and would not be acceptable to a number of Delegations. They could only trust that operators of extra-European stations would respect the Copenhagen Plan despite the fact they had no part in making it, and would take all necessary precautions in order not to interfere with exclusive frequencies in the European region.

These questions might be the subject later of international discussion. There seemed to be no point in bringing them up there.

Annex 2 of Document 284 was adopted without comment. Annex 3 (Field ratios in relation to shared frequencies) was then considered.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to the written observations presented on this subject (RD Document 38) by the United Kingdom Delegation. It was essential to indicate precisely the fields to which the proposed protection ratio applied. Was it a median, average or quasi-maximum value ? That point needed clarifying before anything else. He thought that they should discuss the median field value.

The Delegate of Italy recalled that when he was at Brussels for a hearing before the Committee of Eight Countries, he had not been able to agree to a protection ratio of 100. He had not changed his opinion since, and he thought the question should be referred back to Sub-Committee 4 A for consideration.

The Delegate of Egypt thought that the proposed protection ratio of 100 was a good one. It was to be feared, however, that as in the case of the Brussels plans, a protection ratio of 100 might not always be possible. It would be better if they laid down two or three protection values, such as 100, 60 and 40, corresponding to different qualities of service.

The Delegate of France agreed that 100 was a satisfactory protection ratio. The median value of the interfering field was known to be such; but it was more than probable that it would be difficult to fulfil such a condition in every case of sharing. It would be better to be realistic and fix minimum protection ratio values. Annex 3 should be reworded in such a way as to provide for a protection norm of 100 as a general rule, but with certain "minimum" norms in addition, which should in no case be lowered. A final decision in the matter should not be taken until Sub-Committee 4 A had examined the question.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Copenhagen Conference had to prepare a plan which would ameliorate the quality of radio reception in Europe.

The figure of 100 had not been proposed by mere chance. It was the result of serious study, and ensured satisfactory quality. Certain Delegates did not believe it possible to maintain this norm in all cases, and thought the question should be handed over to Sub-Committee 4 A. There was no doubt that a study made by Sub-Committee 4 A would yield interesting conclusions; but it would not do to lose sight of the fact that the Planning Committee needed to know the value of this protection norm quickly in order to carry out its work. Without this information there might be an extensive gap between the Plan and the technical principles on which Committee 4 based its work.

If certain Delegates wished to propose a different protection value, they should do so as soon as possible.

The Soviet Delegation, however, would continue to hold out for the ratio of 100, which it considered essential for the amelioration of European radio reception quality.

The Chairman noted that the Committee agreed to consider the median field. Referring to different experimental data, and particularly those of the Provisional Frequency Board in Geneva (P.F.B. Document 228), he pointed out that a protection ratio of 100 (40 db) against the median field corresponded to about a protection of 10 (20 db) for the field equalled or surpassed during 1 % of the time. Thus the protection would be 40 dbs or more during 50 % of the time: during 49 % of the time it would be between 40 db and 20 db, and would only be less than 20 db during 1 % of the time.

A protection ratio of 100 therefore would seem to be both a reasonable minimum for quality, and a maximum if it proved difficult to achieve in practice, as certain Delegates thought it would.

This ratio could be used immediately as an instrument for calculation by the Planning Committee. Later possibly, after Sub-Committee 4 A had studied the question, it would be possible to give a better conception about the various protection ratios.

The O.I.R. Observer drew the Committee's attention to a technical point. If they considered only the quality of reception, they could immediately determine the value of the protection ratio without stating absolute field values. But it was not the same, if the norm chosen was to serve as one of the bases for a sharing plan. The determination of a protection ratio was inextricably bound up with the circumference value of the field to be protected. A value of 100 was certainly a good and reasonable one; but it might lead to difficulties, if the circumference of the field to be protected necessitated lower values.

After having recalled certain American data on this question, he pointed out that if the questions of (a) protection ratios and (b) the circumference of the field to be protected were theoretically separate, they became closely related when it was a practical question of making a sharing plan, and it might be unwise to determine one of the norms without determining the other at the same time.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) felt that the Egyptian Delegate's proposal would not lead to practical results. It would be extremely difficult to make a plan which laid down different degrees of protection, and the attempt to do so would certainly involve long discussions. It was preferable to adopt a single value.

The Delegate of Egypt asked the Chairman if he was to understand that this protection ratio of 100 would be strictly and invariably adhered to in the Copenhagen Plan.

The Chairman said that this protection ratio should be considered as an object in view, and any smaller value should accordingly be rejected. They would see later what difficulties such a decision might involve; and they might then have to reconsider it.

The Delegate of France, Mr. Mercier, understood the point of view just expressed by the Chairman, and wholly supported it; but he felt that the norm suggested as an "object in view" might be difficult to achieve in certain cases. For that reason he thought it better to indicate a minimum protection ratio.

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) felt that the protection ratio of 100 constituted such a protection minimum, since it was a value below what was technically necessary. In support of which remark he reminded the Committee that much higher values had been considered necessary at Lucerne and Montreux.

The Chairman summed up the discussion. A protection ratio of 100 was a reasonable figure which could be immediately used, at least temporarily.

Sub-Committee 4 A would study the question, fix the circumference value of the field to be protected and make clear how the quality of reception varied as protection decreased.

The Delegate of Egypt explained that he had no objection to a value of 100 as such; but he feared the Planning Committee would not attain to it in all cases, and he thought it necessary accordingly to add to it a minimum norm with a stipulation that it was not to be violated.

The Chairman felt that the question could not be settled that day, and that it should remain temporarily open.

The Delegate of Belgium agreed with the Chairman. The determination of a protection ratio would condition the possibilities of sharing in Europe. It was too important a question to be decided immediately.

The Chairman summed up the discussion again. A protection value of 100 (for a median field) would be provisionally adopted. Sub-Committee 4 A would continue to study the question and would submit supplementary recommendations; at the same time it would study the question of how the quality of reception varied as the protection ratio changed between 60 and 10 db. If there were no objections, the O.I.R. Observer might participate in this study.

The Committee accepted this proposal without comment.

The Chairman felt that Annex 4 raised a question too complex to be discussed there. It should be sent to Sub-Committee 4 B.

He asked the Committee to consider Annex 5, which he read. Annex 5 was approved without comment.

Various observations were made on the subject of Annex 6.

The Delegate of Italy thought that the total power allowed for synchronized networks was too small. It should be double that which was allowed for a single station.

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) did not agree. He recalled that cross-talk effects due to the non-linearity of the ionosphere (Luxemburg effect) had already been observed in the medium waves. If the synchronized networks could reach a total power of 300 kW., these effects would doubtless become more appreciable.

The Chairman thought that this question also should be referred to Sub-Committee 4 A. The Committee agreed.

Returning to Annex 4, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not object to this Annex being referred for examination to Sub-Committee 4 A; but he thought it would be useful for the Technical Committee to devote a part of its next meeting to the study of the question.

The Chairman noted this suggestion. He proposed to bring up Annexes 4, 8 and 9 for consideration at a future meeting of the Technical Committee.

He recapitulated the various decisions which had been taken on the Annexes of Document 284.

x

x x

The Delegate of France said that it was desirable for the Technical Committee to make recommendations to Committee 5 regarding the propagation curves to be used. The preparation of these recommendations might be left to a small group of experts under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of Prof. Kessenikh and Mr. Esping respectively (Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Technical Committee), together with Mr. Pedersen (Denmark), Mr. Sponzilli (Italy, Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 A), Mr. Roberts (I.F.R.B. Observer), and Mr. Anglès d'Auriac (O.I.R. Observer).

Mr. Pedersen said he would be pleased to place any information he possessed at the disposal of this group of experts, but he would not himself be able to take part in the work owing to his other responsibilities as Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported Mr. Mercier's proposal. He stipulated that the recommendations prepared by this group of experts should be approved by the Technical Committee.

The Chariman dealt with certain practical details regarding the working programme for the following few days. He adjourned the meeting at 6.30 p.m.

Anglès d'Auriac,
Shamsha,
Rapporteurs.

Seen:
Kessenikh,
Chairman.

European Broadcasting Conference (CER)
(Copenhagen, 1948)

Document No. 194

Note: The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 229 – Corrections to Document No. 194

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 194-E
August 5, 1948

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T
of
Committee 4 (Technical Committee)

5th Meeting
22 July 1948

The Meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kessenikh.

The Chairman opened the Meeting by saying that it was the Polish National Day, as it was on 22 July four years ago that the Manifesto, which was the starting point of the resurrection of Poland, freed from the tyranny of German fascists, was issued.

On behalf of the Meeting he offered his congratulations to the Polish Delegates. His words were unanimously applauded by the other Delegates.

The Delegate of Poland thanked the Meeting on behalf of his Delegation, and explained briefly how important the 22 July Manifesto had been for the Polish people.

The Chairman in his turn thanked the members of the Polish Delegation and proceeded to the business of the day. As Delegates were aware, the principal item on the Agenda of the present Meeting was the examination and approval by the Committee of the Report drawn up by the Sub-Committee 4 B and the Working Groups in accordance with the directives of the Conference. The result of their labours was embodied in Document No.137, which was itself a summary of Documents Nos.131 and 132, approved at a Meeting of Sub-Committee 4 B. He invited Delegates to express their views on the proposals contained in Document 137.

The United States Observer made the following statement:

"The United States Delegation notes that RD Documents 132 and 137 make a report on the technical analysis of the proposed frequency assignments to Germany in the two variants of plans emanating from the Brussels Conference.

"As indicated in RD Document 87, at the time this Conference engages in the drafting of a plan which will affect areas in which the U.S. Government has interests, the United States Delegation will avail itself of the privileges accorded it by the terms of the Additional Protocol of the Final Acts of Atlantic City to comment on such matters. It therefore reserves its comments on the aforementioned documents.

"In the meantime, the U.S. Delegation of Observers is at the disposal of the Committees or Working Groups for such information as it may be able to furnish concerning areas in which the United States has operating experience."

The Delegate of the Vatican City referred to the parts of page 2 of Document 137 which related to Document 131.

Document 131 had already been examined by the Sub-Committee, and at the time of the examination, he had himself approved its contents. In the light of closer examination, however, he felt that the last paragraph on page 1 of Doc. 137 should be amended, as none of the Plans appeared to him satisfactory in the matter of protection. Re-examination by the Committee of Plans which, though unsatisfactory, were practicable, seemed uncalled for. In his opinion, the analysis of these Plans showed that the proposal in Document 279 was to be preferred to the other proposal in the case of the protection of shared frequencies. The Report in pointing out the advantages of the Plan advocated in Document 281 should likewise mention this fact.

The Delegate of Egypt found Document 137 satisfactory, but suggested an amendment to paragraph 1 on page 2 in the sense that each country should be assigned an exclusive frequency for its national programmes.

The Chairman said the Committee had now two proposed amendments to the wording of Doc. 137 to consider. It had been the Working Group of which Mr. Popovic (Yugoslavia) was Chairman, which had been concerned with determining the necessary degree of protection; and the results of the Group's activities had been submitted to Sub-Committee 4 B. The discussions both in Sub-Committee 4 B and in the Working Group had made it clear that neither Document 279 nor Document 281 provided a satisfactory solution in the case of the protection of shared frequencies; and Document 137 recorded that conclusion.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) said that the Working Group's terms of reference included the study of the quality of shared frequencies provided in the two Plans. Closer study of the data on the subject of protection had shown (1) that the American curves did not correspond to European "conditions", and (2) that there were no accurate standards in the case of the protection of directional aerials.

Most of the sharings advocated in the two Plans were not in accordance with established protection standards. The conclusion reached and unanimously approved by the Working Group with regard to the ratio of protection in either Plan (see Document No. 137) was based upon all the foregoing considerations.

The Delegate of the Vatican City said that the analysis of Document No. 38 giving the definition of the notion of protection ratio had shown that the proposals of Document No. 279 provided the best protection in the case of shared frequencies. It would not do, however, to linger on that point. Documents No. 94 and No. 98 should perhaps be taken into account by the Committee in determining which of the two Plans afforded the best protection.

The Chairman deprecated any reference to Documents No. 94 and No. 98. The data they contained required in his opinion confirmation; and that was why these documents had not been referred to, either in the Final Report of the Working Group or in the Documents which it had examined.

(RD Doc. No. 194-E)

The Delegate of Egypt proposed the following amendment to the wording of III a) of Document No. 137: "allocating to each country of the European Area an exclusive frequency for its national programme."

The Delegate of Turkey thought the wording of the paragraph numbered I at the bottom of page 1 in Documents 131 and 137 needed clarifying. He proposed the following wording, based upon the suggestions of the Delegate of Egypt:

"In drawing up a plan of frequency allocation for European broadcasting stations likely to satisfy all the different countries, the following principles shall be taken as a basis:

"1. Under the Atlantic City Directives (page 325, § 4, each country of the European Area is to be allocated an exclusive wave:

a) by taking into account the area and orographical structure of the country and the conditions of propagation,

b) by taking into account the number of programmes and the need for a satisfactory broadcasting service;

"2. Each country shall be assigned, as far as possible, more than one exclusive wave.

"3. The length of the exclusive wave to be assigned to each country shall be as large as is compatible with the area and orographical structure of the country."

The Chairman took note of the fact that the Delegate of Turkey supported the proposal of the Egyptian Delegate.

The Delegate of Greece said it was incumbent upon the Conference to draw up a Plan and a Convention resting upon equitable principles. It would obviously be very difficult to adopt a Plan which was inequitable and did not satisfy the just claims of such countries as had not been assigned exclusive frequencies. It was for the Committee to raise that question and to give Document 137 detailed consideration in that connection. "I ask you," he said, "to grant our request, and to take note of the fact that we refuse our agreement to any Plan in which no exclusive frequencies are provided for national programmes. I share the views of the Delegate of Egypt."

The Chairman said that the Greek Delegate's statement would be inserted in the Report. Were there any objections to the proposed amendment ?

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the text of Document 137 coincided with the Atlantic City text at all points; and he preferred it to the amended texts proposed at the present Meeting. He further objected to the amendments on the ground that the wording of Document 137 was in his opinion a better expression of the views which had just been voiced. He thought the Committee would be well advised to maintain the text as it stood in Document 137.

In the opinion of the Delegate of France, the amendments by the Egyptian Delegate proposed were more appropriate to Committee 5. He also thought the wording of Document 137 on the subject of exclusive waves should be retained.

(St.45)

The Delegate of Ireland said that his country was entirely in favour of giving each country one exclusive frequency at least. But he noted that the text of Document 137 was at one with that of Atlantic City in affording adequate protection for Egyptian interests. He accordingly urged the Delegates of Egypt, Turkey and Greece to withdraw their declarations.

The Delegate of the Vatican City agreed as to the necessity for an equitable distribution of exclusive waves, but thought that the decision on the point rested with Committee 5. He asked Mr. Faulkner, United Kingdom Delegate and Chairman of Committee 5, whether he thought Committee 5 would be in a position to agree with the views expressed by the Delegates, and to safeguard the interests of all countries with due regard to all the considerations involved.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom answered that the question had already been raised in Committee 5, and the reply had been that all the requests of the different countries would be considered. He could not however give any indication at present as to what decisions the Committee would take.

The Chairman took note of the United Kingdom Delegate's objection to the proposal put forward by the Delegate of Egypt and supported by the Delegates of Turkey and Greece. He requested the author of the proposal to take the floor.

The Delegate of Egypt assured the Committee of his respect for the Directives of the Atlantic City Conference; but the words "so far as it is possible to do so" were not included in those Directives. If those words were omitted, the text of Document 137 would be acceptable to him. It seemed to him better to clear the ground at once than to object to amendments later on.

The Chairman asked the Delegates who were opposed to the Egyptian Delegate's proposal whether they persisted in their opposition after having heard his explanations.

No objections being raised, he declared that the omission of the words "so far as it is possible to do so" proposed by the Delegate of Egypt was adopted. The text would be modified accordingly.

Had Delegates any other observations on the subject of Document No. 137?

There being no further observations, he declared that Document 137 was unanimously approved and accepted subject to the amendment in III a). Delegates would have occasion to examine the draft Report of Committee 4. After a few observations regarding amendments which Delegates wished to be made in the wording of Report No. 1, the Chairman adjourned the Meeting till 4.30 p.m.

On resuming, the Chairman put the draft Report by Committee 4 to the Plenary Assembly for discussion. There were various amendments to be made to the text.

The Delegate of Greece proposed to begin with the amendment he had already put forward in connection with Document 137, viz. the omission of the words "so far as it is possible to do so".

The Chairman said that the Greek Delegate's proposal was only reasonable. The words "so far as it is possible to do so" would be omitted.

The Delegate of the United Kin dom was of opinion that, instead of giving an abstract of the documents, the report should merely refer to them, particularly in connection with the conclusions in regard to Document 281 and the question of Germany. He suggested cutting out that part of the text and simply referring to Document 137.

The Chairman said that the conclusions recorded in the Report were based partly upon the analysis of preliminary drafts by the Working Groups, and partly upon the discussions in Sub-Committee 4 B.

The Delegate of Belgium shared the views of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, and thought it unwise to insert an abstract in the Report. It was in his opinion practically impossible to condense the contents of a report in a few sentences without altering its general purport. It was not customary for International Conferences to make digests of the reports of Working Groups. Such reports had always been submitted to Plenary Assemblies after their approval by Committees. The conclusions of the Report to the effect that the proposals of Document 281 were to be preferred to those of Document 279 were not well-founded, and many Delegates would find them unconvincing.

The Delegate of France recalled that Document 137 had been unanimously approved and, in order to avoid new discussions, he suggested omitting all summaries and referring instead to Document 137.

"As to the conclusions relating to Germany", he went on, "I refuse to accept them, since the assignment of exclusive frequencies to that country does not correspond with the technical minimum provided for its use."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved his opinion on the question. He asked the United Kingdom Delegate whether he objected to the form or to the substance of the conclusions given in the Report.

The United Kin dom Delegate replied that he could not subscribe either to the form or to the substance of the conclusions of the Report. It was dangerous, he thought, to summarize long documents. Abridgments were liable to alter the meaning.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not share the view of the Belgian Delegate that the Committee was not empowered to insert summaries in the Report of the work of Sub-Committee 4 B. He thought it was the Chairman's right, and his duty, to summarize the documents submitted by the Sub-Committees. But the best way to avoid discussions with regard to the abridged text would be, he thought, to retain the text of Document 137.

As for Germany, he suggested referring to the document prepared by the Working Group of Sub-Committee 4. That would shorten the text of the Report, and would at the same time allow of acceptance of the changes proposed by the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

The Chairman summarised the proposals and amendments of Delegates.

Were there any other observations?

The U.S.S.R. suggested appending Document 137 as an Annex to the Report.

Agreed.

The Chairman asked whether Delegates had any further observations to make with regard to the Report.

There being no observations Report No.1 of Committee 4 was unanimously approved subject to the proposed amendments and additions.

The Chairman concluded the discussion by stating that Committee 4 had accomplished one of its most important tasks, viz., the technical analysis of the work of the Committee of Eight.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) suggested inserting a reference in the Report to the question of the assignment of frequencies higher than 1500 kc/s. That would have the effect of ratifying proposals 8 and 9 contained in Document 284 of the Committee of Eight.

The Chairman supported the suggestion of the Delegate of Yugoslavia, but proposed to add the words "to adopt the Recommendations of the Committee of Eight" to Annexes 8 and 9.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) agreed with the Chairman's proposal.

The proposal of the Delegate of Yugoslavia was approved.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia (P.R.) invited his fellow members to thank Prof. Kessenikh, Chairman of Committee 4, for the strenuous work he had accomplished. He further proposed the unanimous adoption of Report No.1.

The Chairman thanked the Delegates for their efficient cooperation in the work of the Committee.

The Meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

B. Shamsha,
A. d'Auriac,

Rapporteurs.

V. Kessenikh,

Chairman.

(D.19)

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KOBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No.195-E
August 5, 1948

Submitted in: English

UNITED KINGDOM

Proposal regarding Radio Propagation Data for use by the Copenhagen Conference

1. The United Kingdom Delegation has read with interest RD Document No.140 "Recommendations of a group of experts entrusted with the study of data relative to transmission" which forms, in many respects, a valuable contribution to the work of the present Conference. As regards the question of data relating to sky wave transmission, however, the United Kingdom Delegation disagrees with some of the conclusions reached, and considers moreover that the information contained in the report does not provide a sufficiently explicit basis for the work of drawing up the new frequency assignment plan for the European Area. The main purpose of the present document is to present the United Kingdom Delegation's comments on certain of the conclusions given in the report, and to propose a basis for the determination of sky wave field strength which could be used by the Plan Committee during the present Broadcasting Conference.

2. It is agreed that it is difficult to justify on any purely theoretical basis, the direct application of the F.C.C. data to the European Area. It is also agreed that the only curves at present available which have been prepared within the framework of the International Telecommunication Union are those referred to in RD Document No.140 as the "Cairo Curves", i.e. those prepared by the Committee of Experts in London in 1937. Nevertheless, it is now generally recognized that sky-wave propagation does vary considerably with latitude and, as pointed out in RD Document No.140, the Cairo Curve gives results that are systematically too high. Moreover, these curves were based on data obtained from many countries in widely different parts of the world, and it was never intended that they should have particular application to Europe . There is, in fact, no more scientific justification for applying the C.C.I.R. curves to the European Area than there is for applying the F.C.C. data.

3. Having regard to the above considerations, the United Kingdom is of the opinion that, considered as a basis for the preparation of a European plan, the C.C.I.R. data is at least as unsatisfactory as the F.C.C. data. The United Kingdom, therefore, strongly supports the suggestion made in RD Document No.140 regarding the initiation of a campaign of observations and systematic measurements to provide reliable data which can be used by the next European Broadcasting Conference.

4. It remains, however, to consider what data shall be used by the present Conference as a basis for the preparation of the Plan. The United Kingdom proposes that for this purpose the Cairo median field strength curve should be used in conjunction with a table of agreed correction factors, (to be adopted for use only at the present Conference), and suggests that these factors should have values in accordance with the annexed table. It is considered that this procedure will lead to results more nearly in agreement with practical experience than would be obtained from the use of the unmodified Cairo curve.

H. FAULKNER.

(D.19)

ANNEXE

Corrections for Latitude to be applied to C.C.I.R. Sky-Wave Propagation Curve (Median Values)

Distance	Latitude of Mid-Point of Path						
	42° and below	44°	46°	48°	50°	52°	54° and above
500 km.	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1000 km.	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
1500 km.	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
2000 km.	0	0	1	3	6	8	11
2500 km.	0	1	2	4	7	9	12
3000 km.	0	1	3	5	8	10	12
3500 km.	0	2	3	5	8	11	13
4000 km.	0	2	4	6	9	12	14

Note:

The figures shown are the number of decibels by which the median field strength determined from the C.C.I.R. curve is to be reduced.

European
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document n° 196 - E
August 5, 1948
Submitted in: French

Sub-Committee 4 A

Organisation of the work in the Sub-Committee, as decided on the 3rd meeting (August 5, 1948)

I. Working group 1 - Chairman: Prof. Kessenikh (U.S.S.R.)
Members: Messrs. Esping (Sweden), Sponzilli (Italy), Roberts (I.F.R.B.), Anglès d'Auriac (I.B.O.)

Terms of reference - item 11 (doc. 48 I.c.): Utilisation of the secondary service zone.
- item 12 (doc. 48 I.c.): Eventual increase of the number of frequencies in use for day time, distinction between night and day hours.

Furthermore: Estimate of the interfering field strength resulting from the combination of several interfering signals.

II. Working group 2 - Chairman: M. Gross (Roumania)
Members: Messrs. Esping (Sweden), Fryer (United Kingdom), Prof. Kessenikh (U.S.S.R.), Kodolanyi (Hungary), Mercier (France), Anglès d'Auriac (I.B.O.)

Terms of reference - Protection ratios in the case of shared frequencies.
- item 4 (doc. 48 I.c.): Separation between adjacent channels.
- item 5 (doc. 48 I.c.): Frequency tolerances for exclusive and shared frequencies.
- item 6 (doc. 48 I.c.): Possible differences in frequencies for transmitters using the same channel.

III. Working group 3 - Chairman: Czechoslovakia
Members: France, Italy, United Kingdom

Terms of reference - item 3 (doc. 48 I.c.): Rules and recommendations concerning technical principles with regard to the synchronisation of groups of national broadcasting stations.

IV. Working group 4 - Chairman: Finland
Members: Switzerland, I.B.O. (M. Kolessov)

Terms of reference - item 2 (doc. 48 I.c.): Directive antennae.

V. Working group 5 - Chairman: Ukrainian S.S.R.
Members: Belgium, Bulgaria, Norway

Terms of reference - item 7 (doc. 48 I.c.): Power limitation in the long wave band.
- item 9 (doc. 48 I.c.): Characteristics of international common frequencies.
- item 10 (doc. 48 I.c.): Eventual power limitation for shared frequencies.
- item 13 (doc. 48 I.c.): Eventual different power limits in the medium wave band.

The President of Sub-Committee 4 A:

L. Sponzilli

European
Broadcasting Conference
København 1948

RD Document N° 197-E
August 5 1948
Submitted in : English

AMENDMENTS TO DOCUMENT RD - 185 - E

Text of Annex III

Instead of :

"H = 0,311 h"

read

"H = 0,311 lambda" ;

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 198-E

6 August, 1948

Submitted in: French

(This Document completes the Doc. RD 76-E, July 12, 1948).

R U L E S O F P R O C E D U R E

Rule 17

Voting Procedure

All questions - with the exception of the Frequency Allocation Plan and the Convention - on which unanimous agreement on the part of the Delegates to the Conference cannot be reached, shall be resolved by a vote conforming to the undermentioned rules.

It is understood that the Plan and the Convention in their final form shall not be voted upon, but shall be unanimously or quasi-unanimously signed, and then ratified and put into effect by all the signatories.

§ 1. Only delegations of governments in the European area may vote, each delegation having one vote.

§ 2. A duly accredited delegation may give a mandate to another duly accredited delegation to exercise its vote at one or more sessions at which it is unable to be present. In no case may one delegation exercise more than one such proxy vote.

§ 3. At sessions of the Plenary Assembly, each proposal or amendment shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

§ 4. For a valid vote to be taken at a session of the Plenary Assembly, at least one half of the delegations accredited to the Conference and having the right of vote shall be present or represented at the session during which the vote is cast.

§ 5. Voting shall take place by a show of hands. If a majority is not clearly apparent, even after a recount has been taken, or if an individual count of the votes is requested, there shall be a roll-call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the delegations.

§ 6. In sessions of the Plenary Assembly, no proposal or amendment (save only the exceptions mentioned in paragraph 7 and 8 below) shall be adopted unless it is supported by a majority of the delegations present and voting. In determining the number of votes required for a majority, abstentions shall not be taken into account. In case of a tie, the measure shall be considered rejected.

St:30

§ 7. In the case of questions of admission to the Conference with voting rights, no proposal in favour of the admission of a country shall be accepted unless it secures the approval of two-thirds of the countries of the European Broadcasting Area which have already been invited to the Conference in accordance with Article 1 para. 1 of the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City, 1947.

§ 8. If the number of abstentions exceeds one-half of the number of delegations present and voting, the measure shall be reconsidered at a subsequent session, at which time the abstentions shall not be taken into consideration.

§ 9. If five or more delegations, present and entitled to vote, request, when a vote is about to be taken, that it shall be taken by secret ballot, this shall be done. The necessary steps shall be taken to guarantee secrecy.

§ 10. Voting procedure within Committees shall be governed by the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 and 9 of this Rule.

European Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 199-E
6 August, 1948

Submitted in: French.

SUB-COMMITTEE 4 A

Report of the Third Meeting 5 August, 1948
9.30 a.m.

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1. The report of the first meeting (Doc. 155) was approved without comment.

2. The report of the Working Group studying protection ratios not being ready, the Chairman put for discussion the new wording of the paragraph entitled "Special Cases", found in the Annex to Document 189. The new wording was adopted, although the Delegates of Iceland and Egypt were not présent.

3. The question of limited power for synchronised networks was then discussed.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the power should not exceed 1.5 times the maximum power allowed for a single transmitter (150 kW). He supported his contention with the argument that fading was very heavy with the indirect radiation of a synchronised group.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom felt that the development of synchronisation should be encouraged, and proposed accordingly a coefficient of 2 (in place of 1.5).

The Delegate of Italy supported the U.K. point of view, while the Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) supported that of the U.S.S.R.

4. Following a proposal by the U.S.S.R. Delegate, the question was referred back to a working group. The Sub-Committee further distributed the whole of its work between 5 working groups in the manner laid down in RD Document 196.

Professor Kessenikh said that he would ask Professor Van der Pol's opinion on the subject of I c) Point 14 of Document 48 ("Use of very high frequencies").

5. The Representative of the O.I.R., invited by the Chairman to lend his cooperation to Working Group 3, declined but said he would later impart the information he possessed on the subject to the Committee as and when required.

6. Following a proposal by the Delegate of Portugal, the discussion began again on the item "Special Cases" in Document 189, the Delegates of Iceland and Egypt having in the interval arrived.

7. The Delegate of Iceland agreed with the text of Document 189.

8. The Delegate of Egypt repeated the statements made at the preceding meeting. He proposed to change the value of 1 micro-volt per minute (exclusive waves, night).to 0,5 micro-volts per minute field.

Egyptian reception depended on a 0.5 micro-volts per minute field.

9. A short discussion between the Delegate of Portugal and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. took place on the possibility of Portugal using fields below 1 micro-volt per minute (down to 0.5 micro-volts per minute).

The Delegate of Portugal maintained his opinion, based (he said) on long practical experience of broadcasting in his country. The U.S.S.R. Delegate thought that the action taken in Portugal justified this point of view. He would be interested in the publication of the results.

10. The Chairman thought he could embody all the opinions presented in his Report to Committee 4, with a satisfactory text of the Section on "Special Cases".

11. Mr. Fryer (United Kingdom) asked to be allowed to relinquish the Chairmanship of Group 4 in view of his obligations in connection with other Committees and Working Groups, Finland was invited to propose a successor to Mr. Fryer.

12. The meeting rose at 12.30 a.m.

Mr. Mercier,
Rapporteur.

Mr. Sponzilli,
Chairman.

(Tr.15/R.11/D.16)

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 200-E
August 6, 1948

Submitted in: French

G R E E C E

Draft Directives for Committee 5

The Greek Delegation, desiring to make clearer and more useful the factors which the Frequency Allocation Committee will have to take into consideration in the accomplishment of its task, has considered it necessary to prepare a list of principles which the said Committee might take into consideration.

To this end, the Greek Delegation proposes that § 1 and § 2 of Document 171 (number of languages, number of programmes) be withdrawn and replaced by a single paragraph: "Number of Programmes", worded as follows:

1. It is of the utmost importance that allocations of frequencies should be made in such a way that each country can be served throughout its territory by one programme.

2. In countries having regions in which a number of official languages are spoken, one programme per language and per region should be admissible.

3. After satisfying fairly the requirements of European Area countries cited in the two paragraphs above, an examination should be made in those cases where, in view of great differences of culture, customs, etc., existing in different regions of a country, a "regional" programme in each of the said regions should be admitted.

4. After having taken into consideration the principles cited in § 1, § 2 and § 3 above, the necessity, especially for countries cited in § 2 and § 3, of broadcasting a "general national programme" or "state programme" should be taken into account.

5. Account should be taken of the fact that in certain countries there are regions where the population speaks a maximum of two official languages; such regions should be served appropriately by two programmes.

6. In countries where, over and above the official languages, the population speaks other languages, the possibility of transmitting, in case of necessity, a separate programme should be examined.

St. Eleftheriou.

(Tr.15/R.4/D.19)